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as a slight token of aff
and respect, and as a
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the personal notation.
Grandfather.

Arthur H. M.

November 9, 1931

at the end of a
very pleasant visit.
to Ireland.

ILLUSTRATIONS,
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,
OF
King James's Irish Army List,
(1689).

BY
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OF THE COUNTY OF DUBLIN," "MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF DUBLIN,"
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PREFACE.

I HAVE been often, and by many, invited to leave in print, from my extensive manuscript collections, some records of the families indigenous to, or long naturalized in Ireland ; their origin, actings, and 'habitats.' Yet it was not until a crisis of natural hurricanes had felled 'the flowers of the forest,' and dismantled their once flourishing companions, of bloom and foliage, that the appeal was mournfully effective. It was not a task of labour to me ; it was willingly and zealously undertaken. I examined my relics of other days ; and one little tract, of which I had a copy, the Muster Roll of the Army of King James the Second in Ireland, giving the names of the several Colonels and subaltern officers of the respective Regiments of Horse, Dragoons, and Infantry in his service, seemed akin to the subject I sought to effectuate. The families in commission thereupon, upwards of five hundred, were the aristocracy of their country at that

day ; and though all who were then able to bear arms in the Stuart cause, were decimated on the deadly fields of this campaign, very many names still survived and struggled in respectability and tenure almost to the present time.

When I embraced the project, I devoted to its accomplishment such literary aid as I could draw from those manuscripts, which it has cost me nearly fifty years of labour, research, and outlay to accumulate. They extend through upwards of two hundred volumes, and especially supply a singular mass of information for illustrating the lineage, honours and achievements of families connected with Ireland by title, tenure, rank, birth, or alliance. Having heretofore furnished some genealogical Memoirs on liberal support, I felt confident that, when I embraced a grouping so extensive as that of King James's Army List, more than the mere expenses of my outlay in printing and paper would be cheerfully volunteered for my indemnity. I gave every reasonable publicity to the project, and was gratified by the warm co-operation of the Irish press and some of the English. I also issued very generally circulars, in which were detailed the Regiments to be treated of; Eight of Horse, Seven of Dragoons, and Fifty-six of Infantry ; on all which the Colonels, Majors, Captains and sub-

alterns are named and classed. Of the family of each I proposed to give Historical and Genealogical Illustrations ; with especial regard, in the case of Irish Septs, to their respective ancient localities ; and in that of surnames introduced from England or Scotland, to the counties from which they migrated, and the periods of their coming over. After some notices of early chronology, I designed to shew how far each of these was affected by Cromwell's Denunciation Ordinance of 1652, and by attainders and confiscations, more particularly those of 1642 and 1691 ; how they were represented in Sir John Perrot's memorable Conciliation Parliament of 1585, in the Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646, and in King James's own Parliament of May, 1689 ; what members of those names were distinguished by Royal Thanks in the Act of Settlement ; how far they were nominated in King James's New Charters ; what claims were preferred, and with what success, against their confiscations at Chichester House in 1700 ; and lastly, to a reasonable extent, their subsequent honours and achievements in the exiled Brigades. This latter designed portion has however been, as I indeed anticipated in my Circular, considerably lessened by the recent and continuing publication of Mr. O'Callaghan, whose researches, diligence, and enthusiasm peculiarly

qualified him for the task. Of this my scope of illustrations, a Peer, of high literary attainments and of the most active and practical nationality, was pleased to write to me, "If the work is carried on according to your plan, it will prove a most valuable compilation, and be absolutely indispensable for the library of every Irishman."

I calculated that the Illustrations should extend from six hundred to eight hundred pages ; but, assured as I might well feel by such a testimonial, that the sale would be very extensive (at least one thousand copies), I limited the price for subscribers to ten shillings ; while I sought to indemnify myself against possible loss in the outlay, and in probable though undesigned defalcation in the collecting of small sums from widely scattered and shifting subscribers (a large number in America), by requiring that an indemnity of £200, *irrespective of copies*, should be secured to me by those who felt nationally or individually interested in the work. My collections for this indemnity commenced in last March, and a List for general subscribers was opened at the same time. In June the Indemnity had reached only £100, and not three hundred copies were engaged, when it was my first thought to return the money so advanced and abandon the project ; but, thinking such conduct

might be considered a breach of faith with those who had fulfilled their parts, I put the manuscript in the printer's hands, limiting the impression to five hundred copies, while the price remained unaltered. As the work progressed through the press, I felt that I had much under-rated its extent ; my own materials for the several memoirs would have far exceeded one thousand pages, yet was it not until much of the book was printed off, that at p. 353 I felt necessitated to commence the irksome labour of abridging and pruning the ensuing copy. It remains, however, an overgrown volume. The payments to the Indemnity are yet but £157 11s. ; the number of scattered copies engaged, little more than four hundred. Such are my especial grounds of disappointment. Those to the cause I have felt more deeply.

I was too well aware of that destruction of the genealogical archives of my country, which campaigns of slaughter, confiscation, and persecution had effected. Two great civil wars, the result of misguided loyalty and ill-requited enthusiasm, having involved and crushed, with relentless ruin, the native aristocracies of each period, all Ireland became in a manner forfeited from its old proprietors, subjected as they were to a succession of parliamentary attainders. The victims of this fatal policy, expatriated

from the scenes of their hereditary history, were at least eager, when they could, to carry with them its records and memorials. They snatched up from the libraries and monasteries and cabinets, the annals, the muniments, the title-deeds of the land. They carried them off as all of venerable that could then be saved from the desolation that rioted over their homes. They treasured them as the Penates of their early attachment ; and, when they looked upon the mouldering fragments of these native documents, in the respective lands of their exile, the remembrance of their country was softened into melancholy endurance. In all my circulars and otherwise, I sedulously laboured to discover such of these memorials as might yet scantily exist, and solicited the inspection of any ancient family manuscripts, pedigrees, diaries, or correspondence, notes of well accredited tradition or local memorials, that might be relevant to the times, and could be afforded or obtained. They should explain, strengthen, verify, and enrich my own notices ; identify the cavaliers and their descendants whom I sought to record, and establish links of their respective kindred. I thought the opportunity I thus afforded of noting, as on record, what may otherwise be forever lost, would be zealously embraced ; yet was my appeal responded to only by the O'Donovan of Montpelier,

Messrs. Hurley, Haly, O'Carroll-Dempster, Loughnan, Browne of Moyne, and O'Keeffe. I was left to the exclusive resources of my own manuscripts, and the able and fortunately numerous genealogical publications of Sir Bernard Burke. If, therefore, my Illustrations could not be rendered complete, or if, yet more, they are erroneous, blame should attach more to those who withheld information within their knowledge, than to me who vainly sought it. I did not profess to connect pedigrees, but only to preserve scattered — undoubted links, and afford legal evidence of their former existence. So anxious, however, am I that these 'discerpta membra' should be re-connected and faithfully restored, that, while life is spared to me, I shall gladly receive such ancient family papers and vouchers as I heretofore sought, test them by my own collections, and, embodying all with what I have been obliged to withdraw from the present work, I shall be able from the whole to digest all that is relevant, and cast away surplusage. Or, if so great a general labour is beyond attainment or due encouragement, I shall give the results of partial prompt communications, as addenda to the present volume, or more gladly assign the whole to a publisher.

I shall only take leave to add, that all the statements in this volume are based upon pure authorities,

and, as far as possible, are given in *their* language, the native annals being chiefly adopted from the Four Masters: and I confidently rely that the several 'Illustrations' herein develop scenes, events, and doings of chivalrous loyalty, disinterested friendship, and devoted love, such as the history of less stirring times cannot afford. The names of the respective actors are arranged in a copious Index.

JOHN D'ALTON.

48, Summer-hill, Dublin.

29th October, 1855.

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST (1689).



THE Civil War, that commenced in Ireland in 1689, and whose discomfited partisans, their broken fortunes and attainted families, the ensuing pages are designed to record, originated in bitter feelings, generated a century and an half previously, when the relentless arm of one, whom history has truly delineated a Royal Despot, sought to enforce thē religion of the Reformation on that reluctant country. Happily, it is not necessary nor fitting here to enter into unwelcome controversy ; enough to rely upon the facts of history, and confidently to assert that in Ireland, legislative persecution was pre-eminently directed to such an object. The declaration of the king's supremacy, the abolition of appeals to Rome, the conferring the election to ecclesiastical preferments on the Crown, (not only of bishoprics, but those of exclusively Roman Catholic endowed abbeys, priories, and colleges) ; the suppression of the principal religious establishments on delusive surrenders, the confiscation and lay appropriation of their revenues and possessions, created

feelings of hostility to the English government, that the progress of time but encreased. On Queen Mary's accession, her parliament suspended the action of these penal inflictions,—Queen Elizabeth restored them with the superadded terrors of the Act of Uniformity. This autocratic effort of bigotry was, it may be said, allowed to sleep during her reign, but, in the times of her successors, it was startled into vigorous operation.

The policy of James the First devised in 1613 a new and more temporal grievance for the Irish people ;—the Commission of Grace, as it was styled, which abolished the old tenures of immemorial native use, tanistry and gavelkind. The uncertain exactions, theretofore imposed upon the tenantry, were, it is true, thereby altered into certain annual rents and free holdings, a change that would at first sight appear beneficial to the people ; but, when it is understood that these Irish tenures gave occupants only a life estate in their lands, and that, while these were suffered to exist, no benefit whatsoever could accrue to the crown on attainders ; whereas the new patents, which this commission, as on defective titles, invited the proprietors to take out, gave the fee to the king, the old being for ever surrendered, they were obvious and powerful securities, that, on any act as of constructive treason, might absorb the whole interest from the native tanists. At the same time fell upon the Irish Catholic population, what the Protestant Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, in an official return of 1612, designated, “ the payment of double tithes and offer-

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

ings, the one paid by them to *us*, and the other unto their own Clergy."

In 1626, in the pecuniary exigencies of the exchequer, King Charles was induced to proffer new 'Graces,' as a consideration for liberal advances of money from the Irish Roman Catholics. By this device it was provided, that the taking of the oath of supremacy should be dispensed with, and ecclesiastical exaction be modified ; privileges which the Deputy Lord Falkland caused to be proclaimed over the country. His successor, the unfortunate Lord Strafford, however having recommended their retrenchment, the King's intentions were in point of fact but little attended to and, while the Catholic members, who sat in the Parliament of 1640, relying on their fulfilment, joined in voting the large supplies required, the King's letter and the order for levying these subsidies contained no recognition of the promised Graces. That Parliament adjourned on the 7th of August, 1641 ; and it is not to be wondered, that the native Irish and the whole Catholic population were thereupon too nationally excited to an assertion in arms of privileges their King had promised—had actually *fiated*, but which his Irish Viceroy refused to ratify. They saw that King over-ruled, they felt that their altars were denounced, their homes invaded, and their titles confounded by alleged defects and deceitful commissions. The ensuing 21st of October witnessed the outbreak of an insurrection, that bequeathed an inheritance of jealousy and disunion to Ireland from that day. "We

declare unto your Lordship," said the confederate Catholics, in an address framed on the Hill of Tara, to the Marquess of Clanricarde, "that the only scope and purpose of our taking up arms is for the honour of God, to obtain a free exercise of the ancient Catholic Roman religion, so long and so constantly adhered unto by us and our progenitors in this Kingdom, whereof we are threatened to be utterly deprived, and from which nothing but death or utter extirpation shall remove us." The attainders and confiscations, consequent upon this war, followed up as they were with peculiar hostility by the Cromwellian adventurers, that were let in upon the island, heaped fresh heart-burnings and unceasing discontent on the Catholic party. On the final success of these invaders, a body of from 30 to 40,000 Irish, plundered of their estates, and unwilling to submit to the revolutionary government, left their country under different leaders, and entered the service of France, Spain, Austria, and Venice ; but ever still with the object of aiding the exiled Stuarts, and promoting their restoration to sovereignty. Their services as such were acknowledged on paper in a section of the Act of Settlement (14 & 15 Car. 2, c. 2, s. 25). Some, as "having, for reasons known unto us, in an especial manner, merited our grace and favour ;" others, as "having continued with us, or served faithfully under our ensigns beyond the seas." But their loyalty to that ungrateful and incompetent dynasty experienced a thrilling disappointment, when the restoration c

Charles *restored* nothing to them ; nay, worse, when that King confirmed the grants certified for the adventurers and soldiers of the usurper, while even his brother, the Catholic Duke of York, the James the Second of this work, obtained recognition patents for 276,000 acres, forfeited in various parts of Ireland by the cavaliers, who, like those of the following " Army List," fought and fell '*pro aris et focis*.' Loyalty to such a King, the descendant of such a race, cannot therefore be deemed the exclusive or even the paramount incentive of the resistance to King William.

In 1661, the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland preferred to the King their " Humble Remonstrance, Acknowledgment, Protestation, and Petition," wherein they represented that, " being entrusted, by the indispensable permission of the King of Kings, with the cure of souls and the care of our flocks, in order to the administration of the sacraments ; and teaching the people that perfect obedience, which for conscience sake they are bound to pay to your Majesty, we are yet 'laden' with calumnies, and persecuted with severity," and they strongly deprecated " those calumnies, under which our tenets in religion, and our dependence upon the Pope's authority are aspersed ; and we humbly beg your Majesty's pardon to vindicate both by the ensuing protestation, which we make in the sight of heaven and in the presence of your ~~Majesty~~ Majesty, sincerely and truly, without equivocation or mental reservation." The Remonstrance then proceeded to enlarge upon the unmerited injuries inflicted upon themselves and their

flocks, and prayed the royal protection. This memorial was accompanied by the "Faithful and Humble Remonstrance of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland," in which *they* set forth "the prodigious afflictions under which the monarchy of Great Britain had, before his Majesty's happy Restoration, groaned these twenty years ; and out of our sad thoughts, which daily bring more and more sighs from our breasts, and tears from our eyes, for the still as yet continued miseries and sufferings of the Catholic natives of this our unfortunate country, even amidst, and ever since the so much famed joys and triumphs of your Sacred Majesty's most auspicious inauguration ;" and the Petitioners, referring to and identifying themselves with the aforesaid Remonstrance of the Clergy, then proceeded to vindicate themselves, solemnly pledged their loyalty, and disclaimed any power of the Pope to loosen their allegiance, or sanction their rebellion. It forms no inapt introduction to the 'ARMY LIST,' here to give the names of those laymen, who signed that protestation ; they will be found in many instances identical, or at least of kindred with those in the present record :—

Luke, Earl of Fingal ;	Arthur, Viscount Iveagh ;
Morrrough, Earl of Inchequin ;	William, Viscount Clane ;
Donogh, Earl of Clancarty ;	Charles Viscount Muskerry ;
Oliver, Earl of Tyrconnel ;	William, Viscount Taaffe ;
Theobald, Earl of Carlingford ;	Oliver, Baron of Louth ;
Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret ;	William, Baron of Castleconnell ;
	Colonel Charles Dillon ;
Thomas, Viscount Dillon ;	Matthew Plunkett, Esq. ;

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

Lieut. Col. Ignatius Nugent;	Henry Draycott of Mornir
Edward Plunkett, Esq.;	ton;
Nicholas Plunkett, Knight;	Edward Butler of Monehire
Matthew Plunkett of Dun-	Nicholas D'Arcy of Platten;
sany;	Patrick Sarsfield of Lucan;
Christopher Plunkett of Dun-	John Mc Namara of Cratloe
sany;	James Talbot of Bellaconnel
James Dillon, Knight;	Robert Balfe of Carrstown;
Colonel Christopher Bryan;	James Talbot of Templeogu
Robert Talbot, Baronet;	Patrick Archer;
Ulick Burke, Baronet;	Luke Dowdall of Athlumney
Edward Fitzharris, Baronet;	Philip Hore of Killaallagher
Valentine Browne, Baronet;	James Barnwall of Bremore
Luke Butler, Baronet;	James Allen of St. Wolstan
Henry Slingsby, Knight;	Thomas Cantwell of Ball
John Bellew, Knight;	makeidy;
Colonel William Burke;	John Cantwell of Cantwell
Colonel John Fitzpatrick;	court;
Colonel Brian Mac Mahon;	Edmund Dillon of Stream
Colonel Miles Reilly;	town;
Colonel Gilbert Talbot;	John Fleming of Stahalmock
Colonel Milo Power;	Peter Sherlock of Gracedieu
Lieut.-Col. Pierce Lacy;	Christopher Archbold of Timc
Lieut.-Col. Ulick Bourke;	lin;
Lieut.-Col. Thomas Scurlog;	Patrick Moore of Dowanstown
Jeffry Browne of Galway;	Nicholas Haly of Towrine;
John Walsh of Ballinvoher;	Pierce Butler of Callan;
Patrick Bryan;	Pierce Butler of Killveagh
James Fitzgerald of Laccab;	legher;
John Talbot of Malahide;	John Segrave of Cabragh;
Thomas Luttrell of Luttrells-	Richard Wadding of Kilbarry
town;	Thomas Browne of Clondmet
John Holywood of Artane;	roe;
Henry, "son to Sir Phelim	Oliver Cashel of Dundalk;
O'Neill;"	Patrick Clinton of Irishtown;
Dudley Bagnall of Dunleckney;	Captain Christopher Turner;

John Bagot ;	Thomas Sarsfield of Sarsfields-
William Grace ;	town ;
John Arthur of Hogstown ;	Pierce 'Nangle' of Monanimy ;
Marcus Laffan of Greystown ;	James Wolverston of Stillor-
Christopher Aylmer of Balrath ;	gan ;
James Plunket of Gibstown ;	Michael Bret ;
Thomas St. John of Monks-	Patrick Boylan of Bally-turny-
town ;	mac-Oris ;
William Barry Oge of Rincor-	James White of Chambelly ;
ran ;	Major Lawrence Dempsey ;
Richard Strong of Rockwell's	Captain Richard Dempsey ;
Castle ;	Edward Nugent of Culvin ;
James Butler of Ballinakill ;	Patrick Porter of Kingstown ;
Anthony Colclough ;	Major Marcus Furlong.

During the life time of King Charles, in 1669, eight years after the Restoration, his brother James, Duke of York, conformed to the Roman Catholic worship, being then aged 36. * In fifteen years after, he succeeded to the Throne ; and his accession was hailed by the great majority of the Irish people, very naturally, as opening a fair prospect for their toleration and protection ; while *he* looked to their island not less sanguinely, as the garrison of his creedsmen and prop of his government. With the object of correctly ascertaining their feelings towards him, he summoned those Irish officials, that he considered most competent to advise him, to a meeting at Chester, in 1687. On the 27th August in that year he entered this ancient city, where " he was received by the corporation in their robes. He was afterwards splendidly

* Clarke's Memoirs of James II. vol. 1, p. 440, &c.

entertained by them. He lodged at the Bishop's Palace, from whence he walked next morning (Sunday) through the City to the Castle (the Mayor bare-headed, carrying the sword before him), heard mass in the shire hall, and received the sacrament according to the Romish ritual, in the chapel in the square tower of the Castle. On Monday he went to Holywell ; on Tuesday returned to Chester ; and the day following closeted several gentlemen, both of the City and County, in order to prevail upon them to approve of the repeal of the penal laws and Test Act ; but he met with very little encouragement in that way. On Thursday, September the first, the King left Chester, not much satisfied with the disposition of the people." * The English historian has made no mention of the interview His Majesty had here with his Irish officials ; but Tyrconnel, whom that King had by his earliest exercise of the prerogative created an Irish peer, was there, and in his suite were the Chief Baron, Sir Stephen Rice ; the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Sir Thomas Nugent ; and other influential individuals of the day, who will appear in subsequent pages. These represented the state of Irish feeling to be, as they thought it, in spirit and strength enthusiastically loyal.

In the preceding year, Tyrconnel had been appointed Viceroy of Ireland, from which time he had devoted his attention to enrolling an army to uphold

* Ormerod's Cheshire, vol. 1, p. 211.

his Royal master's cause. The result of his exertions is preserved in a manuscript of the British Museum, (Lansdowne Collections, No. 1152, p. 229) as follows. The promotions of many, before the day of action, may be traced on the ensuing ARMY LIST :—

“ A LIST OF COMMISSIONS, received and delivered by Mr. Sheridan since the Earl of Tyrconnel's coming Lord Deputy of Ireland. February 12th, 1684, for the Lord Sunderland till June 21st, 1687.

Anthony Hamilton, Colonel ;	Sir Robert Gore, Captain ;
Sir Neale O'Neill, Captain ;	Robert Nangle, Captain.
Nicholas Purcell, Captain ;	
William Nugent, Captain ;	
William Hungate, Major ;	
Theo. Russell, Colonel ;	
Theo. Russell, Lieut.-Col. ;	
Walter Nugent, Captain ;	
William Talbott, Major ;	
George Newcomen, Captain ;	
Walter Harvey, Captain ;	
John Burk, Captain ;	
Edward Fitzgerald, Captain ;	
John Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. ;	
Sir Charles Hamilton, Captain ;	
Richard 'Cussack,' Captain-	
Lieutenant ;	
Symon Luttrell, Lieut.-Col. ;	
Lord Kilkenny-West, Captain ;	
Ullick Bourk, Captain ;	
Francis Carroll, Major ;	
James Netterville, Captain ;	
Lord Mountjoy, Brigadier ;	
John Gyles, Captain ;	
Daniel Macarty, Captain ;	
	COMMISSIONS OF HORSE.
	Daniel O'Neill, Lieutenant ;
	Ullick Burk, Lieutenant ;
	George Barnewall, Cornet ;
	Robert Grace, Capt.-Lieut. ;
	Francis Meara, Lieutenant ;
	Edmond Butler, Cornet ;
	Edward Butler, Capt.-Lieut. ;
	Walter Burke, Lieutenant ;
	John Gaydon, Cornet ;
	Robert Walsh, Cornet ;
	John Nugent, Cornet ;
	John Nugent, Lieutenant ;
	Henry Dillon, Lieutenant ;
	Rene Mezandier, Lieutenant ;
	Arthur Magennis, Cornet ;
	Francis Hamilton, Lieutenant ;
	Francis Preston, Cornet ;
	James Purcell, Cornet ;
	George Gernon, Lieutenant.

COMMISSIONS OF FOOT.

Henry Edgeworth, Lieut. ;
 Hugh O'Rourk, Lieutenant ;
 William Netterville, Lieut. ;
 John Dungan, Lieutenant ;
 Jeffrey Connell, Ensign ;
 Thomas Luttrell, Ensign ;
 Beverley Newcomen, Ensign ;
 Francis Slingsby, Lieutenant ;
 Charles Manley, Lieutenant ;
 Thomas Colt, Lieutenant ;
 Anthony Malone, Lieutenant ;
 Richard Barnewall, Ensign ;
 Richard Plunkett, Lieut. ;
 Con. O'Neill, Lieutenant ;
 John Talbott, Lieutenant ;
 David Lundy, Ensign ;
 John Talbott, Ensign ;
 Arthur Fitton, Lieutenant ;
 Flo. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant ;
 Thomas Talbott, Ensign ;
 Edwd. Kindellan, Capt.-Lieut. ;
 Christopher Barnewall, Lieut. ;
 Thomas Clayton, Ensign ;
 Andrew Dorrington, Ensign ;
 Mountjoy Blount, Ensign ;
 Nicholas Tyrwhitt, Lieutenant ;
 Edmond Keating, Ensign ;
 Patrick Cheevers, Ensign ;
 Charles Stuart, Ensign ;
 Richard Bellew, Ensign ;
 Henry Sheridan, Ensign ;
 John Delahyde, Lieutenant ;
 Daniel O'Sullivan, Lieutenant ;
 Robert Russell, Lieutenant ;
 John Macartane, Ensign ;
 Michael 'Cussack,' Ensign ;

John Bellew, Ensign ;
 Edmund Reyley, Ensign ;
 George Darcy, Ensign ;
 John White, Lieutenant ;
 James Tobyn, Ensign ;
 John Butler, Ensign ;
 Geo. Haughton, Capt.-Lieut. ;
 John Reynolds, Capt.-Lieut. ;
 John Hogan, Lieutenant ;
 Benjamin Tychborne, Ensign ;
 Pierce Butler, Ensign ;
 Nicholas Rooth, Ensign ;
 Andrew Browne, Ensign ;
 James Magee, Ensign ;
 John Wogan, Ensign ;
 Richard Barnewall, Lieut. ;
 George Talbot, Lieutenant ;
 Thomas Dongan, Ensign ;
 ——— Bulkley, Ensign ;
 Hugh O'Neill, Ensign ;
 William Sheridan, Ensign.

COMMISSIONS WHICH PAID IN
ENGLAND.

Rowland Smith, Captain ;
 John Roche, Cornet.

COMMISSIONS EXCHANGED, FOR
WHICH NO FEES PAID.

Jos. Jackman, Lieutenant ;
 Sir Thomas Atkins, Lieut. ;
 Christopher Nugent, Lieut. ;
 Toby Purcell, Major ;
 Mark Talbott, Major ;

James Bryan, Ensign ;
 Lord Limerick, Capt. Horse ;
 Matt. Bellew, Lieut. Horse ;
 Silvester Mathews, Ensign ;
 David Lundy, Ensign ;
 Daniel O'Neill, Lieutenant ;
 Phil. Terrett, Lieutenant ;
 Morgan Floyd, Captain ;
 Colonel Grace, Governor of
 Athlone ;
 Colonel Grace, Captain ;
 ——— Arundell, Captain ;
 Edward Butler, Captain ;
 Randall Plunkett, Lieutenant ;
 James Bryan, Ensign (*erased
 in the original*) ;
 John Taaffe, Captain.

—————
 KING'S LETTERS DELIVERED.

Lord Chancellor ;
 Attorney General ;
 Lord Lowth ;
 Sir William Talbot ;
 Colonel Hamilton ;
 Lord Netterville ;
 Lord Bellew ;
 Symon Luttrell ;
 Lord Chief Baron Rice ;
 Sir Harry Lynch ;
 Justice Martin ;
 Lord Viscount Gallway ;
 Colonel 'Moor.'

—————
 COMMISSIONS NOT DELIVERED,

STOPPED, OR RECALLED, ETC.

Henry Sheridan, Ensign ;
 Thomas Purcell, Ensign ;

John White, Lieutenant ;
 Eustace White, Lieutenant ;
 Lord Kilkenny-West, Capt. ;
 James Butler, Cornet ;
 John Power, Lieutenant ;
 Daniel Macnamara, Ensign ;
 Hugh O' 'Roirk,' Lieut. ;
 William Usher, Lieutenant ;
 Calla. Mc Callahan, Cornet ;
 John Delahide, Ensign ;
 ——— Bryan, Ensign ;
 ——— Stafford, Ensign ;
 Thos. Nugent, Ensign ;
 ——— Fleming, Lieut. Horse ;
 ——— Burk, Lieut. Horse ;
 ——— Townley, Cornet ;
 Richard Butler, Cornet ;
 John Nugent, Lieut. Horse ;
 Arthur Dillon, Lieut. Horse ;
 Henry Dillon, Lieut. Horse ;
 Roger Jeffries, Cornet.

—————
 LETTERS NOT DELIVERED.

Colonel Richard Butler ;
 Dean Manby.

—————
 ADDED in another hand.

Sum due	--	--	£547	2	0
Sum returned	--	--	507	1	7
For return	39	6	5		
For my Lord	394	4	3		
Us	73	18	4		
Clerks	26	0	0		
Signett Office	13	13	0		
Sum,	£547	2	0		

THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONS DELIVERED OF EACH KIND.

25 Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, Captains, and Brigadiers.
12 Lieutenants of Horse.
8 Cornets.
25 Lieutenants of Foot.
34 Ensigns."

In the April of 1687, Tyrconnel had been commissioned, to select influential persons throughout the several counties in Ireland, to aid the Commissioners of the Revenue in collecting subsidies for the support of the state. The return of these, so appointed, as well as the above inchoate list, were doubtless laid before King James at Chester by Tyrconnel, when that monarch, still King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, devolved upon him the responsibility of supporting his royal authority in the latter kingdom, and of directing the zeal and energies of its people to his service ; and, notwithstanding all they had so recently lost in upholding the Stuarts, they rendered to Tyrconnel, says Colonel O'Kelly, in the "*Excidium Macariæ*," not only the number of soldiers which he had demanded, equipped at their private cost, but every further aid that either their fortunes or their influence could furnish." The consummation of their labours was the ARMY LIST now presented to the public.

The copy here published is preserved in the Manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin, where it is classed F. 1, 14. It extends over thirty-four pages octavo. On the two first are the names of all the Colonels ;

on the four following are the Rolls of the Eight Regiments of Horse ; on the next four are the Rolls of the six of Dragoons. The remaining twenty-four record the Infantry. The officers of each company are arranged in columns headed respectively Captains, Lieutenants, Cornets or Ensigns, and Quarter-Masters. Under that of Captains, the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors, are usually classed. Under the others, the entries appear *seriatim*, and in line, as this list was then filled up. It bears no date, but while, on inspecting many of the original commissions, some few, as that of Captain George Chamberlain, are of December, 1688 ; and a great number on the 8th of March, being near the close of that year, but four days before the King's landing at Kinsale ; others are of later appointment, as that of James Carroll, to a Captaincy in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, is of the 30th of July following. It would therefore seem to have been closed, in its present state, about the August of 1689, and before the whole force was completed. The only point that could militate with such an assignment of date, is the fact of Richard Talbot being described upon it as an Earl, whereas his patent to the Dukedom was granted on the 10th of July in that year ; but its having been a current and continuing muster may account for this. On this list the Horse had the highest pay, and were therefore classed first of the Cavalry. The Dragoons, having to do duty on foot as well as on horseback, were lighter troops than the Horse in these

times.* The three first of the Horse Regiments, viz.: Tyrconnel's, Galmoy's, and Sarsfield's, had each nine troops with fifty-three men in each troop; the five last had each six troops, with the same complement of men in each. Three of the Dragoons, viz.: Lord Dongan's, the first, Sir Neill O'Neill's, the second, and Colonel Simon Luttrell's, the fourth, had each eight troops with sixty men in each; the remainder had six troops in each regiment, and sixty men in each troop.† The regiments of Infantry had thirteen companies in each, and sixty-three men in each company. The levies were conducted with such enthusiasm, that the force in this list was raised, armed, and clothed in less than six weeks,‡ and may be truly said to comprise scions of the whole aristocracy of Ireland at that period, as well of the native Irish septs as of the Anglo-Irish.

As the Colonels of the establishment are subsequently given, each at the head of his regiment, it would be idle to display their names here, with the exception of the two first, to whom no regiments are assigned in this list, viz.: Lord Viscount Dover, and the Duke of Berwick; and that of Colonel Thomas Maxwell, no detail of whose regiment is given, but who is fully noticed at the close of the Dragoons' Regiments.

* *Macariæ Excidium*, p. 441, *note*.

† *Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon*, v. 1, p. 97.

‡ *Story's Impartial History*, pp. 5 & 6.

HENRY LORD VISCOUNT DOVER,

Colonel of the First Troop of Guards.

This Henry Jermyn, brother of Lord Thomas Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury, was himself, in 1685, created a peer, as Lord Jermyn of Dover; and, in deference to his elder brother (while *he* lived), was usually styled Lord Dover, and so sworn of the English Privy Council in 1686; at which period it was rumoured he was to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in place of the Earl of Clarendon.* In 1687, he was nominated a Lord of the English Treasury, and in 1688, a short time before the king's abdication in that country, he was especially selected and confirmed by his Majesty's will, executed at Whitehall in the commencement of that year, the confidential adviser of the Queen. He afterwards facilitated the escape of James, and was one of the few, who accompanied the royal exile to France and subsequently to Ireland. While yet at sea, in the latter movement, he addressed a letter "to the Corporation of Castlehaven, or any other place where the Captain (Major General Boisselau) may land." "Gentlemen," (it is copied from the original, in possession of the O'Donovan) "From aboard the King of France's ship, here upon the Irish coast for the service of his Majesty of England, with all sorts of ammunition and

* Singer's Correspondence, v. 2, pp. 10 & 25.

necessaries, and myself here commanding the King's forces on board. I send Captain la Rue and another to learn what news you can inform us of ; therefore, pray send us, with all speed you possibly can, all the news you know, both of the King and the enemy's fleet, that we may govern ourselves accordingly. Gentlemen, your humble servant, Dover." (No date.) In July, 1689, he was joined in commission for the Irish Treasury with Tyrconnel, Lord Riverston, and Sir Stephen Rice ; while his name appears in this Army List, Colonel as above ; his Troop of Horse, *Gards du Corps*, consisting of 200 men,* but none of his subalterns appear hereon. Viscount Dover, not being a Peer of Ireland, had no seat in the Parliament of 1689, and seems to have early taken offence or distrusted James's cause ; for on the 19th of June, 1690, eleven days before the battle of the Boyne, he applied to Mr. George Kirke, (the well-known Major-General) " You will be much surprised to receive a letter from me ; but, after the many revolutions we have seen in our time, nothing is to be wondered at." He then requests Kirke to use his interest with Marshal de Schomberg, " to obtain a pass for my Lady Dover, myself, and the little vessel we shall go in, and those few servants specified in the within note, to go and stay at Ostend, till such time as I may otherwise dispose of myself." As King William appeared unwilling to accede to this prayer,

* Somers' State Tracts, v. 11, p. 398.

† Clarke's Correspondence, MS. T.C.D. Lett. xiv.

on account of Lord Dover being excepted out of the Act of Indemnity, and also outlawed in Westminster Hall, he, on the 12th of July, after the battle of the Boyne, wrote to obtain the interest of a Captain Fitzgerald, to procure a similar passport from King William, "to enable me to go and end my days quietly in England, in which place I will most certainly never more meddle with any affairs whatever, but my own little particular ones."* Another letter of his lordship, in the same collection, contains a perfect narrative of his life, stating that he had "served King James faithfully, since he was thirteen years old, till the French thought fit he should not do it any longer." From the context, it would appear that Lord Dover had incurred some taunts from the French allies, and, possibly, displeasure from James. He was soon afterwards allowed to transport himself to Flanders, till a fitting time came for his admittance to England, whither Lady Dover and her servants had a free pass.

He died on the 6th April, 1708, at Cheveley in Leicestershire; but his remains were interred, at his own desire, in the Carmelite Convent of Bruges, where his funeral monument ranks him "a Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel of a troop of King James's Horse Guards, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge."† On his death, without issue,

* Southwell MSS. Catal., p. 140.

† Nichol's Top. and Gen., part 12, p. 493.

his title became extinct, and his estates devolved upon his nieces, the daughters of the aforesaid Baron Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury.

THE DUKE OF BERWICK,

Colonel of the Second Troop of Guards.

Such was the title, which, in deference to the border town, that had for centuries been the great object of many a hard-fought day, James the Second, the son of a Scotto-English monarch, conferred upon James Fitz-James, his eldest but illegitimate son by Arabella Churchill, sister of John Churchill, afterwards the renowned Duke of Marlborough. He was born in 1671. In 1686 he distinguished himself at the siege of Buda, and in March, 1687, was created Baron of Bosworth, Earl of Tinmouth, and Duke of Berwick ; his father being then King of England. He was the companion of that father, when, having escaped from the Guards at Rochester, he crossed to France in a small boat, and landed at Ambleuse, at six o'clock on Christmas morning (1688). The Duke was instantly despatched thence, by the Royal Exile, to Louis XIV., then at Versailles, to pray an asylum in his kingdom. "J'en fus reçu," says the Duke, in his narrative of that interview, "avec toute la politesse et l'amitié imaginables ; et il étoit aisé de voir par ses discours, que son

cœur parloit autant que sa langue.”* Confiding on that reception, King James embarked for Ireland, where, on his arriving and learning the state of Ulster, he ordered Berwick off to strengthen General Richard Hamilton on the east side of the Ban, in his design on Coleraine, as well as to sound the state of political feeling in Derry. Of this he formed a very mistaken notion, writing as he did in April, 1689, to his Royal Sire, advising him that it was the opinion of all the General Officers, that “if his Majesty would but show himself before that town, it would undoubtedly surrender.” The expectation was, however, ill-grounded; and, on the avowed determination of the garrison to hold out, James, who had gone before the town in this assurance, returned discountenanced to Dublin, to make the necessary arrangements for holding his parliament.† Berwick remained with but 6,000 men, and only six guns, opposed to a garrison of 10,000 men, with from twenty to thirty pieces of cannon, and an English fleet of thirty sail in the river, with arms, ammunition, provisions, and three regiments on board, under the command of Major General Kirke, commissioned to relieve the place.‡ While the siege was going on, the Duke encountered a large body of the Enniskilliners; on whom, however, he made no impression. After the raising of the siege, being stationed at Newry with 1700 foot

* ‘Memoir’ in Clarke’s James II.

† Clarke’s Life of James II., v. 2, p. 332.

‡ O’Callaghan on the Excidium Macariæ, pp. 320–1.

and dragoons, and two troops of horse ; and, designing to defend that pass against Schomberg, who had landed a few days previously at Carrickfergus, he is said by Story,* to have sent a letter by a trumpeter to that Marshal on the 1st of September, he being then in Belfast. This communication, being directed only to 'Count' Schomberg, was returned unopened, that officer saying his Royal Master had honoured him with the title of Duke, and therefore the letter was not to him.† At the close of the same year, (1689) in February, Berwick meditated taking possession of Belturbet, "with the expectation of being able to make excursions thence into the enemy's quarters all the winter ; but Wolseley, King William's Colonel, suspecting his design, marched out of the town with a considerable body of Horse and Foot, when meeting Berwick's forces at Tullaghmonagan, near Cavan, he forthwith attacked them ; and, although the Duke behaved himself with great conduct and bravery, having his horse shot under him, yet was he worsted in the action, and the town was fired by his enemy."

Berwick was afterwards at the battle of the Boyne, where the troop under his command consisted of two hundred strong. There also "his horse was shot under him, and, as he lay for some time amongst the enemy, he was rode over and ill-bruised, until by the help of a trooper he was got off again."‡ After that

* Impartial Review, part 1, p. 11.

† Idem.

‡ Clarke's James II. v. 2, p. 400.

battle the Duke rallied, at Brazeel near Dublin, about 7,000 infantry ; of which he sent to acquaint his Royal father in that city, requesting that a convoy of Horse and Dragoons should be sent out to enable him to come in. The king accordingly ordered out six troops of Luttrell's Dragoons, and three of Abercorn's Horse to his relief ; but night had dissolved the force which Berwick hoped to keep together—they had all dispersed. During the first siege of Limerick, (August, 1690) by King William in person, "the Irish Cavalry, 3,500 strong, commanded by the Duke of Berwick, guarded the right bank of the Shannon, and prevented the English from investing or even sending detachments to that side, although the river was fordable in many places."* When that siege was abandoned, and Tyrconnel passed over to his King to France, "he," writes Colonel O'Kelly in the *Excidium Macariæ* (p. 72), "established a new form of government in his absence, never before heard of in Ireland ; twelve 'Senators' were named to manage the civil affairs, the major part being new-interest men, without whose concurrence the rest could not act. The army he placed under the command of the Duke of Berwick, and, in regard his youth gave him little experience, (he had not then attained 21 years) he appointed a select council of officers to direct him ; the Duke having" as Colonel O'Kelly, who was no friendly commemorator of Tyrconnel, insinuates, "his

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 117.

private directions to permit no person of quality to come out of Ireland in his absence, who would be likely to oppose his representations at the Court of St. Germain's."

The vessel, that was to take Tyrconnel out of Galway, was scarcely out of sight, when the young Duke, at the head of 4,000 foot, 2000 men at arms, and as many light horse, passed the Shannon and attacked the Castle of Birr ; but " on an alarm of the enemy's advance to relieve the place, he decamped, and never stopped till he crossed the Shannon back again, returning with his troops into Connaught ; having, (adds Colonel O'Kelly) by that successful attempt and his shameful retreat, discouraged the army, and disheartened the whole nation of Ireland." O'Connor, a later historian of the military memoirs of this country, says, " Berwick's operations, during the absence of Talbot, were directed by the Hamiltons, conducted without skill, and *disheartened the Irish*." * He was of course attainted, but not until five years after the close of that war, of which he has left the best account, embodied in Clarke's Life of James the Second.† In 1693, Berwick, who had passed to France after the surrender of Limerick, was taken prisoner in the engagement near Liege, by his uncle, the Duke of Marlborough ; and in 1695 he married the widow of Sarsfield, who, as hereafter mentioned, fell at Landen in 1693. She was the lady Honora de Burgo, second

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 130.

† Idem, p. 237.

daughter of William, the seventh Earl of Clanricarde. In the chapel of the Castle of St. Germain's the ceremony took place, which she survived but three years, dying of consumption at Montpellier.

In 1696, when James, under a delusive impression that the Prince of Orange's affairs began not to have so favourable an aspect as formerly, meditated obtaining forces from the French King for invading England; the Duke of Berwick was secretly sent over to London to sound the public feeling,—again with ill success. The continent was destined to be the theatre of his own future actions and renown. The brigaded Regiment of Foot, formed in France and styled by his name was distinguished in the Italian campaign of 1701; when, with Galmoy's, Burke's and Dillon's, and with Sheldon's Horse, it formed part of the army that was led on by the Duke of Savoy at the engagement near Chiari. In 1703, it was incorporated in the Brigade of Piedmont,* and actively engaged in its conflicts.† In 1704, the three Regiments, Berwick's, Dillon's, and Galmoy's, mounted the trenches at Vercelli, Ivrea, and Verrua in Italy. In the May of that year, military operations commenced in the Spanish Peninsula, by the entrance of a Spanish and French army under King Philip and the Duke of Berwick respectively, at Salvatierra. In 1705, Berwick's Regiment, together with Burke's and Fitzgerald's (formerly Albemarle's), was engaged in all the battles which marked the

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 262. † Idem, p. 265, 273.

valour and skill of the two great commanders, Eugene and Vendome, who headed the united armies.* The Brigade, thus concentrated, was called Burke's, commanded as it was by Brigadier-General Ulick Burke, and did wonderful execution at the battle on the Retorto and Adda, which O'Connor describes as "the fiercest contest that occurred during the seventeenth century." A second battalion, which was raised at Arras for Berwick's Regiment at the latter period, was ordered to Spain, and in 1706 performed important services there†, as it did at the battle of Almanza, in April, 1707. Berwick himself on the latter occasion "led his cavalry to the charge, and utterly broke the mixed line of the allies, so that the fate of the day remained no longer doubtful."‡ "His presence of mind," adds O'Connor, "was admirable; as cool, as calm as he would be at a review, he provided for every emergency; wherever the line yielded, he brought up troops from other posts to sustain it; he was every where, leading on, encouraging and exhorting the Spaniards in their own, and the French and Irish in the respective languages of their countries." Immediately after this splendid victory, which turned the tide of war against the allies, he was made a Spanish Grandee by Philip the Fifth. In the same year, at the siege of Lerida, "one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, the Regiments of Burke, Dillon,

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 299.

† Idem, p. 318.

‡ Idem, p. 329.

and Berwick were distinguished ; on the 4th of October, their trenches were opened, Berwick's, Burke's, and Dillon's Regiments mounted them, the fortress and citadel surrendered." * In 1708, two battalions of Berwick's, with Grafton's " Irish Dragoons," and Bulkeley's Irish Regiment of Foot in the service of Spain, formed part of the besieging army at Tortosa. On this occasion, " the Regiment of Berwick suffered severely, having mounted the trenches several nights ; the Lieutenant-Colonel and several officers and men were killed ; and, after twenty-one days' siege, the place surrendered upon honourable terms." † In the July of this year, Berwick himself, being encamped near Douay, received a letter from his illustrious opponent and uncle, the Duke of Marlborough, wherein the latter, perfectly recognizing the kindred, says, ' You may be sure the difference of parties will not hinder me from having that friendship for you that becomes me towards my relations.' ‡ In the early part of 1709, Burke's, Dillon's, and Berwick's Regiments served in Spain under the Marshal de Biron ; as they did in 1711 in Savoy, under the Marshal Duke of Berwick ; but, " from inferiority of forces, he was obliged to abandon that country, and confine himself to guard the passes of the Alps into Dauphiny. It is to his character and achievements at this period, and the war in which he encountered his own uncle, the Duke of Marlborough, that Montesquieu thus alludes, " Telle

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 335.

† Idem, p. 337. ‡ Murray's Marlborough Desp., v. 4, p. 113.

fut l'étoile de cette Maison de Churchill, qu'il en sortit deux hommes, dont l'un, dans le même temps, fut destiné à ébranler, et l'autre à soutenir, les deux grandes monarchies de l'Europe."

Berwick was killed at the siege of Philipsburg in Baden, 12th June, 1734 ; leaving by his aforesaid wife, the Lady Honora de Burgh (who died in 1698, and was buried at Pontoise, near Paris) one son, James Edward Francis, who was created by Philip the Fifth, Duke of Liria and Gherica, and a Grandee of Spain of the first class ; he married Catherine, the daughter and heiress of Pierre Duke of Veragas or Veras Aquas in Spain ; in whose right he also bore that title ; and, being sent ambassador from Philip to his son Don Carlos, King of the Two Sicilies, he died at Naples in 1738, leaving issue by her, two sons, the eldest James, Duke of Berwick and Liria, Grandee of Spain, and General in the Spanish service, (who was father of Charles B. Pascal Janvier Fitzjames, Marquis of Jamaica, baptised 1751 ;) and the second son, Duke Peter Fitzjames, called in Spain Don Pedro, who was an admiral in that service. He married the heiress of Castelblanco, and had issue.—The old Duke of Berwick had, on the decease of his first wife, married Miss Buckley, one of the maids of Honor to Queen Mary d'Este, and by her had five children : James, who died without issue in the lifetime of his father ; Francis, who rose to eminence in the Church ; Henry, who also entered into holy orders ; Charles, who succeeded to the Dukedom of Fitzjames in France, and from whom

the present Duke is descended ; and Maria, married to the Duke of Mirandola, a Spanish Grandee of the first class.* The English Dukedom of Berwick had been forfeited on the attainder, though the title was used by the great Duke in his life-time, and sometimes by his descendants, who continued to be successively Colonels of his Brigade, until it was disbanded at the Revolution. The Spanish branch still retains its rank and estates.

At the battle of Ypres, in 1745, the still Irish names of the *killed* in Berwick's Regiment are Captains Burke, Nangle, Anthony, Cooke, and Higgins ; while, in the list of the *wounded*, appear Captain Colclough, and Lieutenants Plunket, Carroll, Mac Carthy, and Dease.†

In 1792, there were in garrison at London, of Berwick's *ci-devant* Regiment, *Lieutenant-Colonels* O'More and Mac Dermott.

Captains:—O'Connor, Bryan O'Toole, Richard O'Toole, — O'Gormican, — Cruise, — Reed, — Egan, William O'Mara, Thaddeus O'Mara, John Geoghegan, —Hurly, —Tuite, —Swinton, —Delany, —Gregory, and Byrne.

Lieutenants: —D'Alton, —Kavanagh, —Forbes,—Grace,—Mulhall,—O'Kennedy,—Garrett Fitzsimons, —Blake, Richard O'Byrne, —D'Evereux, —Geraghty,

* Jesse's *Memoirs of the Court of England*, v. 4, p. 490.

† *Gent. Mag. ad ann.* p. 276.

— Doyle, — Nagle, Patt Piersse, and Gerard Piersse.

Sub-Lieutenants:— O'Sullivan, — MacCarthy, Pat Jennings, Luke Allen, Andrew Elliott, Morris Cameron. While on the French Army List of 1792, the staff of this ci-devant French Regiment numbered still in the French service :—

Colonel—O'Connor.

Lieutenant-Colonels:—Hurly and Shee.

Captains:—Swanton, — Hussey, — MacCormick, — Doyle, — Roberts, — Nagle, — Delany, Martin Hart, Andrew Mac Donough, — Reed, — Burke, Marcus Laffan, and — O'Flynn.

Lieutenants: Luke Allen, — Merle, — D'Alton, — Burke, — Meagher, — Fleming, — Prior, — Nagle, — Ravel, — Houdart, — Derenzy, Eugene Chancel, and Shee.

Sub-Lieutenant—Nestor Chancel.

This seems the most apt place to introduce the genealogical evidences, that arise from a commission of the 10th April, 1690, which King James issued for applotting £20,000 per month on personal estates and the benefit of trade and traffic, “ according to the ancient custom of this Kingdom used in time of danger.” Of this tax he appointed the following assessors in the several counties, &c.

For the City and County of Dublin ; The Lord Mayor and Sheriff of the city for the time being, Garret Dillon, Esq. Recorder ; Simon Luttrell, Esq.

Governor of the city ; Sir Thomas Hackett, Sir William Ellis, Thomas Whitehead, Lewis Doe, and Thomas Browne, Esq. Their applotment on the city to be £5,000 for the three months.

For the County of Dublin ; The High Sheriff for the time being ; Simon Luttrell, Esq. Lord Lieutenant of the County ; Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, John Talbot of Belgard, Esq. Captain Robert Arthur, Captain Robert Russell, James Hackett, Esq. Christopher Massy, Esq. and Ignatius Purcell, Esq. Their applotment to be £2,391 6s. 9d. for the three months.

For the County of Kildare ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* ; Sir Patrick Trant, Baronet ; Charles White, Esq. Colonel Charles Moore, Wm. Talbot, John Wogan, Francis Leigh, Esqs. the Sovereign of the Naas *pro temp.* and Edmund Fitzgerald, Esq. Their applotment, £1,643 5s. 3d. for the three months.

For the County of Carlow ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* ; Colonel Dudley Bagnall, John Bagot Junior, Patrick Wall, Pierce Bryan, Marcus Baggot, Hubert Kelly, Esqs. the Sovereign of Carlow *pro temp.* and William Coolie, Esq. Their applotment, £726 19s. 3d. for the three months.

For the King's County ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Garret Moore, Esq. Colonel Francis Oxburgh, Terence Coghlan, John Coghlan of Tullamore, Edward Baggott, Owen Carroll, Henry Oxburgh, Garret Trant, Esqs. Their applotment to be £860 17s. 6d. for the three months.

For the Queen's County ; The High Sheriff *pro*

temp. Sir Patrick Trant, Baronet, Sir Gregory Byrne, Edward Morris, Oliver Grace, Thady Fitzpatrick, Daniel Doran, John Weaver and John Warren, Esqs. Their applotment, £956 10s. 9d. for the three months.

For the County of Longford ; The High Sheriff, *pro temp.*, Oliver Fitzgerald, Esq., Thomas Nugent of Colamber, John Nugent of Killasonna, Robert Sans, Francis Ferrall, Robert Farrell, and Robert Dowling, Esqs. Their applotment to be £573 18s. 3d.

For the County of Meath ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.*, Sir Patrick Barnewall, Sir William Talbot, Baronet, Sir John Fleming, Thomas Bellew, Henry Draycott, John Hatch, Adam Crane, and Richard Barnewall, Esqs. Their applotment, £2,793 2s. for the three months.

For the County of Westmeath ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Garret Nugent of Dysart, Edmund Malone, Garret Nangle, William Handcock, James Dease, Keadagh Geoghegan, George Peyton, and Richard Fitzgerald, Esqs. Their applotment, £1,434 16s. for the three months.

For the City of Kilkenny ; The Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs *pro temp.*, Walter Lawless, Henry Archer, Luke Dormer, James Rafter, and John Shee, Esqs. Their applotment, £190 17s. 6d. for the three months.

For the County of Kilkenny ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Colonel Walter Butler, Colonel Edward Butler, John Grace, Marcus Shee, Harvey Morris, Esqs. The Sovereign of Callan *pro temp.* Edmund Blanchville,

Esq. and the Portreef of Gowran *pro temp.* Their applotment, £1,932 4s. 3d. for the three months.

For the County of Wexford ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Colonel Walter Butler, Patrick Colclough, Walter Talbot, William Howe, Patrick Lambert, Anthony Talbot, Matthew Forde, and Patrick White, Esqs. Their applotment, £1,434 16s. for the three months.

For the County of Wicklow ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Francis Toole, Wm. Talbot of Fassaroe, Ph. Cowdell, Wm. Wolverston, William Hoey, Cromwell Wingfield, Esquires, and Thomas Byrne, Burgess of Wicklow. Their applotment, £688 14s. 3d. for the three months.

For the County of Louth ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Sir Patrick Bellew, John Cheever, Roger Gernon, Esqs. John Babe, Henry Townley, Patrick Dowdall, and Nicholas Gernon, Esquires. Their applotment, £994 16s. for the three months.

For the Town of Drogheda ; The Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs *pro temp.* Thomas Peppard Fitz-George, Christopher Peppard Fitz-Ignatius, Patrick Plunket, Alderman, and John Moore. Their applotment, £210 9s. 3d. for the three months.

For the County of Limerick ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Sir Joseph Fitzgerald, Dominick Roche, John Bourk of Cahirmoyle, John Rice of Hospital, Edward Rice, John Baggott Senior, Henry Wray, Thaddeus Quinn, and George Evans, Esqs. Their applotment, £1,932 1s. 3d. for the three months.

For the City of Limerick ; The Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs *pro temp.* Sir James Galway, Baronet, John Mc Namara, John Rice Fitz-Edward, Robert Herman, and John Leonard, Esqs. Their applotment, £382 12s. 3d. for three months.

For the County of Cork ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Daniel O'Donovan, Daniel O'Sullivan Bear, Daniel Mc Carthy Reagh, Nicholas Brown, Esq. Sir John Mead, Knight, Sir James Cotter, Knight, Miles Coursey, Charles Mc Carthy alias Mc Donogh, Edward Fitzgerald of Ballyverter, Dominick Sarsfield, David Nagle, John Galway, Martin Supple, Esqs. the Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs of the City of Cork *pro temp.* Andrew Morrogh, Stephen Gold, John Longan, Edward Gough, Esqs., the Mayor of Youghal *pro temp.* the Sovereign of Kinsale *pro temp.* the Sovereign of Mallow *pro temp.* the Sovereign of Charleville *pro temp.* and John Power of Kellballer, Esq. Their applotment, £683 11s. for the three months.

For the City of Waterford ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.*, the Earl of Tyrone, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nugent, Matthew How, John Nugent, Richard Marsfield, Thomas Sherlock, Pierce Walsh, and Nicholas Power, Esqs. Their applotment for the three months, £1,262 12s. 9d.

For the County and City of Waterford ; The Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs *pro temp.*, Richard Fitz-Gerald, Michael Porter, Michael Head, and James White, Esqs. Their applotment, £382 12s. 3d. for the three months.

For the County of Clare ; The High Sheriff pro temp., Sir Donogh O'Brien, John Mc Namara of Cratelogh, Donogh O'Brien of Duogh, Daniel Mc Namara, John Mc Namara of Moyriff, James Aylmer, Florence Mc Namara, Samuel Boyton, John Mc Namara, Collector, and the Provost of Ennis *pro temp.* Their applotment, £1,798 5s. 6d. for the three months.

For the County of Kerry ; The High Sheriffs pro temp., Colonel Mc Carthy More, William Brown, Esq. Sir Thomas Crosby, Knight ; Stephen Rice, Daniel O'Donoghue, Ambrose Moore, Esqs.; the Sovereign of Dingle *pro temp.* the Provost of Tralee *pro temp.* and Andrew Elliott. Their applotment, £1,052 4s. 9d. for the three months.

For the County of Tipperary, including Holycross ; The High Sheriff pro temp., Colonel Nicholas Purcell, Major James Tobin, John Cantwell, James Kearney, Thaddeus Meagher, Terence Magrath, James Hackett, Ambrose Mandeville, the Mayor of Cashel *pro temp.* the Mayor of Clonmel *pro temp.* Edmund Ryan, Cormick Egan, Nicholas White Fitz-Henry, Esquires, the Sovereign of Feathard, and Peter Dalton, Esq. Their applotment, £4,208 16s. for the three months.

For the County of Donegal ; The High Sheriff pro temp., Captain Manus O'Donnell, Henry Nugent, John Nugent, Daniel Mc Swine, Captain Daniel O'Donnell, and Captain Hugh O'Donnell. Their applotment, £1,951 7s. for the three months.

For the County of Tyrone ; The High Sheriff pro temp., the Provost of Strabane *pro temp.* the Provost

of Dungannon *pro temp.* Captain Terence Donnelly, Patrick Donnelly, Hugh Quinn, and John Clements, Esquires. Their applotment, £1,492 4s. for the three months.

For the County of Fermanagh ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.*, Constantine Maguire, Edmund Oge Maguire, Bryan Maguire, Constantine Oge Maguire, Philip Maguire, and Captain Thomas Maguire. Their applotment, £1,013 18s. 9d. for the three months.

For the County of Cavan ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Captain Edmund Reilly, Luke Reilly, Philip Reilly, Philip Oge Reilly, Francis Bourke, and Thomas Fleming, Esqs. Their applotment, £1090 9s 6d. for the three months.

For the County of Monaghan ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Colonel Art Oge McMahon, Captain Hugh McMahon, Captain Bryan McMahon, Captain Farrell Ward, Doctor Henry Cassidy, and Alex. Mac Cabe. Their applotment, £1052 4s. for three months.

For the County of Antrim, including the town of Carrickfergus ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Sir Neill O'Neill, Cormuck O'Neill, Randall McDonnell, Thady O'Hara, Francis Stafford, and Rowland White, Esqs. Their applotment, £2257 8s. 9d. for three months.

For the County Down ; the High Sheriff *pro temp.* Phelim Magenis, Murtagh Magenis, Rowland Savage, John Savage, John McArtan, and Toole O'Neill. Their applotment, £2011 14s. 3d. for three months.

For the County of Armagh ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* the Sovereign of Armagh *pro temp.* Colonel

Owen O'Neill, Turlough O'Neill, Paul O'Neill, Hugh Buy O'Neill, and Robert Martin, Esqs. Their applotment, £1052 4s. for three months.

For the County of Londonderry and the City of Londonderry and the Town and Barony of Coleraine ; the Mayor and Sheriffs of Londonderry *pro temp.* Cormuck O'Neill, Conn O'Neill, Art O'Hegan, and John O'Hegan, Esqs. Their applotment, £1473 1s. 3d. for three months.

For the County and the Town of Galway ; The Mayor, Recorder and Sheriff *pro temp.* Stephen Deane, Peter Kirwan, John Bodkin, James Browne, Collector ; John Kirwan, Thomas Revett, and George Stanton, Esqs. Their applotment, £325 4s. 6d. for the three months.

For the County of Galway ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Sir Ulick Bourke, Roger O'Shaughnessy, Richard Bourke of Derryraghaghna, Nicholas French, Oliver Martin, Dermot Daly, Laughlin Daly, James Donellan, Richard Blake, and Miles Bourke of Clougheroge, Esqs. Their applotment, £2410 9s. 6d. for three months.

For the County of Roscommon ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Colonel Charles Kelly, Captain Theobald Dillon, Bryan Fallon, Roger McDermott, Cormuck McDermott, and the Portreeve of Roscommon *pro temp.* Their applotment, £1501 15s. 3d. for three months.

For the County of Sligo ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Colonel Oliver O'Gara, Henry Crofton, David

Bond, Charles O'Hara, John Crofton, James French, John Brett, Esqs., and the Sovereign of Sligo *pro temp.* Their applotment, £1186 2s. for three months.

For the County of Antrim ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Gerald Kean, Esq., Colonel Henry O'Neill, Captain John Reynolds, Bryan Geoghegan, Thady Roddy, Lieutenant Jeffry O'Rourke. Their applotment, £688 14s. 3d. for three months.

For the County of Mayo ; The High Sheriff *pro temp.* Colonel Garret Moore, Colonel Henry Dillon, Colonel John Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Bourke, George Browne, Esq. Captain Thomas Bourke, Captain John Bermingham, and John Fitzgerald. Their applotment, £1555 14s. 3d. for the three months.

With all powers and instructions for collecting same.
*Date, 10th April, 1690 ; sixth of our reign.**

ACCOUNT OF THE GENERAL AND FIELD OFFICERS OF KING JAMES'S ARMY,

Out of the Muster Rolls, 2nd. June, 1690.

Duke of Tyrconnel, Captain-General.

Duke of Berwick, Lieutenant-General.

Richard Hamilton, Lieutenant-General.

Count Lauzun, General of the French.

Monsieur Lery alias Geraldine, Lieutenant-General.

Dominick Sheldon, Lieutenant-General of the Horse.

Patrick Sarsfield, Major-General.

* Harris's MSS. vol. 10, p. 166, &c.

Monsieur Boiseleau, Major-General.

Anthony Hamilton, Major-General.

————— 'Wahup.'

Thomas Maxwell, Brigadier.

John Hamilton, Brigadier.

Will Dorrington, Brigadier.

Solomon Slater, Muster-Master-General.

Robert Fitzgerald, Comptroller of the Musters.

Sir Richard Nangle, [Nagle] Secretary at War.

Sir Henry Bond, Receiver-General.

Louis Doe, Receiver-General.

Sir Michael Creagh, Paymaster-General.

Felix O'Neill, Advocate-General.

Dr. Archbold, Physician to the State.

Patrick Archbold, Chirurgeon-General.

This classification of the Field Officers was taken by Dr. King, (*State of the Protestants, App. p. 67, etc.*) from the Muster Rolls drawn up subsequent to the date of this Army List. It is followed in King, by a similar detail of the Field Officers of each Regiment, and is also given in Story's *History of the Campaign* ; (Pt. ii. p. 30.) Wherever these names or commissions differ from what appear on the 'List,' the variance is noted in the work ; while it is to be observed that the Illustrations of Families are given respectively, at the mention of that representative thereof, who ranks highest on the Roll ; and there it is proposed to collect particulars of such others of the name, as are recorded in commission on other Regiments. The Index will mark the especial places of Notices.

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

Regiments of Horse.

1. RICHARD, EARL OF TYRCONNEL'S.
2. LORD GALMOY'S.
3. COLONEL PATRICK SARSFIELD'S.
4. LORD ABERCORN'S.
5. COLONEL HENRY LUTTRELL'S.
6. COLONEL HUGH SUTHERLAND'S.
7. COLONEL JOHN PARKER'S.
8. COLONEL NICHOLAS PURCELL'S.

REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

RICHARD, EARL OF TYRCONNEL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Thomas Beatagh.		Peter Casinone.
Dominick Sheldon, Lieut.-Colonel.		Edmund Butler.	John Bryan.
Francis Meara, Major.			
John Roch.	Edmund Nangle.		James Furlong.
John Arthur.	George Barnewall.	Edmund Harney.	Mich
Walter Bellew.	Edmund Keating.	Thomas Bourke.	Ger.
		James Butler.	Mor
Nicholas Cusack.	Charles King.	Robert Nugent.	Tho.
John Talbot, Belgard.	Nicholas Barnewall.	Nicholas Taaffe.	Ric.

The deficiencies, in the list of the above Quarter-masters, arise from the mutilation of the original manuscript.

RICHARD TALBOT, EARL OF TYRCONNEL.

The achievements of this noble family are emblazoned in the history of every civilized nation, and, like most of the English Aristocracy, they derive their origin from Normandy, claiming, as their ancestors in far back time, the Talbots, Barons of Clueville in the District of Caux. In 1066, Hugh and Richard Talbot are named amongst the Knights who espoused the cause of William the Conqueror, and as such they appear in Bromton's List and in the ancient 'Chronicle of Normandy.' The lines into which they branched in England are fully set forth in the *History of the County of Dublin*, p. 198, etc.

Richard and Robert Talbot, having accompanied Henry the Second in the invasion of Ireland, the former had a grant of the Lordship of Malahide, in the County of Dublin, which has continued in his descendants to the present day. His namesake was Archbishop of Dublin in 1262. In 1311, John Talbot was summoned to attend the Parliament of Kilkenny; and in 1315, Richard Talbot, the lineal descendant in the fourth degree of the first Richard, distinguished himself under the Lord de Bermingham on the occasion of Edward Bruce's invasion of this country. In 1373 and 1375, Sir Thomas Talbot of Malahide was summoned to Irish Parliaments; and in 1378, Reginald Talbot was Sheriff of the County of Dublin, at which time branches of the family were established in the

Counties of Carlow, Kilkenny, Louth, Meath, and Wexford. In 1379, Richard Talbot of Malahide was summoned to a great council at Baltinglas, and he also was afterwards Sheriff of the county of Dublin. In 1414, the renowned Sir John Talbot, Lord Furnival, after those exploits in France which the inspirations of Shakspeare have even more immortalised, was constituted Viceroy of Ireland. In 1443, his brother, theretofore Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was appointed Archbishop of Dublin ; and in 1447, his son, who had succeeded to the title of Lord Furnival, was also named Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

On the attainders of 1642 appear the names of John Talbot of Castletown, County of Kildare, Clerk ; Gerard Talbot of Naas, Gilbert and Gerald Talbot of Carton, Matthew of Templeogue, George of Malahide, Clerk ; John and William Talbot also of Malahide ; Thomas of Poerston, County Dublin ; James of Robertstown, County Meath, clerk ; James of Athboy, Merchant ; and Sir Robert Talbot, styled of Castle-sallagh, County Wicklow, Baronet. The latter was, in 1665, under the provision of the Act of Explanation, restored to his mansion seat, and 2,000 acres, if he were seized of so much on the 21st Oct. 1642 ; if not, then only to as much as he was seized of. He was the elder brother of the Richard Talbot at present under consideration, who was the fifth son of William Talbot, a Barrister, by Alison Netterville (who died in 1633). "They," writes Lord Clarendon (who was Tyrconnel's brother-in-law, and here alludes to the sons

of said William Talbot, "were all of an Irish family, but of ancient English extraction, which had always inhabited within that circle that was called the Pale, which, being originally an English Plantation, was in so many years for the most part degenerated into the manners of the Irish, and rose and mingled with them in the late rebellion ; and of this family there were two distinct branches, who had competent estates, and lived for many descents in the rank of gentlemen of quality ; and these brothers were all the sons or grandsons of one who was a Judge in Ireland, and esteemed a learned man. The eldest was Sir Robert Talbot, who was by much the best. The second, Peter, was a Jesuit, who had been very troublesome to the King abroad, but afterwards, on the Restoration, rose into Royal favour. The third, Gilbert, was called Colonel, for some command he had against the King ; he also had been with the King in Flanders, and was looked upon as a man of courage, *having fought a duel or two with stout men*. The fifth was ' Dick ' Talbot." *

This last individual, the future Earl of Tyrconnel, born to no inheritance but his talent, obtained a commission in the ' Irish ' army after the insurrection of 1641, and served during the ensuing Civil War, under the command of his own nephew, Sir Walter Dongan. He afterwards went to Spain with his troops, exiled by Cromwell, and thence to Flanders, following the fortune of the exiled Stuarts. He there distinguished himself by numerous acts of bravery,

* Clarendon's Life of Himself, vol. 2, p. 362.

and had been a volunteer in the famous naval engagement between Van Tromp and the Duke of York. By his handsome figure, insinuating address and chivalrous loyalty, he ingratiated himself with that Prince, and, on the Restoration, was enabled to purchase large estates in Ireland. When in 1670 the Irish cavaliers, who had suffered in their assertion of the Royal cause, sought to press upon the attention of Charles the Second their losses and privations, Colonel Richard Talbot was their chosen advocate. Their petition, signed by Lords Westmeath, Mount-Garrett, Kingsland, Dongan, and Trimleston, and a large body of gentlemen, on behalf of themselves and the Roman Catholics of Ireland, though a well merited appeal, was considered however an assault on vested interests, and in truth amounted to almost a Repeal of the Act of Settlement. Too powerful interests were awake to maintain that measure, and the lapse of years, the succession of families, and the transfer of property have established its conveyances down to the present day. In this his ardour to advance the claims of his Catholic countrymen, Talbot incurred the jealousy of the Duke of Ormonde, and actually applied such opprobrious language to that nobleman, that he, as Dr. Currie writes, "waiting on the King, inquired whether he should put off his doublet to fight with Dick Talbot."

In the attack made by the Dutch in 1672 on the English fleet in Solebay, this Colonel was taken prisoner. In six years after, he was seized in the gal-

lery of the Castle of Dublin, and committed to close confinement ; his brother, the before mentioned Peter Talbot, then the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, being at that time also imprisoned there, under the suspicion of the 'Popish Plot.' The Colonel however effected his own escape to France, and while there in 1679, after long previous courtship, he obtained the hand of the beautiful widow of George Count Hamilton. This her first husband was son of the fourth Earl of Abercorn, and Colonel of a French Regiment in France, where he was killed in 1676 ; leaving issue by his young widow three daughters, Elizabeth, afterwards married to Laurence Viscount Ross ; Frances, to Henry Viscount Dillon ; and Mary, to Nicholas Viscount Kingsland. At the Viceregal Court these ladies were distinguished as the three Viscountesses, and were buried together in St. Patrick's Cathedral, as was their mother many years after. Her maiden name was Frances Jennings, the eldest daughter of Richard Jennings of Sandridge in Herefordshire, and sister of the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough.

In 1684, Tyrconnel returned from his exile, and King James, on his accession to the throne, promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant-General, as "a man of great abilities and clear courage, and one, who for many years had a true attachment to His Majesty's person and interest." He also raised him by patent of 1685 to the Peerage of Ireland, with the titles of Baron of Talbotstown, Viscount Baltinglas and Earl of Tyrcon-

nel,* to hold to him and his heirs male, and for want of such issue to his nephew Sir William Talbot of Cartown, Baronet, and his heirs male ; and, in case of failure there, to another of his nephews, William Talbot of Haggardstown. The preamble to this patent also lauds the Colonel for "his immaculate allegiance, and his infinitely great services performed to the King, and to King Charles the Second, in England, Ireland, and foreign parts, both by sea and land, in which he suffered frequent imprisonments and many great wounds." Then it was that, being jealous of the support, which the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion had received from his English subjects of the Protestant faith, and fearing the sympathies of those of Ireland in that cause, James at once determined on disarming them ; the more especially as the army of Ireland at that time consisted, in a very large proportion, of men of the 'new interest,' as those of Cromwell's introduction were termed ; and he gave ample powers to this new peer to regulate the existing troops, and place and displace whom he pleased ; at the same time appointing his brother-in-law, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. "Talbot," admits Harris, the historian of King William, "proceeded in new modelling the army, and began with the officers in the same method, that was designed immediately

* This title had been originally in the illustrious Irish Sept of O'Donnell, and was subsequently enjoyed by Owen Fitz-William, by a creation of 1663, to him and his heirs, which became extinct by his death in 1669.—S. P.

before the death of King Charles ; which was, to displace all officers that had been in the Parliamentary or in Oliver's army, and the sons of such. The Duke of Ormonde had directions to proceed in this manner, yet he made no progress in it, under pretence of gaining time to find them out, but in reality because he saw it was to make room for papists."*

A similar new modelling took place in the Corporations, when various Catholics of this name were introduced into the new charters. James Talbot was a burgess in that to Athenry ; James and William Talbot in that to Roscommon ; William Talbot in that to Athy ; Major William Talbot in one to Banagher. Walter, Anthony, William, Patrick, John, and Charles Talbot were burgesses in another to Enniscorthy ; Richard Talbot in that to Swords ; while in the charter to Wexford, Walter, Anthony, and William Talbot were appointed aldermen, and Patrick Talbot town-clerk of the borough.

Tyrconnel's annual salary at this time as Lieutenant-General of the Army, was £1,410 ; that of the Earl of Clarendon, as Viceroy, £6,593 6s. 8d. On the same establishment of 1687-8, Sir William Talbot, Baronet, ranks a pensioner for £500, and Mr. William Talbot for other £50.

The influence, which Lord Clarendon might be supposed at this period to have over his brother, could not restrain those indiscretions of his that ultimately alien-

* Harris's William III., p. 106-7.

ated the kingdom from James. At the close of 1686, he was obliged to resign the Viceroyalty, and Tyrconnel was deputed in his place. In August, 1687, the latter waited on King James, as before mentioned,* at Chester; and in the November of the next year, when the Prince of Orange made his descent upon England, Tyrconnel, who was especially intrusted to support the cause of James in Ireland, promptly but unsuccessfully sought to secure Derry, from which he had previously drawn off the garrison. In a fortnight after, King James made his will at Whitehall, and therein named this Earl one of those to whom he confided the conduct of his wishes and objects. On the following 14th of March, when James, having eluded the vigilance of Admiral Herbert, who was ordered to intercept him,† after landing at Kinsale proceeded to Cork, Tyrconnel waited upon him there, and gave him an account of the state and condition of this kingdom; representing that the diligence of the Catholic Nobility and Gentry had raised above fifty regiments of Foot and several troops of Horse and Dragoons," (defining thus, as accurately as possible, the contents of the present Army List); "that he had distributed amongst them about 20,000 arms, but they were most so old and unserviceable, that not above 1,000 of the fire-arms were found afterwards to be of any use; that the old troops, consisting of one battalion of Guards, together with Macarty's, Clancarty's, and Newton's

* *Ante*, p. 13.

† Lansdowne MSS. Brit. Museum, No. 849, f. 79.

[Newcomen's] Regiments, were pretty well armed, as also seven companies of Mountjoy's, which were with them ; the other six having staid in Derry with Colonel Lundy and Gust. Hamilton, who were respectively the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of that Regiment ; that he had three Regiments of Horse, Tyrconnel's (his own), Russell's, and one of Dragoons ; that the Catholics of the country had no arms, whereas the Protestants had great plenty, and the best horses in the Kingdom ; that for artillery he had but eight small pieces in a condition to march, the rest not mounted ; no stores in the magazines, little powder and ball, all the officers gone for England, and no money in cash."*

In this the Earl's own Regiment, John Talbot of Belgard (of whom hereafter) was a Captain, while in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, Henry, William and John Talbot were Lieutenants ; George Talbot was a Major in the King's Own Infantry, as was John Talbot in Colonel John Hamilton's Foot, and Gawan Talbot in the Earl of Westmeath's. In the Earl of Clanricarde's, John Talbot was a Captain, and Luke Talbot a Lieutenant. In Colonel Henry Dillon's, Gilbert Talbot was a Lieutenant, and Mark Talbot, (whom the Montgomery MSS. describe as 'Tyrconnel's

* Clarke's Life of James the II. vol. 2. It appears that King James was entertained on this occasion at Cross-Green House in Cork ; one of his pages was William Owgan, who in 1721 was Sheriff of that City ; in 1742, its Mayor ; and died in 1776, at the advanced age of 95.—*Hibernian Magazines*, ad ann.

bastard') was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Earl of Antrim's.

On the 24th March, the last day of the year, (1688), James entered Dublin, the only Capital which seemed yet willing to hail him as a King. On this occasion Tyrconnel, bearing the sword of state in a carriage, preceded the King, who followed amidst the plaudits of the multitude, gallantly mounted and accompanied by the Earl of Granard and Lord Powis on his right, and the Duke of Berwick and Lord Melfort at his left.* A short time after, he proceeded to Derry, "though the season was very bitter," writes Colonel O'Kelly,† "in order to preserve his Protestant subjects there from the ill-treatment which he apprehended they might receive from the Irish ; but he was surprised, when on appearing before the City, instead of receiving their submission," he was assailed with avowed hostility. Returning to Dublin, he on the 24th of April summoned his Parliament for May ; on the first of which month, anxiously looking back to Derry, he wrote to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, then encamped before that City, "you shall have all I can send you, cannon and mortars, to enable you to reduce that rebellious town ; and to make the more noise, Tyrconnel is preparing to go down to you, it being, as you well observe, of the last consequence to master it."‡

At and previous to this Parliament, and for the

* Dub. Lit. Gazette, p. 174.

† *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 33.

‡ MSS. T.C.D., E 2, 19.

whole time while he was in Dublin, King James held his court in the Castle, and thence issued his proclamations. At that memorable Parliament the Earl of Tyrconnel sat as a peer, while in the Commons Mark Talbot was one of the representatives of Belfast ; John Talbot (of Belgard) one for Newcastle ; James Talbot of Mount-Talbot one for Athenry ; William Talbot for the County of Louth ; Sir William Talbot, Baronet, one for the County of Meath, and another William Talbot was one of the members for the Borough of Wexford. This last was of the Ballynamoney (now Castle Talbot) line, son of Walter Talbot who had been High Sheriff of the County of Wexford in 1649.* He was killed at Derry in King James's service.† One of his sons, Gabriel, became a priest and superior of a college at Oporto ; and another, James, entered the Spanish service.‡

Early in this session of the Parliament of Dublin, a fortnight before which (11th April) King William was crowned, Sir William Talbot came up with a message from the Commons, imparting "their earnest wish, that the Bill repealing the Act of Settlement should be passed by the Lords with all the expedition they could, because the heart and courage of the whole nation were bound up in it."

Tyrconnel's patent for a Dukedom bears date the

* MS. in Berm. Tower.

† Graham's Hist. Derry, pp. 185, 192. See some curious particulars connected with him, in Walker's Derry, p. 31.

‡ Burke's Landed Gentry.

11th July following, and in August the Duke of Schomberg landed at Carrickfergus. The former Duke was one of those, who would have held back King James from a hasty resolution of marching northwards at once, to confront his enemy ; but illness, which confined him at Chapelizod, prevented him from attending his Majesty. In September, however, he joined his King at Drogheda, declaring he would have 20,000 men there by the next night, a promise which he fulfilled, drawing his supplies chiefly from Munster. On this occasion it was that he thought it advisable to oppose those, who would have transferred the scene of war to Connaught, urging that "there was not corn enough in that Province to subsist the army for two months.* On the memorable "July the First," when King James came to the ground, "he found Tyrconnel with the right wing of Horse and Dragoons drawn up before Old Bridge ;† and on that day, fatal for the Stuart Dynasty, his and Colonel Parker's Horse suffered most. The former maintained the assault of King William's most powerful regiment, the Dutch Blue Guards, at the ford of Old Bridge, "the houses, breastworks, and hedges around which they lined." "Had the French been posted there," writes Story, (part 1, p. 80) "it would be more to our enemy's advantage, but the reason of this was that the Irish Guard would not lose the post of honour." Nor did they yield until after repeated charges, "driving the Dutch Guards and Schomberg's

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 378.

† Idem, p. 396.

Regiment back into the river, with a loss of a great part of their officers.* Of Tyrconnel's Regiment, Nugent (Robert) and Casanone (Peter) were wounded, Major Meara (Francis) and Sir Charles "Take" (?) killed.† Yet did not Tyrconnel leave the field, until the King in his retreat had passed the defile of Duleek, when, joining Lausun, he followed the Royal fugitive.‡

"Tyrconnel," insinuates O'Connor, in his '*Military Memoirs*, (p. 109) "was brave in danger, pusillanimous in disaster. In the rout of the Boyne, he viewed the cause of James as hopeless, that of William as triumphant. He had estates and dignities to preserve, and only in accommodation could he see security for them. If James remained, the contest would be prolonged beyond the hope of accommodation. He therefore sent his chaplain to him, to press his flight to France, and to work on his fears of falling into the hands of William." Colonel O'Kelly (*Excid. Mac.* p. 57) is yet more openly severe against Tyrconnel, accusing him of "domineering and disregard of the Irish ;"—"designing not to oppose King William ;"—and that he actually "sent his wife, with all his own wealth and the King's treasure, into France." When the King left Dublin a fugitive, he avowedly gave expectation that he but sought France to obtain thence such aid as would establish his power in Ireland,

* O'Connor's *Military Mem.* p. 107.

† Clarke's *James II.* vol. 2, p. 400.

‡ O'Kelly's *Excid. Mac.* p. 35.

and he committed the conduct of his cause in the meantime to Tyrconnel.

In forty days after the battle of the Boyne, King William appeared before Limerick ; at which time Colonel O'Kelly, with the suspiciousness that too frequently is the sole response to Irish patriotism, charges Tyrconnel with favouring a surrender of the city to, and a treaty with, that King ; an object which he relies would have been accomplished, but for the coming in of Sarsfield, and the enthusiasm the presence of that darling of the army excited. Even King William was shaken by the results of his popularity, abandoned the siege, and returned to England ; whereupon Tyrconnel repaired to France to urge the promised supplies.* His departure from Ireland at such a crisis was undoubtedly reprehensible, and especially injurious to himself. "No sooner was his back turned," observe the Royal Memoirs,† "than the discontented part of the Army despatched the Bishop of Cork, Colonels Simon and Henry Luttrell, and Colonel Nicholas Purcell to St. Germain, with instructions to solicit his recall, addressing themselves to his Majesty to this effect,—that my Lord Tyrconnel was not qualified for such a superintendence as he had hitherto exercised ; that his age and infirmities made him require more sleep than was consistent with much business ; that his want of experience in military affairs rendered him exceeding slow in his resolves,

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 420.

† Idem, vol. 2, p. 422, &c.

and incapable of laying projects which no depending officer would do for him ;.....they relied that, should he return with the same authority again, it would dishearten the body of the nation. They complained of the desponding message he sent to the King after the battle of the Boyne, which occasioned his Majesty's leaving the Kingdom, whereas, had he but stayed a few hours longer in Dublin, he had seen such a number of fine troops as would have tempted him not to abandon them ;.....concluding with several personal reflections, particularly against the Duke of Tyrconnel, and indeed against all that had any tie to his interest."

Notwithstanding these calumnious representations, Tyrconnel, in January, 1690, near the close of that year (old style), returned still Viceroy of his country, while the promised supplies, to a nation disunited and hopeless, were in unconfiding doubt parsimoniously dispensed. "The King resolved to support his own authority in Lord Tyrconnel, and hoped to send back the army-ambassadors in such a temper as would make them live easily with him, which cost the King a great deal of trouble and pains, and was lost labour in the end. But it was the King's hard fate not only to suffer by his rebellious subjects, but to be ill-served by his allies, and tormented by divisions amongst his own people ; as if his enemies gave him not disquiet enough, but that his friends must also come in to their aid, to exercise his patience and aggravate his

sufferings by turns.”* The French offerings to the cause, as they came with Tyrconnel, consisted of a *scanty* supply of provisions, clothes, arms, and ammunition (by design, as Colonel O’Kelly would insinuate). Story speaks of the contributions (part 2, p. 51-2) as “some soldiers’ coats and caps, but such sorry ones, that the Irish themselves could easily see in what esteem the Monarch of France held them.”

Tyrconnel’s first act of administration, on his return, was to order the Duke of Berwick, whose conduct had much disappointed him, out of Ireland.† The privations of the Irish Army the while increased, so much so that they had it communicated to their King “over the water,” that in case the expected fleet did not come promptly from France, there would need no enemy to destroy them. The Duke of Tyrconnel had, however, been making all the preparations he could in the interim, and had distributed the small resources he possessed, as long as they lasted, with as much impartiality as possible ; at last, upon the 8th of May, 1691, the French fleet appeared in the Shannon, and in it was “St. Ruth, with other French officers, as also those gentlemen who had been in France to solicit the Duke’s removal ; which, though the King had not yielded to, he however had so far given way to their advice, as to abridge his power in reference to the military affairs, the direction of which was vested so wholly in St. Ruth, that Tyrconnel, who before could

* Clarke’s James II. vol. 2, p. 422.

† Idem, vol. 2, p. 435.

have made a Lieutenant-General, had not now power to make a Colonel. [thus accounting for some of the changes which were subsequently made in the Army List]. This so lowered his credit in the army, that little regard was had to his authority ; but he prudently submitted, and left the whole management of it to St. Ruth, "who seemingly carried fair, but in the bottom was prepossessed against him."* Tyrconnel, when he found that the French commander brought no money, earnestly applied to King James to procure for the Irish government even a thousand pistoles, and retrenched even the necessary expences of his own family and establishment ; but the request could not be granted. The deserted Irish were left utterly to their own resources and exertions, and this at a crisis when individual views were so differing and distracted. "The King," plead the Royal Memoirs, "was forced to work with such tools as he had, or such as were put into his hands by others, which required as much dexterity to hinder their hurting one another, and by consequence himself, as to draw any use from such ill-suited and jarring instruments."

In the last struggle for the defence of Limerick, Tyrconnel evinced his honour and allegiance. "Though bent with age, and weighed down with corpulency, he assumed no inconsiderable degree of activity in repairing the fortifications of that town, establishing magazines, and enforcing discipline ; and made the officers and soldiers (first showing the

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 450.

example himself) take an oath of fidelity to James, embracing a resolution to defend his Majesty's rights to the last, and never to surrender without his consent. He at the same time despatched an express to St. Germain, [such communications were then of difficult transmission], begging speedy succour or leave to make terms. He was powerfully aided by Sarsfield [to whom he had brought a patent creating him Earl of Lucan], whose intentions (says O'Connor) were always right and zealous for the king's service ; but their efforts were unhappily counteracted by treachery and discord, on which the English general relied more than on the number and valour of his own troops."*

While this veteran patriot was "struggling with the calamitous circumstances of his country, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy on St. Laurence's day, soon after he had done his devotion ; and, though he came to his senses and speech again, yet he only languished two or three days, and then died, just when he was on the point of effecting a unity at least amongst themselves, the want of which was the greatest evil they laboured under."† He died in the middle of August, about a month before De Ginkell commenced the siege, and was buried in St. Munchin's Cathedral within the city. There is not a stone to tell where he lies. Harris says, in his *Life of King William*, that this great Irishman died "some

* O'Connor's *Military Memoirs*, &c. p. 162-3.

† Clarke's *James II.* vol. 2, p. 462.

say of poison, administered to him in a cup of ratafia, because he would not comply with the prevailing faction then in the town ; while others attributed his death to fever, and some to grief for the ruin of his measures." "He was a man," writes Colonel O'Kelly, "of stately presence, bold and resolute, of greater courage than conduct, naturally proud and passionate, of moderate parts but of unbounded ambition. In his private friendships he was observed to be inconstant (and some did not shame to accuse him of it), even to them by whose assistance he gained his point, when he once obtained his own ends." He "headed the peace party," says O'Connor, "supported by the Hamiltons, Talbots, Nugents, Burkes, Rices, Butlers, Sheldons, all of English descent, who preferred William as king of Great Britain and Ireland to James as king of Ireland only ; and, in despair of reinstating the latter in his ancestral throne, sought to preserve their own possessions by accommodation."* Again says O'Connor, "the English praised Tyrconnel as a lover of peace, yet confiscated all his estates ; which, if he had lived a month longer, would have been preserved by the Treaty of Limerick."†

Sir Bernard Burke in his *Extinct Peerage* (page 698) expressively writes in relation to Tyrconnel ; "Of him much ill has been written, and more believed ; but his history, like that of his unfortunate country, has been written by the pen of party, steeped in gall, and copied servilely from the pages

* O'Connor's *Military Memoirs*, p. 114. † *Idem*, p. 167.

of prejudice by the lame historians of modern times, more anxious for authority than authenticity. Two qualities he possessed in an eminent degree, wit and valour; and, if to gifts so brilliant and so Irish he joined devotion to his country and fidelity to the unfortunate and fated family, with whose exile he began life and on whose ruin he finished it, it cannot be denied that in his character the elements of evil were mixed with great and striking good. Under happier circumstances the good might have predominated, and he, whose deeds are held by his own family in such high estimate, might have shed a wider lustre on his race." All these views of Tyrconnel's character may be closed with the emphatic words which Mason, in his excellent History of St. Patrick's Cathedral, breathes over his grave, "Whatever were his faults, he had the rare merit of sincere attachment to an unfortunate master."

He died without issue male, when William Talbot of Haggardstown, his nephew, to whom the earldom was limited in remainder by the creation patent of 1685, assumed that title; but, having been attainted by the description of William Talbot of Dundalk, he, too, pined in poverty at St. Germain's. His son attained the rank of a Lieutenant-General in the armies of France, but died without issue, and in him the earldom in this name became extinct.* Tyrcon-

* It was afterwards revived in the Herefordshire family of Carpenter, by a creation of 1761; while Sir John Brownlow, Baron of Charleville, was previously (1718) created Viscount Tyrconnel.

nel himself left issue two daughters, who married foreign noblemen. He had also two sisters, Frances, married first to James Cusack of Cushinstown, barrister, by whom she had three sons; Captain Thomas Cusack, killed in France; Captain William, killed in Portugal; and Nicholas Cusack, the captain in this his uncle's regiment; with one daughter, Helen Cusack, married to Robert Arthur of Hacketstown, County of Dublin, Lieutenant of Horse. On the death of Cusack, this lady married to her second husband the Honorable Thomas Newcomen, Privy Councillor, Brigadier of his Majesty's forces, and Colonel of a Foot Regiment in Ireland, and by him she had also issue five daughters: 1st, Katherine, married to Simon Luttrell, Lieutenant-colonel of the Regiment of Foot commanded by Sir Thomas Newcomen; 2nd, Alice, married to Major William Nugent, son of the Earl of Westmeath; 3rd, Frances, married to Sir Robert Gore, Knight, Captain of a Foot Company, eldest son of Sir Francis Gore, Knight; 4th, Margaret, the wife of Sir Maurice Eustace of Castlemartin, Baronet, Captain in the Infantry; and 5th, Mary, the wife of Charles White of Leixlip, one of the Privy Council. Frances, Lady Newcomen, died 17th February, 1687, and was buried at Clonsillagh, near Luttrellstown. [*Funeral Entries in Berm. Tur.*] Tyrconnel's second sister, Lucinda, married Edward Cusack of Lismullen, by whom she had a son, Patrick Cusack, a Dominican friar, who became Bishop of Meath, and was King James's High Almoner and Grand Chaplain, while he remained in this country.

It may here be noticed that, on the 14th of December, 1691, George Talbot, described as of the City of Dublin, who had been previously outlawed, obtained a warrant for a *nolle prosequi* on his indictment, grounded on his petition, which stated him an Englishman and a Protestant; that he was in 1681 made Captain of a Company of Foot in Ireland by the Duke of Ormonde, and so continued until the 2nd July, 1690, when he was the first who, after the battle of the Boyne, surrendered himself in Dublin, and gave up at the Castle there, his own and other fire-arms; that he had given protection to Protestants during the reign of James; that, since his surrender, he had behaved himself peaceably and loyally, and had taken the oath of fidelity before the Commissioners; the truth of all which allegations the Attorney-General certified. About the same time, Richard Talbot of Malahide memorialled for a pardon and restitution of his estates, he having been also outlawed. His petition alleged that, while he admitted he had held the office of Auditor-General to King James, he had filled no other office or trust, civil or military, in his time; and relied that when King William, after the battle of the Boyne, was advancing on Dublin, he had surrendered himself in the camp at Finglas, on the 9th July, 1690, and had ever since behaved himself "civilly and inoffensively towards that monarch's government;" the truth and sufficiency of which purgation the Solicitor-General also certified, and the prayer was granted.

The widow of Tyrconnel and her daughters lived for some time in the Court at St. Germain, with the Ex-King, supported by a small pension which Louis XIV. allowed them ; but having established her right to a portion of jointure in 1703, as hereafter noticed, and her daughters being married on the Continent, she resolved on going over to Ireland. The state of her health, however, induced her first to try the efficacy of the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle, and in Murray's *Despatches of the Duke of Marlborough*, is preserved one of his Grace, from the Camp at Tirlemont, to the authorities of that town, written with the object of procuring attention and welcome for the Duchess, then journeying thither. He also wrote to herself, 5th September, 1705 :—

“The first notice I received of your intention to go to Aix, I immediately despatched a trumpet to the French army, who brought me this morning the enclosed pass. I have likewise ordered eight dragoons to attend on you on your coming to the Bosch. These will wait on you to Maestricht, where the Governor will give you another escort on to Aix. I heartily wish you a good journey, and all the success you can desire with the waters. If I should not be able to have the satisfaction of seeing you at the waters, I hope to have that of meeting you in Holland, before I embark ; being with much truth,

Madam,

Your Grace's most obedient humble servant,
M.”

In 1708, she was in Brussels, and only then, it would seem, on the eve of departure. On the 24th of May in that year, Marlborough wrote to his own Duchess :—" When I took leave of Lady Tyrconnel, she told me that her jointure in Ireland was in such disorder, that there was an absolute necessity for her going thither for two or three months, for the better settling of it. As the climate of Ireland will not permit her being there in the winter, she should begin her journey about ten days hence ; she said that she did not intend to go to London, but hoped she might have the pleasure of seeing you at St. Alban's. I have offered her all that might be in my power to make her journey to Holland and England easy, as also that if she cared to stay at St. Alban's, either at her going or return, you would offer it her with a good heart. You will find her face a good deal changed, but, in the discourse I have had with her, she seems to be very reasonable and kind."* On her return to Dublin, she fixed her residence at Arbour Hill, a healthy and picturesque situation near the Phoenix Park ; and there, after founding a Nunnery for poor Clares in the adjacent locality of King-street, this lady, who once adorned Courts and passed through the libertine manners of Charles the Second's days unblemished, closed her life in March, 1730-1, at the advanced age of 92. " Her death," says Walpole, " was occasioned by her falling out of bed on the floor

* Jesse's *Memoirs of the Court of England*, vol. 4, p. 156.

in a winter's night, and being too feeble to rise or to call, she was found in the morning so perished with cold, that she died in a few hours." She is described as then appearing low in stature, and extremely emaciated ; without the slightest trace of ever having been a beauty. She was buried, with her daughters by George Count Hamilton, the ' three Viscountesses' before mentioned, *ante* page 45, in a vault of St. Patrick's Cathedral ; while a mural slab, in St. Andrew's Scotch College at Paris, is her commemoration in a land where she had passed many of her days of joy and sorrow. It records her as having been a great benefactress to that establishment, and as having provided an endowment for the celebration of a daily mass for ever there, for the repose of her soul, and those of her two husbands.

The Talbots outlawed in 1691 were Richard Earl of Tyrconnel, so attainted by seven inquisitions, and by one other as Richard, son of William Talbot, called Lord Tyrconnel ; Richard Talbot of Boolis, County Meath ; Richard Talbot of Malahide, County Dublin ; John Talbot of Dardistown, County Meath, John Talbot of Belgard, County Dublin ; John, Patrick, and Anthony Talbot of Wexford ; William Talbot of Kilcarty, County Meath, Baronet ; other William Talbots described as of Wexford, of Wicklow, of Fassaroe, County Wicklow, of Haggards-town and of Dundalk, County Louth, and of Straffan, County Kildare. James Talbot of Templeogue, County Dublin ; James Talbot of Mount Talbot,

County Roscommon; Brine, or Bruno Talbot of Dublin, (who was James's Chancellor of the Exchequer,* but he early made his submission to King William). Francis Talbot of Powerscourt, County Wicklow; Marcus Talbot of Dublin and of the County Derry. (This last was, as before mentioned, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Earl of Antrim's Infantry, member of Parliament for Belfast in 1689, and signalised himself by a gallant sally on the occasion of the first siege of Limerick, but was taken prisoner at Aghrim). Charlotte Talbot, a daughter of Tyrconnel, was also attainted, as was Frances his widow. The latter, however, preferred her suit, at the Court of Chichester House, Dublin, in 1700, for her jointure off the lands of Cabragh, County Dublin, forfeited by her late husband, and the claim was allowed. Lucy Talbot sought and was allowed, as Administratrix of William Talbot, the benefit of a leasehold of County Roscommon lands.—Jane Talbot claimed and was allowed an annuity, left by the will of Colonel Gilbert Talbot in 1674, and charged on houses in Limerick forfeited by Sir William Talbot.—Mary Talbot, a minor, sought, by her guardian, James Donnellan, and was allowed, a large charge on houses in Dublin, forfeited by James Talbot.—Helen and Margaret Talbot, daughters of George Talbot, deceased, also minors, by Patrick Talbot, their guardian, claimed the reversion of an estate tail in County of Roscommon lands, for-

* Story's Impartial History, part 1, p. 65.

feited by George Talbot, such reversion accruing, if their brother James Talbot should die without issue; and their claim was allowed, subject to that contingency; while said James himself claimed and was allowed that estate tail, and Sarah Talbot was allowed a jointure off said lands.—Lastly, Henry Talbot, a minor, by George Holmes, his guardian, claimed a remainder in Templeogue, and other lands in the Counties of Dublin and Kildare, forfeited by James Talbot; but his claim was dismissed.*

In the cause of Prince Charles-Edward and his invasion of 1745, a Captain James Talbot and Major Talbot were engaged at Prestonpans, and Brigadier General 'de Tyrconnel' was taken prisoner by the English at sea in 1746.†

LIEUT.-COLONEL DOMINICK SHELDON.

THE Sheldons are an existing family of respectability at Brailes-House in the County of Warwick, having been theretofore established at Beoly in that of Worcester. Ralph Sheldon of Beoly accompanied Charles the Second in his flight to Boscobel, aiding his concealment in the Oak, to the foot of which he and three others attended their Royal master;‡ and of

* Registries of Claims in Custom House Records.

† *Gent. Mag.*, v. 14, p. 416; and v. 16, pp. 29, 145, 208

‡ *Burke's Landed Gentry*, f. 1226.

this line, it would seem most probable, was Lieutenant Colonel Dominick. It is true that a Lieutenant William Sheldon passed patent in 1666 as a 'soldier' for 858 acres plantation measure in the County Tipperary, but it cannot be presumed that an immediate relative of his would be an adherent of James. The surname was even previously known in Ireland in the County Limerick, where a Miss Sheldon of that place intermarried in the seventeenth century with Mr. Leonard Drew, of a Devonshire family, a branch of which is yet represented in Youghal.*

The Peerage Books afford strong confirmation of this officer having been of the Brailes-House line, when they record that Arthur Dillon of the noble line of Costello at the close of the seventeenth century married Christiana, the daughter of Ralph Sheldon, whom Lodge describes as 'niece of the Colonel,' while O'Callaghan (*Brigades*, p. 100) says she was maid of Honor to the Queen of James the Second. Inquiries on the lineage have been directed to Brailes-House, Viscount Dillon, and others, in vain. It does, however, seem almost certain that the Colonel was brother to the Ralph Sheldon, whom Sir Bernard Burke in his 'Landed Gentry,' (f. 1226) describes as "of Steeple Barton, afterwards of Weston and Beoly," and as having "died in 1720." In Clarke's *Life of James II.* (vol. ii. p. 252) this Ralph Sheldon is said to have aided that monarch's escape from Whitehall to Feversham.

* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, f. 106.

This Dominick Sheldon, who had been a Captain to the Duke of Ormonde, (see *post*, at 'Col. Francis Carroll,') is on the establishment of 1687-8* set down for a pension of £200 per annum. Colonel O'Kelly represents him as having been "an Englishman by birth, of the Roman Catholic religion, brought into Ireland on the accession of James the Second, by Tyrconnel, and by him made Captain of a company of men at arms. He afterwards promoted him to be his Lieutenant, with the command of his Regiment in his absence ; and, by his uncontrollable power with James, he (Tyrconnel) procured for this favourite a commission to be one of the General Officers, though still a Lieutenant-Colonel, and got his commission dated before that of Sarsfield, whom he designed to suppress."† Early in this campaign, "the Irish army, under Major General Richard Hamilton and 'Major' Dominick Sheldon, having taken the fort of Hillsborough and plundered Lisburn, Belfast and Antrim, laid siege to Coleraine ; but there they met with such a warm reception from Major Gustavus Hamilton, who commanded in the town, and spared no charge or pains to make it tenable, that they were forced to

* In the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, is (E 1. 1) the "List of Payments made for civil and military affairs, with pensions in Ireland for one year, beginning 1st January, 1687." It appears to be the original book, a vellum manuscript, signed by the Council in England. It is dated 3rd February, 1687-8, at Whitehall.

† O'Callaghan's *Macariæ Excidium*, pp. 150-1.

draw off with considerable loss, whereby their designs against Derry were retarded."* When afterwards his King retired from investing the latter place, 'Major' Dominick Sheldon was one of the officers whom he left before it to continue the siege. He afterwards commanded the Cavalry at the Boyne, and had two horses shot under him.† "A gallant charge under General Sheldon at Sheep-house might have given a different termination to the fight at the Boyne, but for the prompt heroism of Levison's and Sir Albert Conyngham's Dragoons, who, getting in the rear of their antagonists, jumped from their saddles, lined the hedges on both sides of the road, and, on the return of the enemy from their successful charge, fired on them with deadly effect, while Ginkle taking them in the rear completed their discomfiture."‡ When, on the 30th of August, 1690, King William abandoned his siege of Limerick, Sarsfield recommended that he should be closely and vigorously pursued, and offered to conduct the pursuit in person ; but, according to Colonel O'Kelly, Tyrconnel gave private orders to Sheldon, his Lieutenant-Colonel, to march the greater part of the Horse into Connaught. He was however ordered back by d'Usson and De Tesse, when he promptly obeyed ; but, after continuing in Limerick three days, he and his force were again commanded to march into the country, as for convenience of forage ;

* Lodge's Peerage, v. 5, p. 175.

† Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 400.

‡ Fitzgerald's Limerick, v. 2, p. 326.

whereas, says Colonel O'Kelly, "they had sufficient quantity of oats within Limerick to feed all their horses for two months to come, and the enemy could not keep the field for half that time."

Lieutenant-Colonel Sheldon, with Colonels Maxwell and John Hamilton, constituted the Directory which Tyrconnel, when going over to France to urge the supplies, deputed to advise the Duke of Berwick in the charge of government cast upon him. At the last siege of Limerick, in September, 1691, "when by Clifford's neglect the enemy was permitted to make a bridge of boats here near Annaghbeg, and thus passed over their Horse and Dragoons between the Irish Horse and the town, Colonel Sheldon could only, by advancing the picket, stop the enemy at a pass, till himself would be able to gain the mountains with his horse and foot, and so make their way to Six-mile-bridge, a manœuvre which was with great difficulty performed at last ; but not being able to subsist there, they were ordered back towards Clare, upon which the enemy passed a great body of horse and dragoons over their new bridge, and came before Limerick at Thomond Gate."* Colonel O'Kelly, with his usual inclination to find fault with any of Tyrconnel's party, unjustifiably upbraids Sheldon for the "want of courage or conduct" which this retreat, according to him, evinced. Pending the treaty for surrendering the town, Colonel Sheldon dined at the English camp,

* Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 463-4.

and, after the capitulation, Sarsfield entrusted to him the care of embarking the Irish refugees, "whose departure marks one of the most mournful epochs in our sad history."* Upon his landing them in France, King James wrote him a letter of acknowledgment from St. Germain, adding how well satisfied he was "with the behaviour and conduct of the officers, and the valour and fidelity of the soldiers ; and how sensible he should ever be of their services, which he would not fail to reward when it should please God to put him in a capacity of doing so."† Edward Sheldon and — Sheldon, Esqrs. were subsequently of the Board of Green Cloth at the Court of St. Germain.‡

It is somewhat contradictory in Colonel O'Kelly's estimate of Sheldon that, while he censures as above that officer's retreat from before Limerick, as discouraging his party from defending the City,§ he yet insinuates, immediately previous to the sarcasm, that "Sheldon and Lord Galmoy, true Tyrconnellists, wrote (*it is believed*) more comfortably into France than was suggested by Tyrconnel, and that they engaged to hold out to the last extremity in hope of a powerful relief from thence, of men, money, and all other necessities to prosecute the war, which (he adds) if timely sent had certainly preserved Ireland."¶

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 192.

† See this letter in full in O'Callaghan's *Brigades*, v. 1, p. 63.

‡ Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 411.

§ *Eccidium Macarie*, p. 149.

¶ *Idem*, p. 147.

This Lieutenant-Colonel was outlawed in 1691 on two inquisitions, being in one styled of Dublin, in the other of Pennyburn-mill, County Derry. In France, whither he passed over, he ranked Colonel of a Brigade Regiment of Horse, styled *par excellence* 'the King's Regiment;' of which Edmond Prendergast was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, (having theretofore held that rank in Colonel Hugh Sutherland's Horse), and Edmond Butler, his Cornet in Tyrconnel's, was appointed Major in the Brigade. In 1702, Sheldon so distinguished himself against the Baron de Mercy, that he was raised from the rank of Colonel to be a Lieutenant-General, and all the supernumerary officers of his Regiment were put upon full pay. At the conflicts of the Mincio and Po in 1702 against Prince Eugene, "great glory was acquired by Sheldon's Horse, to which a number of reduced officers were attached as volunteers. These gallant gentlemen, exiled from their native land, reduced to French half-pay scarce sufficient for subsistence, preferred the activity of a camp to the indolence and obscurity of a French provincial town.....King Louis, to mark his satisfaction at the distinguished manner in which they had acted, raised their pay to an equality with that of officers of Infantry of the same rank."* "In 1703, when the Imperialists under Visconti were posted on the Christallo, whose precipitous banks that General thought secured him against surprise or at-

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, pp. 240-1.

tack, Vendome the French commander, his opponent, selected the best of his Regiments of cavalry, and amongst these Sheldon's Horse, to surround and attack Visconti. The Imperialists, taken by surprise while their horses were at grass, were overwhelmed and driven into the Sassoni, a river in their rear, where most of those who were not cut down were drowned. Sheldon's Horse had a principal share in this brilliant affair, in which their commander was himself wounded.* In 1703 his brigade was not less distinguished in the Army of the Rhine, and at the battle of Spire, where he was again wounded. The name of his Regiment was afterwards changed to 'Nugent's,' again in 1733 to Fitz-James's, and was disbanded in 1763.

MAJOR FRANCIS MEARA.

The O'Mearas were a distinguished territorial sept in the Barony of Upper Ormond, County Tipperary, and the name of their principal residence, Tuaim-uir-Meara, is still retained in that of Toomavara, within that district, yet the only individuals of the name, who appear in the outlawries of 1642, are Dermot Meara, described as "of Dublin," and Catherine his wife.

In the commencement of the seventeenth century

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 256.

flourished Dermot O'Meara, a physician and a poet, who, Ware says in his "Writers," was educated at Oxford. He wrote a history of the House of Ormond in verse, as also some prose medical treatises. His son, Edmund O'Meara, also a Doctor of Oxford and a member of the College of Physicians of London, resided for some time at Bristol, and died in 1680, leaving three sons, William, a physician also; the above Major Francis, his second son; and the third, a Jesuit.* This Francis was one of the burgesses in King James's Charter of 1687 to Wicklow, and was sheriff of that county in the following year. He was killed at the battle of the Boyne.† A funeral entry in Bermingham Tower, Office of Arms, records the death of Teigue O'Meara of Lishenuske, County Tipperary, (son and heir of William O'Meara of do., son and heir of Donnell O'Meara of do.), who had married Honora, daughter of Robert Grace of Courtstown, County Kilkenny; by whom he had issue three sons, Daniel, William, and Patrick, and two daughters. Said Teigue died at Killballykelty, County Waterford, 30th April, 1636, and was interred at Clonmel. Another member of this sept, Thomas Meara, was a Lieutenant in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Regiment of Foot; and a Thady O'Meara, having been seized of various lands in the county of his sept, and being an adherent of James, was attainted; when Daniel O'Meara claimed a fee-tail therein; while in a patent

* Ware's Writers, p. 190.

† Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 400.

of lands in the same county to John Otway, a saving was contained of the rights of Theodore "Maragh" to certain townlands specified therein.

At the battle of Lauffield in 1747, Captain O'Meara was of the wounded in Clare's Brigade. He was living in 1793, when he resided with his son, General Felix O'Meara, Commandant of Dunkirk. This latter individual went into the French service in 1755, being then but eighteen years of age, and was immediately received into Rothe's Regiment. In the same year hostilities commenced in Europe, by Admiral Boscawen's taking the Alcide and Le Lys, French ships of war; and preparations were made for land actions on both sides. The Irish regiments embodied in France were sent to garrison Calais, Dunkirk, Boulogne, and Ardres, on that frontier of France nearest to England, as it was the policy of the French king to oppose the Irish troops to those of England. Here O'Meara, sharing in all the services of his regiment, gradually rose, as vacancies occurred. In 1778, when this brigade was incorporated with French regiments, O'Meara, then a Captain, had the same rank given him in that of Auvergne, which was the second in military estimate of all the Infantry of that country. Peace had existed between the two kingdoms for some years previously; but hostilities again breaking out in the latter year, (which led to the American war), Captain O'Meara for a time took part with Royalty. In the succeeding years, however, of intestine commotion in France, he, being then

Lieutenant-Colonel, resigned his commission to the Crown, and, embracing the Republican movement, received a fresh commission from the National party. He fought under General Dumourier, afterwards under General Dampierre, and was subsequently raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General, with the defence of Dunkirk confided to him.* There he subsequently married a young lady with a fortune of 80,000 livres. Three younger brothers of his were also officers in the French service.†

CAPTAIN JOHN ROCH.

David de la Roche, son of Alexander de Rupe, alias de la Roche, was the founder of this ancient Norman family in Ireland. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by the Princess Joan his wife, daughter of King Edward the First.‡ From that marriage descended a race that acquired the lordship and territory of Fermoy, in the County of Cork, a district hence known as the Roches' Country. During the reign of that English monarch, several Royal letters were addressed to members of this family, requiring their aid and personal service in the Scottish wars; summonses were afterwards directed to them to attend

* Gent.'s Mag., 1793, p. 449.

† Anth. Hib., v. 2, 239.

‡ Burke's Landed Gentry, f. 1132.

the earliest Irish Parliaments ; and about the year 1320, George de la Roche, who had been theretofore twice cited as a Baron to Parliaments held in Dublin, was fined 200 marks for non-attendance. In 1344 the King summoned Lord Roche, by the style of "Capitaneus des Rocheyns," to attend him in the wars in France. This nobleman was, according to Lodge, John, Lord Roche, who intermarried with Eleanor, daughter of the second Lord Kerry, by whom he had the first Countess of Kildare, mother of the first Countess of Carrick, mother of the first Earl of Ormond.* In 1377, John Roche of Fermoy had summons by writ to Parliament.† It may be here remarked, that in this and the two ensuing centuries, the Lords Roche of Fermoy are, in the Annals, Ecclesiastical Records, and official documents, universally recognised in their character of Irish chieftains, as well as of Anglo-Irish peers, by the style and title of "Capitanei suæ nationis ;" and their inheritance is designated the Roches' Country, not only in the ancient maps of Ireland, but in the Acts of Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth, and even down to the time of Cromwell. David Roche, Lord Roche, surnamed the Great, sat in Parliament as Viscount Roche of Fermoy in the reigns of Edward the Fourth and Henry the Seventh.‡ He was one of the Peers whom the latter Sovereign invited to the entertainment at

* Lodge's Peerage, 1st edition, vol. 2, p. 103.

† Burke's Extinct Peerage, f. 711.

‡ Idem, f. 692.

Greenwich, where he caused Lambert Simnel to attend as a menial.* Before and after this year, the mayoralty of Cork was repeatedly filled by a Roche. An original letter of 1556, from the Clergy, &c. of Kinsale to Queen Mary, recommending Patrick Roche for the then vacant See of Cork and Cloyne, is preserved in the Cottonian Collection of the British Museum. In Perrot's memorable Parliament of 1585, Viscount Fermoy attended on summons, while Philip Roche sat there as member for Kinsale. Soon after the attainders consequent upon the Desmond rebellion, John, son of Dominick Roche of Limerick, emigrated to Rochelle ; as did Maurice and John Roche, two sons of John Roche of Ellenfinchtown, in December, 1601, with Juan de Aquila, for Spain,† where it is believed the name still exists. Very extensive estates of John Roche Fitz-Thomas, in the County Waterford, were granted in 1605 to Sir Richard Boyle. About the year 1630, the Reverend Mr. Roche, President of the College of Douay, and subsequently Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross in Ireland, founded an establishment for Irish priests at Antwerp, where they were supported, "partly by the alms given at masses, and partly by the benevolence of the people ;" but Harris, in his account of such Irish establishments, attributes this foundation to a Mr. Laurence Sedgrave.

The family were ever warm adherents of the

* Bermingham's Remarks on Baronages, p. 54.

† Pacata Hibernia, p. 426.

Stuarts. David, Viscount Fermoy, lost in the Royal cause in the war of 1641 estates worth £50,000 *per annum*. He was himself banished, with a Regiment of which he had the command, to France, where he died. Amongst those attainted in 1643, were Maurice, Lord Viscount Fermoy, Patrick Roche of Poolenelong, Richard of Gliny, David of Ballynacloghy, James of Keniere, John of Ballinvallagh, William and Adam of Rhyncorran, Thomas of Aghlenane, Ulick of Ballindangan, Edmund of Ballinlegan, Theobald and William of Killeigh, Redmond of Garravadrolane, Miles and Edward of Castletown, Theobald Fitz-John Roche of do., Ulick Fitz-John of do., and William Fitz-Thomas Roche of Clostage, all in the County of Cork. Amongst the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1646, sat Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy, with the Peers ; and David Roche of Glanaure, John Roche of Castletown, and Redmond Roche of Cahirdowgan in the Commons. When Ireton took Limerick in 1651, Alderman Jordan Roche, Edmund Roche, Esq., and David Roche were three of the twenty-four excluded from mercy ; and Cromwell's Act "for settling Ireland," passed in the following year, excepted Maurice Roche, Viscount Fermoy, from pardon for life and estate. After witnessing and sharing many of the visitations of the civil war, George and John Roche withdrew in exile to Flanders, where they found their Prince, for whom they had suffered so much, also a fugitive and a wanderer. It is recorded of them that, with their kinsman Viscount Fermoy, they shared their military

pay with Charles,* a "service which," adds Sir Bernard, "the monarch overlooked at the Restoration." The reproach was supererogation in the annals of that race. Even the Declaration of Royal Gratitude, spread out in the Act of Settlement, names of this family only Captain Miles "Roache," of the County of Cork, "for services beyond the seas."

In King James's Charter of 1687 to Cork, Patrick and *John* Roch were appointed Aldermen, and Edmund Roche a free Burgess. In that of the same year to Limerick, Dominick Roche, Esq., and Thomas Roch, merchant, were named Aldermen. The former was by King James, on his arrival in Ireland, created Baron Tarbert and Viscount Cahiravahilla.† In the new Charter to Kinsale, Edward, Patrick, and Edmund Roche, and John Roche Fitz-Edmund were Burgesses. In those of 1688 to Cloghnckilty, John Roche was a Burgess, as was James Roch in that to Mallow. In the Charter to Wexford, Anthony, James, and John Roche were Burgesses; in that to Middleton, Philip Roche was one of the two Bailiffs. In those of 1689, Edward Roche was a Burgess in one to Fethard; Edward Roche and James Roche were Burgesses in that to Charleville. In the pension list of 1687-8 appear entries of £150 per annum for "Lord Roche's children," and of £100 per annum "for the now Lord Roche."

* Burke's Landed Gentry, Sup. p. 280.

† Ferrar's Limerick.

In the Parliament of Dublin sat David Roche, Viscount Fermoy (as on out-lawry reversed) amongst the Peers. He was afterwards drowned at Plymouth in the great storm of 1703, and was succeeded in the title by Ulick Roche,* who dying without issue, was succeeded by John Roche of Ballendangan, "who," writes Smith in 1745,† "is now in the service of the King of Sardinia, and has no issue. He was during the late war in the service of that King, in the rank of a General Officer, and is a great favourite of the Prince. He was sent at different times to prevent the French and Spaniards from crossing the Alps into Italy, distinguished himself in a brave defence of Augusta; and, when compelled to surrender Casal, the French and Spanish Generals paid him all military honors, and entertained him nobly in their camp. After being a prisoner for some time, he returned to the Sardinian service."

Besides the above Captain John Roche, there appear of the name on this List, Mathew Roche, a Lieutenant in Lord Galmoy's Horse; Maurice Roche a Captain, and Nicholas Roche an Ensign in Colonel Thomas Butler's Infantry; James Roche a Captain in Lord Kilmallock's; James Roche a Lieutenant in Major-General Boisseleau's, in which David Roche also was an Ensign. In Colonel Dudley Bagnall's, Edmund Roche was a Lieutenant, and another David Roche an Ensign. In Sir Michael Creagh's, Philip Roche was a Captain, and another Philip a Lieutenant. In

* Niholl's Peerage.

† History of Cork, v. 1, p. 345.

Colonel Owen MacCartie's, Philip and John Roche were Captains, Ulick a-Lieutenant, and David and James Roche Ensigns ; in Colonel Gordon O'Neill's, James Roche was an Ensign ; and lastly, in Colonel John Barrett's, Ulick Roche was a Lieutenant, and David and James Roche were Ensigns.

The outlawries of 1691 present the following Roches of that period : Philip Roche of Dublin, of Brickfields, County of Cork, and of Poulelong, in the same County ; James Roche of Ballymontagh, County of Kilkenny, and of Feartagh, County of Cork ; David Roche of Aghane, County of Wexford, and of Curraheen, County of Waterford ; David Roche of Limerick, merchant ; Michael Roche of Poulenelong, County of Cork ; Richard and Maurice Roche of Kinsale, County of Cork ; Maurice "Roach" of Cork ; John Roch of Ballydanton, County of Cork, of Skibbereen, County of Cork, of Ballyadow, County of Wexford, and of Hussabeg, County of Clare ; Joshua Roch of Knocknamana, County of Cork ; Theobald Roach of Ballydallon, County of Cork ; Patrick Roach of Dundauran, County of Cork ; Patrick Roache of Kerrane, County of Wexford ; Patrick of Fountainstown, County of Cork ; Dominick and Andrew of Cork ; Edward of Ballyadow, County of Wexford, and of Curraheen, County of Waterford ; Redmond Roche of Killehaly, County of Waterford ; and Stephen Roach of Curwarragher, County of Cork. This latter, on his attainder, retired to Kilrush, County of Clare ; and afterwards to Pallis, in the neighbourhood of his brother-in-law, William Apjohn.

They had married two sisters, Anastasia and Catherine Lysaght, daughters and co-heiresses of William Lysaght.*

At the Court of Chichester House in 1700, Catherine Roche, alias Lavallier, widow of Edward Roche, claimed against the then proprietor of Trabolgan, Francis, son of said Edward, her jointure thereof; but her petition was dismissed; as was that of Clara Roche for a jointure off the County of Cork lands, forfeited by Philip Roche.

It may be mentioned that amongst the Southwell MSS. some years since offered for sale by Thomas Thorpe of Covent Garden, London, were curious College Accounts of Lord Roche, from June, 1711, to December, 1712. His tuition in dancing, fencing and riding, quadrupled in amount the charges for the mathematics, French, &c. Four dozen of gloves for him cost forty-eight shillings, a pair of leather breeches a guinea and sixpence, and there was due to the perriwig-maker twelve pounds, Lord Roche being then a mere boy.† The education of this young lord seems to have resulted from a petition of Lady Roche, forwarded in October, 1703, on her failure of relief at the Court of Claims, by Mr. Canton Haly on her behalf, to Mr. Secretary Southwell; wherein she entreated "certain monies to send Lord Roche's children on sight for England, who are in a most forlorn

* Old Family MSS.

† Southwell MSS. Catal., p. 192.

condition ; which will be one everlasting deed of charity, and an eternal obligation upon the family.”*

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS CUSACK.

THE origin and early notices of this surname are so fully given in Sir Bernard Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' that a reference to its pages must satisfy those seeking such information more completely than could any extended details here. It may yet be observed that in 1309, Walter de Cusack had special summons to the parliament of Kilkenny ; that in the same century Sir John Cusack, Knight, Lord of Beaupeyr and Gerardstown in the County of Meath, had also summons to Parliament ; that he married Joan, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Simon de Geneville, Baron of Culmullen in the same County, by whom he left Sir Simon his eldest son, who was in 1375 himself summoned to Parliament as Baron of Culmullen.† That in 1535, Thomas Cusack of Cushings-town was appointed a justice of the Common Pleas ; in 1542, made Master of the Rolls ; and in 1546, Lord Chancellor. In the succeeding years, other Cusacks filled the highest judicial posts in Ireland.

Throughout all the trials and persecutions of the Irish Catholics in the seventeenth century, this family espoused their cause ; and in the Civil War of 1641,

* Southwell MSS. Cat., p. 244.

† Burke's Extinct Peerage, p. 706.

six were attainted for their adherence to that religion and their loyalty to the Stuarts, viz. Christopher Cusack of Mullevad, and of Ardreagh ; George of Trimlestown ; Patrick of Gerardstown, and James of Clonemaghana, all in the County of Meath ; also Adam Cusack of Monanquill and Henry of Cornesallagh, County of Wicklow. In the Supreme Council of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny sat James Cusack, who was therefore especially excepted from pardon for life and estate in Cromwell's Act of 1652, "for settling Ireland." The Declaration of Royal Gratitude, displayed in the Act of Settlement, only mentions "Mr. Thomas Cusack of Carrick, County of Kildare." In 1671, Adam Cusack was Chief Justice of Connaught ; in the following year he was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas. King James's New Charters of 1688 have, in that to Navan, the names of Nicholas and Christopher Cusack, Esquires, and of Christopher and Robert Cusack, Gentlemen, amongst the Burgesses. In that to Trim, the above Nicholas Cusack was appointed Portreeve ; while James Cusack of Flemingstown, and Francis and Christopher Cusack, were Burgesses. In the charter of 1689 to Swords, another Christopher Cusack was a Burgess, as was Luke Cusack in that to Kilkenny.

Besides the above Captain Nicholas, there appear in this Army List, John and Adam Cusack, of the Lismullen line, Ensigns in the Royal Regiment of Infantry ; Bartholomew of the Rathaldron line and Christopher of Corballis, Captains in Lord Slane's ;

and Robert Cusack of Staffordstown, a Lieutenant in Colonel Clifford's Dragoons ; while in Burke's "Landed Gentry" a James Cusack of Clonard is noticed, as an officer in King James's service at the battle of the Boyne. In the Parliament of 1689, at Dublin, Captain Nicholas Cusack, who was nephew of Tyrconnel, sat as one of the Representatives of Trim ; while the Borough of Navan was then represented by the above Christopher of Corballis, and by Christopher Cusack of Rathaldron ; as was Kells by said Bartholomew Cusack. When, in 1690, King James assumed to exercise ecclesiastical patronage in Ireland, he presented Dr. Patrick Cusack to the Rectory of St. Canice of Duleek, with the Vicarage of St. Mary of Drogheda ; and Dr. Robert Cusack to the Rectories and Vicarages of Robertstown and Kilmainham-wood.

At the Capitulation of Limerick, Nicholas Cusack, then a Colonel, was an executing party of the Civil Articles.

The outlawries of 1691 record as attainted Nicholas Cusack of Cushinstown, James of Fieldstown, Christopher and Bartholomew of Corballis, Patrick of Philpotstown, Robert of Castletown, Robert, Adam, and Michael of Gerardstown, Lucas of Brownstown, all in the County of Meath ; Philip Cusack of Kilkenny ; Rowland of Killone, County of Cork ; Nicholas of Lough-bryne, County of Down, with Adam and Christopher of Castletown-Abbey, County of Meath. At the Court of Chichester House, Robert Cusack claimed and was allowed a remainder in tail in various lands and premises in the Counties of

Dublin, Kildare, &c. of which Nicholas Cusack, the forfeiting proprietor, had been seized in right of his wife.

No evidence has been communicated of the fortunes of Colonel Nicholas, or of the others of his name who passed over to the Continent; but it is stated by Sir Bernard Burke,* that of the Gerardstown line Gerald-Alexander Cusack, Knight of St. Louis, was a Lieutenant-Colonel in Roth's Brigade. He signalized himself at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, and received for his services there a pension of 600 francs; he was again distinguished at the battle of Lauffield, and, after fifty three years' service, died in 1753, S. P.

—A Charles Cusack entered the Spanish service in Lee's Regiment, became Captain-General and Knight of St. James in Spain, and died Governor of Malatia, S. P. —Lastly, Richard-Edmund Cusack, Marshal of France, and Knight of the Orders of the King of France, served at Malplaquet, Minden, &c. and received in 1755 the public thanks of that monarch for his services at Maestricht.

CAPTAIN JOHN TALBOT OF BELGARD.

HE had been one of the Chiefs of the Pale who attended the great meeting at Swords in 1641, and in the Declaration of Royal Gratitude, embodied in the

* Burke's Landed Gentry, sup., f. 87.

Act of Settlement; he, being there described as of Belgard, a Lieutenant, was included, "for reason known unto us in an especial manner meriting our grace and favour." For these services he further obtained a restoration of about half his estates, which had been seized by the Usurping Powers : of these however he deemed it prudent to take out a fresh patent in 1670, which expressly included Belgard. He was one of the Representatives of the borough of Newcastle in the Parliament of 1689, and, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Wicklow, and Commissary-General over this and four other Counties, he raised and equipped a Regiment of Cavalry at his own expense, fought at its head at the battle of the Boyne, and at Aughrim ; and, having been included in the Articles of Limerick, this fine old soldier thereby effected the preservation of his estate. At his advanced age he declined to emigrate, and, retiring to Belgard, passed the remainder of his days in the ease and comfort of a competent fortune, with the consciousness of having served his King and country to the utmost of his abilities. He married a daughter of Sir Henry Talbot of Mount-Talbot and Templeogue, and, having no male heir, he sought, for his only daughter Catherine, a suitable alliance in the noble family of Dillon, which took place in 1696 by her marriage with Thomas Dillon of Brackloon, grandson of Theobald the first Lord Viscount Dillon of Costello-Gallen.*

* D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dublin, p. 708.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BEATAGH.

IN the Fourteenth century, and long after, this name, which in truth seems to have been of Danish origin, and anterior to the English invasion, is traced in the history and records of Meath. In 1382, Henry Beatagh was appointed one of the two guardians of the Peace in the Barony of Kells therein. At the close of the sixteenth century, William 'Betagh' of Moynalty was married to Anne, daughter of the sixth Lord Killeen. In 1610, Edmund Betagh, son and heir of Christopher of Moynalty deceased, had livery of his estate according to the law of wardships. The outlawries of 1642 included his name as Edmund Betagh Senior, with Edmund Betagh Junior, and James Betagh, all of Moynalty, Robert Muyle 'Beatagh,' and Patrick Beatagh of Newtown, all in the County of Meath. The minutes of Courts-Martial held in St. Patrick's Church, Dublin, in 1651-2-3, record those held on 20th March, and 23rd April, 1652, on Captain Francis Betagh and other Betaghs.

Of the grants confirmed on the adventurers in 1666, one to Thomas Taylor, of lands in the County of Meath, contains a saving for Henry Betagh, Christopher, Richard, Lucas, James, Mary, Anne, Ellenor, Margaret, and Jane Betagh, all children of Patrick Betagh, of such rights as their said father had in certain lands therein specified, and which had been decreed to them in 1663. A similar saving of their

rights was reserved in another patent of Meath lands to Nicholas Moore, as also in similar patents to James Stopford, Edward Stubbers, and Henry Morton, all concerning lands in the same County.

The new Charter, granted by King James to the borough of Kells, contains the names of four Betaghs, burgesses, viz. Francis, Thomas, William, and Henry ; and Thomas Betagh was appointed Town-clerk.

The outlawries of 1691 describe '*Thomas Beatagh of Moynalty*,' who seems identical with this Lieutenant. Francis Beatagh is also an outlaw, described as of the same place. Both of these, Thomas and Francis, are in a later inquisition described as of Gravelstown, County of Meath. William Betagh Senior and William Betagh Junior, styled of Lisalkey, County of Down, were also attainted at this time.

The case of Mr. Francis Betagh of Moynalty, as iniquitously affected by the Acts of Settlement, is especially recorded in Mr. O'Callaghan's '*Irish Brigades*,' where it is stated that his grandson, the Chevalier de Betagh, was a Captain in Fitz-James's Regiment of Horse, previous to the battle of Fontenoy, and was living with the title of Count in 1775.* It appears from the notes in Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. 1, that some members of the Moynalty Beataghs settled at Mannin in the County of Mayo, where a daughter of Captain Gerald Dillon, becoming the

* O'Callaghan's *Brigades*, v. 1 p. 94.

wife of James Betagh, was the object of one of Carolan's poetical effusions.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES KING.

It would seem that this officer was a relative of George King, theretofore proprietor of the town and manor of Clontarf, whose house and town Sir Charles Coote burned and wasted with his wonted cruelty. The outrage, which, as Borlase writes, was "excellently well executed," was attempted to be justified by an allegation that Mr. King had been one of the gentlemen of the Pale who had previously assembled at Swords, and who had further abetted the pillaging of a ship. This King was immediately after attainted, a reward of £400 offered for his head, and his estates, comprising the manor and island of Clontarf, with Hollybrook, were granted to John Blackwell, a favourite of Oliver Cromwell, who assigned to John Vernon, the ancestor of the present proprietor.* Lodge relates that Captain James Brabazon, son of Sir Anthony Brabazon, was killed in 1676 by a Charles King.†

The attainders of 1642 have but one of this surname, *George King*, described as of Galtrim, County of Meath. Those of 1691 exhibit only John King of

* D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dub. p. 89.

† Archdall's Lodge's Peerage, vol. 5, p. 274.

Boyle, and Henry otherwise Martin King of Galway. A Thomas King was Prebendary of Swords in 1703 ; and in 1776, a Charles King was one of the Representatives of that Borough.

CORNET EDMUND BUTLER.

THE notices applicable to this great historic name are collected at the ensuing Horse Regiment of Viscount Galmoy ; it may, however, be here observed, that this officer appears to have been the same Edmund Butler, who, when Dominick Sheldon, the Lieutenant-Colonel of Tyrconnel's Horse, formed a Brigade in the service of France, appointed him, his old companion in arms, a major.* The gallant services of that force on the Continent are hereinbefore briefly alluded to, under the names of 'Berwick' and 'Sheldon.'

CORNET EDMUND HARNEY.

HE appears to have been of the County of Wicklow, and, although his own outlawry is not mentioned on the roll of attainders, there do appear there Matthew and Thomas Harney, both described of Wicklow.

The name of 'Herny' (John, and Margaret his

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 197.

wife) is of record in the Chancery rolls of Ireland in 1325 ; and in 1381, Thomas Herny was an officer of the customs in Waterford and Cork.

QUARTER MASTER PETER CASINONE.

THIS individual is expressly described as he appears on this List, in Tyrconnell's Regiment, in the report of the *wounded* at the Boyne, given in Berwick's Memoir ; though, according to Walker's Diary, &c. (p. 60), 'Quarter Master Casinone' was *killed* at the previous siege of Derry.

QUARTER MASTER JOHN BRYAN.

SIR Thomas Loftus, who died in 1636, left with other issue a daughter Jane, who had married John Bryan of Whiteswell, alias Bawnmore, and had issue by him four sons, the youngest of whom, John Bryan,* seems identical with this Quarter Master. Alderman James Bryan, of Jenkinstown, was one of the Representatives for the City of Kilkenny in the Parliament of 1689 ; and a Walter Bryan, described as of Akipp, in the Queen's County, was attainted in 1701.

* Archdall's Lodge's Peerage, vol. 7, p. 355.

REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

PIERS, LORD VISCOUNT GALMOY'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Richard Oxburgh.	Ambrose Carroll.	John Kelly.
Laurence Dempsey, 1st Lieut.-Col.	Mathew Cooke.	Anthony Dulhunty.	George Cooke.
[Charles Carroll, 2nd Lieut.-Col.]			
Robert Arthur, Major.	James Mathews.	Morgan Ryan.	
Henry Fleming, brother to Lord Slane.	George Gernon.	Jeffry Burke.	Piers Butler.
Lord Baron Trim- leston.	Patrick Kearney.	Roger O'Connor.	Robert Molloy.
Michael Bourke.	Laurence Fitzgerald.	Lewis Welsh.	Geffry Burke.
Edward Butler.	Edmund Butler.	James Purcell.	James Butler.
James Bryan.	Mathew Roche.	John Smith.	James Shee.
Piers Butler.		Thomas Dwyer.	Charles O'Connor.
[Denis O'Kelly.]		Oliver Welsh.	

PIERS BUTLER, LORD VISCOUNT GALMOY.

Of this great historic family, whose annals in the biography of but one individual have extended over three large folio volumes, the notices for this work must be necessarily circumscribed within the limits foremarked in the Prospectus.

The influence and conduct of the great Ormonde prevented the attainder of any one of his name in 1642, with the exception of John Butler, an obscure miller of Westpalstown, County Dublin. Some individuals of the name however attended the memorable assembly of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646. Of the Temporal Peers on that occasion were Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret ; Piers Butler, Viscount Ikerrin ; and Edward Butler, Viscount Galmoy. Of the Commons were Edmond Butler of Idough, Piers of Banshagh, James of Swyneene, John of Foulsterstown, Piers of Barrowmount, Piers of Cahir and Walter Butler of Paulstown. The aforesaid Lord Mountgarret was not overlooked in Cromwell's Act for settling Ireland ; he, with James Butler, Earl of Ormonde, was especially excepted from pardon for life and estate.

The Act of Settlement of 1662, in its clause of Royal Gratitude for services rendered the exiled Royalists beyond the seas, includes the names of Viscount Mountgarret, Viscount Ikerrin, Viscount Galmoy and Lord Dunboyne ; with Ensign Walter Butler of

Shanbally, Ensign Pierce (Duff) Butler of Tipperary, Ensign Theobald Butler of Barnane in said County, Lieut.-Colonel William Butler of Ballyfooky, Captain Stephen Butler, Captain Walter Butler, Captain Theobald and Ensign Thomas Butler. The same Act contained also savings from its confiscations, of the estates of Colonel Richard Butler, of Thomas Butler of Kilconnel, of — Butler, son of Theobald, son of James Butler of Derryluscan, County of Tipperary, and of Richard Butler of Ballynakill in same County; of Lord Dunboyne's and Lord Mountgarret's, and also a saving for James (then) Duke of Ormonde and his Duchess, of their lands. The latter were further confirmed in "their parts of the regicides' estates, excepted out of the Duke of York's confirmation."

In May, 1686, the above Viscount Galmoy was added to the Privy Council.* On the establishment of 1687-8, Viscount Ikerrin is mentioned as having an allowance of £235 4s., as Captain of the Grenadiers, with an addition of £100 charged on the pension list; while the Lord Baron of Dunboyne is set down on the latter list for another £100. In King James's New Charters of 1687 *et seq.* Theobald Butler was appointed of the Common Council of Dublin. In that to Clonmel, James Butler, merchant, was named Mayor; James Butler, Junior, an Alderman; Theobald Butler a free burgess; another Theobald, Recorder; and Theobald Fitz-James Butler

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 400.

Town Clerk.—In that to Cashel, James Butler and James Fitz-Richard Butler were Burgesses.—In Ballinakill's, John Butler was one of the Burgesses.—In Kilkenny's, Lord Viscount Mountgarret and Thomas Butler were Aldermen.—In New Ross, Thomas Butler was appointed one of the Bailiffs, and Walter and Richard were Burgesses.—In Callan, John and Walter Butler were Burgesses ; In Gowran, this Viscount Galmoy was at the head of the Burgess Roll, William Butler being another thereon. Lord Galmoy also headed the Burgess Roll for Thomastown, with William Butler for a Burgess. He was likewise first on the Charter to Old Leighlin, where Richard Butler was another Burgess. In that to Wexford, Walter Butler was an Alderman. In Derry, Robert Butler was one of the Burgesses, as was James Butler in that to Fethard, Walter Butler in that to Enniscorthy, and Edward and Thomas Butler in that to Knocktopher.

On the present Muster Roll :—In this Regiment, besides the Colonel, Edward and Piers Butler were Captains, Edmund Butler a Lieutenant, and Piers and James Butler Quarter-masters.—In Tyrconnel's Horse, Edmund and James were, as before mentioned, Cornets.—In Sarsfield's, Edward and Piers were Lieutenants.—In Colonel Nicholas Purcell's, James Butler of Dunboyne was a Captain, Theobald a Lieutenant, and another James a Cornet.—In Lord Dongan's Dragoons, Piers Butler was a Cornet. In the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry, Edward Butler was a Captain.—

Robert was a Captain in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's.—In Sir Neill O'Neill's, William was a Captain, as was Walter in the Earl of Clancarty's.—In Lord Kilmallock's, Richard was a Captain, James a Lieutenant, and Toby Butler an Ensign.—In Major General Boiseleau's, Thomas Butler was a Lieutenant.—In Colonel John Grace's, Edmund was a Captain, another Edmund a Lieutenant, and John Butler was an Ensign.—In Colonel Dudley Bagnall's, Edmund was a Lieutenant, and Thomas and Edward were Ensigns.—In Sir Michael Creagh's, Edmund was a Captain, as was another Edmund in Colonel Owen Mac Carty's.—Colonel Thomas Butler had a Regiment entirely of his own 'raising,' in which James and Richard Butler were Captains ; so had Colonel Edward Butler, in which two Edmunds Butler and one John were commissioned.—In Colonel John Barrett's, John Butler was a Captain, and *he* may probably be identified with the 'Colonel' John Butler, who commanded a troop of Grenadiers at Aughrim, was there taken prisoner, and so committed to the Tower in 1695.* Previous to the forming of this Muster Roll, a George Butler was Captain in Colonel Fairfax's, a then existing Regiment ; and of him the Earl of Clarendon, in January, 1685, wrote, that he had "served abroad when the late King had forces in Flanders, and had as good a character as any young man can have ;"

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 2, p. 393.

but he was killed in the following year, by Captain Twisleton of Sir Thomas Newcomen's Regiment.*

At the close of the year 1688, Lord Galmoy came to Belturbet, and made an unsuccessful attempt to besiege the Castle of Crom; he was repulsed by the Enniskilleners, who had thrown succours into it.† This Peer was one of the Privy Council, who a short time previously caused proclamations to issue from the Council Chamber of Dublin against meetings of disaffected persons, "in a riotous and warlike manner assembled;" who, according to informations received by the Lord Deputy, "have taken upon them to fortify themselves by possessing of places of strength, and dividing themselves into Troops and Companies, providing themselves of arms and ammunition;" and the Lord Deputy and Council thereby ordered all persons so assembled to disperse, or that directions shall be given to proceed against any defaulters as for high treason. In further relation to this family, it may be here noted that a Regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Butler, was one of those sent by King James to France in exchange for the French auxiliaries.

In the Roll of the memorable Parliament of Dublin (1689), appear of this name in the Upper House the above Piers, Viscount Galmoy, Viscount Mountgarrett, Viscount Ikerrin, Lords Dunboyne and Cahir; while in the Commons sat Walter Butler as one of

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, pp. 207, 336.

† Hamilton's Enniskilleners, p. 10, &c.

the representatives of the Borough of Callan, Richard for that of Gowran, Walter of Munfine for the County of Wexford, Richard for the County of Wicklow, Theobald of Strathnagallen for Enniscorthy, James of Grangebeg for the County of Tipperary, and Richard for the Borough of New Ross.

On the 4th of July, in the year of this Parliament, Lord Viscount Mountgarret led the forlorn hope of Horse against Derry, when he was taken prisoner. "The besieged took three colours of Colonel Butler into the town, and have them."* It may be added that, after the Revolution, in October, 1692, this Peer laid claim to his seat in Parliament, and took the oath of allegiance, but, being required to take that of supremacy, he refused so to do, declaring it was not agreeable to his conscience, whereupon he was excluded†.

Crossley, in his "Peerage of Ireland," published in 1725, has an absurd story, that this Lord Viscount Galmoy was obliged to do public penance in St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, "for some insolent or ill action committed by him in that Church, but that he afterwards left Ireland with King James." As the latter part of this story is erroneous, the whole may be considered apocryphal. Lord Galmoy, so far from going off with King James, remained with his Regiment to the last, was taken prisoner at Aughrim, and, having been exchanged, was one of the contracting parties on the Irish side to the Treaty of Limerick, 3rd October, 1691.

* Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS., p. 188.

† Graham's Derriana, p. 37.

In the outlawries of 1691, *et seq.* Viscount Galmoy was attainted on six inquisitions in Dublin, Westmeath, Kilkenny, Wexford, Tyrone and King's County.—Richard Viscount Mountgarret on four, in Kildare, Kilkenny, Wexford and Londonderry.—Two on Lord Dunboyne, in Clare and Meath.—One on John Butler, son of Lord Galmoy.—On James Butler in the latter County.—On Tobias and Theobald in Dublin.—In Wexford on Walter, senior and junior, and Edmund of Munfyne, Richard of New Ross, Edward of Leckan, and James of Ballyborough.—In Kilkenny on Walter of Callan, Edmund of Ballyragget, Edward of Flemingstown, William of Bramblestown, Edward Fitz-Edward of Fiertagh, Richard of Low Grange, Peter of Kilkenny, Edward Fitz-Richard of Kilkenny, Piers of Coolmanan, and on Thomas and Richard of Garryricken.—In Tipperary, on James Butler of Grangebeg.—In Carlow, on Richard of Rahalin and Edward of Dunganstown.—In Waterford, on Edward and John of Ballynaclogh ; on Tobias of Knockanebuy, James of Kilcorr, and William of Munvehogg.—In the Queen's County, on Richard and Edward of Kilderrick, and on William of Carran ; and lastly, in the County of Roscommon, on James Butler of Coneragh. Lord Galmoy's forfeitures alone comprised nearly 10,000 acres plantation measure in the County of Kilkenny, and about half that quantity in the Barony of Bantry, County of Wexford. Theobald Butler, seventh Baron of Cahir, was

also outlawed, but his attainder was reversed in 1693, and his Lordship restored to his estates.*

While King James was in Dublin, on the 10th of May, previous to the battle of the Boyne, he gave licence to the Lady Butler and her sisterhood of the order of St. Benedict, to found a Nunnery in that City for themselves and their successors, under the name and style of "the Abbess and Convent of our Royal Monastery of St. Benedict, called Gratia Dei."

At the battle of Landen, fought 29th July, 1693, the Duke of Ormonde (who, according to Clarendon,† after King James had gone to bed at Andover, 26th November, 1688, turned over to William) was wounded and taken prisoner fighting on the English side.‡ At the Court of Claims in 1700, George Butler claimed an estate tail in Ballyraggett, County of Kilkenny, forfeited by Edmund Butler; he also sought and was allowed a remainder in tail in Cranagh, County of Kilkenny, forfeited by Edward Butler; as did James Butler a similar remainder in Tipperary lands, late the estate of James Butler, but his petition was dismissed. Another James Butler, a merchant, claimed the absolute fee of various lands in the County of Carlow, forfeited by Viscount Galmoy. John Butler, as surviving devisee and Executor of Colonel Walter Butler of Garryricken, claimed and was allowed a mortgage affecting Tipperary lands of

* Burke's Peerage, p. 434.

† Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon.

‡ Rawdon Papers, p. 377.

Lord Dunboyne ; and Walter Butler petitioned for and was allowed mortgages affecting Lord Galmoy's estates in the County of Kilkenny ; while Theobald Butler, 'Counsellor at Law' was a claimant on lands forfeited by 'the late Lord Clare.'

The name of this last claimant is entitled to especial notice, deeply and influentially as he was projected in the affairs of the period. He was the advising Counsel in all the negotiations for the Capitulation of Limerick, and an executing party to the Civil Articles. Accordingly, when, in violation of these Articles, the "Act against the further growth of Popery" was devised, he, with Sir Stephen Rice and Counsellor Malone, appeared at the Bar of the Irish House of Commons, to protest against its provisions, as a direct attempt to infringe on one or other of these Articles, which he held in his hand, presented to the House, and commented upon with thrilling but ineffective eloquence.* He was buried in St. James's Churchyard, Dublin, the great Catholic burial-place at that time and long subsequently ; where, in the centre of that graveyard, a tall monument was erected, with a large mural slab inserted, and inscribed with his commemoration.

Sir Piers Butler, the fourth Viscount Ikerrin, was knighted and constituted a member of King James's Council, for which distinctions and his services to that monarch he was attainted, but afterwards ob-

* Dr. Curry gives full notes of his arguments, *Hist. Rev.* vii. pp. 237, 386 to 397.

tained a reversal thereof, and in October, 1698, took his seat in the House of Peers.

The Abbé Geoghegan, in his *Histoire de l'Irlande*, acknowledges that the accounts which he gave of this campaign were amongst other sources derived from a journal left by the late Edmund Butler of Kilcop, who was Marshal-General of the Cavalry of Ireland, and was the more worthy of credence as he had himself seen what he wrote of. He died, adds the Abbé, in 1725, at Saint Germain-en-Laye, Field Marshal of the Cavalry in the French service. On the first formation of the Irish Brigades in France, this Edmund Butler was a Major in what was styled the 'King's Regiment;' while the above Lord Galmoy was Colonel of the 'Queen's Own.' Rène de Carne, a Frenchman, was his Lieutenant-Colonel, and James Tobin his Major. This latter Regiment comprised two squadrons, four companies, six Lieutenants, and six Cornets. For the services of this Brigade on the Continent in 1701, and the succeeding years, see notices *ante*, page 24, &c., at Berwick's, with which this co-operated. In the movements of the Italian campaigns of 1703 and 1706, Galmoy's Regiment was likewise distinguished.* In 1715, it was drafted into Dillon's.

At the battle of Lauffield in 1747, Piers Butler, a Lieutenant in Lally's Brigade, was badly wounded; while another Piers Butler, in Bulkeley's, was taken prisoner.†

* See O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 234, &c.

† Gent. Mag. *ad ann.* p. 377.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LAURENCE
DEMPSEY.

THE O'Dempseys were Chiefs of Clan-Maoilughra (Glenmalira) a territory extending over part of the King's and Queen's Counties ; and, on the Chancery Rolls after the English invasion, are recorded sundry licenses and mandates to the Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland, to treat and parley with the sept of 'O'Dymsey.' When Edward the Second meditated his invasion of Scotland in 1314, he directed a special letter missive to 'Fyn O'Dymsey,' for his aid.—Necessarily passing over remoter annals of this powerful Irish sept, it appears that in 1615, James the First directed a surrender to be received from Terence O'Dempsey of premises in the King's and Queen's Counties, with the object of regranting same to him in tail male, remainder in tail male to Dermot Mac Hugh O'Dempsey, reversion still in the Crown. The Clan continued Lords of this their recognised territory until the attainders of 1641 and 1688 shook them from their inheritance. Those denounced on the former occasion were Lewis Dempsey of Basketstown, Robert of Ballybeg, James of Tully (Clerk), Dominick also of Tully, Edmund 'Dempsey' of Kildare, and Henry Dempsey of Ballybrittas, all in the County of Kildare.

In the Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1646, Edmund O'Dempsey, Bishop of

Leighlin, was of the Spiritual Peers ; while of the Temporal was Lewis O'Dempsey, Viscount 'Clanmali-
 lier ;' and Barnabas Dempsey of Clonehork was of the Commons. Cromwell's Act of 1652 excepted the above Viscount Lewis, as also Lysagh O'Dempsey of the King's County, from pardon for life and estate ; and the Declaration of Royal Gratitude, promulgated in the Act of Settlement (1662), includes only an 'Ensign Phelim Dempsey.' In the List of Pensions on the Irish establishment, 1687-8, appear the names of Mrs. Anne Dempsey for £150, and of Mr. James Dempsey for £50 *per annum*.

Besides Colonel Laurence Dempsey, Thomas Dempsey is in this Army List a Lieutenant in Sarsfield's Horse ; while two other Colonels of the name were in the service, though not in this List, Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Dempsey (of whom hereafter), and Colonel James ; of which latter the Earl of Clarendon writes to Rochester, in January, 1685 :—"The Providence is cast away upon the coast of Carlingford, and but one man of all the Company saved. In her were Colonel Dempsey's horses and servants, and all his goods, which, I doubt, will almost undo the poor man."* And again writes the same Earl :—"I have known him for many years, and always for a man of honour, and a good officer ; and I do not in the least doubt his integrity and sincerity."† In the ensuing

* Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon, v. 1, p. 214.

† Idem, v. 2, p. 130.

April, this Colonel himself arrived in Ireland.* His name will be found included in the subsequent extract of 1688 outlawries.

King James's Charters of 1687 have Charles Dempsey a burgess in that to Kildare, and James Dempsey, the Colonel, in that to Athy. In his Parliament of 1689 sat Maximilian O'Dempsey, then Viscount Clanmalier, the Great-grandson of Sir Terence O'Dempsey, who was knighted in May, 1599, by Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he was in 1631 created Baron of Philipstown and Viscount Clanmalier, and died in the following year. His son and heir, Anthony,† was the father of Lewis, above mentioned, who also died in 1683, when Maximilian, the Peer of King James's parliament succeeded. This Sovereign constituted him Lord Lieutenant of the Queen's County.

On Sunday, the 22nd June, 1690, (eight days previous to the battle of the Boyne), King James gained what was construed an omen of success, in a skirmish with a detachment of his Royal rival's forces, which had been despatched to reconnoitre what lines of march would be most advisable for King William's advance; and, "it being observed," say the Royal Memoirs, "that every night the latter sent a party to a pass called the Half-way Bridge, to press a guard of Horse and Dragoons which King James had there between Dundalk and Newry, this King ordered out

* Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon, v. 1, p. 341.

† Crossley's Peerage, p. 115.

a party of Horse and Foot, under the command of Colonel Dempsey and Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-gerald, to lie in ambuscade, and if possible to surprise them ; which was performed with such success, that the enemy's force of 200 Foot and 60 Dragoons fell into it at break of day, and were most of them cut off ; the four captains that commanded and most of the sub-alterns being either killed or taken prisoners, with the loss of a few common men. On the King's side, only Colonel Dempsey himself was wounded ; but he died in two or three days after." His namesake, Viscount Maximilian, died in the same year with the Colonel, S. P., as did his widow (who had been one of the co-heiresses of John Bermingham of Dunfiert) within a few years after.—Lieutenant Colonel Francis distinguished himself in the defence of Limerick, where, in the last days of the siege (22nd Sept. 1691), he, together with Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hurley and Major Matthew French, was taken prisoner, as was also Colonel James Skelton, who died soon after of his wounds.* The outlawries of 1691 exhibit the names of Laurence Dempsey of Drynanstown, County of Kildare, and Colonel James 'Dempsey' of Moone, in said County ; the latter forfeited a moiety of the manor of Moone therein, and upwards of 300 acres in the Barony of Moydow, County of Longford. He also lost on his attainder certain interests in Meath, off which his widow, Honora Dempsey, and his daughter Mary sought respec-

* Story's Impartial History, part 2, p. 225.

tively jointure and portion at the Court of Claims, but both their petitions were dismissed. Dr. Mac Dermott, in his notes on the Four Masters (Geraghty's Edition, p. 248), suggests that Terence O'Dempsey of this family settled in Cheshire, and died in 1769, leaving issue still extant in or about Liverpool.—William Dempsey, 'a Roman Catholic,' one of the state prisoners in the service of Prince Charles-Edward, was executed at York in 1746.*

CAPTAIN LORD BARON TRIMLESTON.

ONE of the Knights who accompanied the Conqueror into England was Le Sieur de Barneville,

Barneville et Berners,

Cheyne et Chalers,

as old Bromton quaintly links the Roll of that warlike importation. The family was early distinguished in the Crusades, and extended itself over large possessions in England. At the commencement of the thirteenth century, Ulfran de Barneville obtained estates in 'the Vale of Dublin,' which his posterity held until the reign of James the First, when they were granted principally to Adam Loftus. In the previous annals of the Pale, this family was much projected ; members of the name were frequently summoned to Parliaments and Great Councils, and were

* Gent. Mag. v. 16, p. 614.

selected for the highest judicial situations. In 1435, Christopher Barnewall of Crickstown was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, (his mother was daughter of the celebrated Lord Furnival). In 1461, Nicholas Barnewall was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; he was the lineal ancestor of the present Sir Reginald Aylmer Barnewall, and brother to Robert Barnewall, who in the following year was constituted a Lord of Parliament by the above title, Baron of Trimleston, to hold said dignity in tail male. In 1487, Christopher, the second Lord, was one of the Irish magnates who, deceived by the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, assisted at his coronation in Christ Church, Dublin; but soon after, on unreserved submission, he received his pardon. In 1504, this Lord, under the command of the Earl of Kildare, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, defeated the Lord of Thomond, Ulick Burke, O'Carrol, and others of their party at the great battle of Knocktow, near Galway.* In 1534, John, the third Baron of Trimlestown, was raised to the woolsack; and three years after was selected to open a parley with O'Neill, on which occasion he succeeded in making peace.

In 1563, and for years after, Sir Christopher Barnewall of Turvey was the popular leader of the Irish Parliament; he died at Turvey in 1575, "the lamp and light as well of his house as of that part of Ireland wherein he dwelt; zealously bent to the reformation of his country; measuring,"

* D'Alton's Drogheda, v. 2, p. 181.

adds the record, "all his affairs with the safety of conscience, as true as steel, close and secret, fast to his friend, stout in a good quarrel, a great householder, sparing without pinching, spending without wasting, of nature mild, rather choosing to pleasure where he might harm, than willing to harm where he might pleasure."* Within the old church of Lusk, near the family mansion of Turvey, stood a noble monument commemorative of him and his Lady, who afterwards married Sir Lucas Dillon of Moymet, County of Meath. The tomb was erected in a section of the religious house, which, since the Reformation, was appropriated for the service of the Established Church. Sir Christopher is represented on the monument in a rich suit of armour, his head bare, and his hands joined over his breast in a devotional posture, his feet resting on the body of a greyhound. His Lady lies beside him, her cap round, her ruffles high, her gown thickly plaited round the waist, puffed on the shoulders, and richly embroidered; her petticoat is designed as of cloth of gold, and from her girdle hangs a chain of superior workmanship, to which is appended a scapular two inches square; at her feet, which can scarcely be distinguished, is placed a lapdog. Her hands, like those of her husband, are crossed devoutly on her bosom, and the head of each reposes on an embroidered pillow: the sides are sculptured with armorials of the Dillons and

* Annals of the Four Masters.

Barnewalls.* The whole of this fine piece of sculpture was smothered up since the Reformation, by the steps and platform into a pulpit, which rested on the face of the monument, and were so when the work cited below was drawn up. A new church has been since erected, and the monument now stands relieved of the disfiguring woodwork, outside the walls of the new edifice, but perhaps not less exposed to mutilation and decay.

In the Parliament convened by Sir John Perrot, which the native chiefs were first invited to attend, Lord Trimleston sat as a Baron, while John Barnewall was one of the Representatives for Drogheda, Robert Barnewall for Ardee, and Richard Barnewall for the County of Meath. In 1605, Sir Patrick Barnewall, the active agent of the Recusants, was, on account of his zeal in their service, sent over to London, and committed to the Tower.† At the hill of Crofty, where the Civil war of 1641 first broke out, on the summons of Lord Gormanston, who had taken an active part in the politics of the day, Lord Trimleston, five other Peers of the Pale, Sir Patrick Barnewall, and Patrick Barnewall of Kilbrue, with one thousand others of its leading gentry, were, according to a preconcerted arrangement, there met by Roger Moore and others, the leaders of the Ulster movement, attended by a detachment of their forces; when an interesting parley took place, which may be seen as below referred to.‡ It was then that, affecting a

* D'Alton's Co. Dub. p. 415.

† Idem, p. 306.

‡ D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda, v. 2, p. 457.

show of confidence in these Palesmen, the Lords Justices and Council directed a commission for the government of the County of Dublin, to Nicholas Barnewall, who was of the Turvey line, and represented that County in the Parliament of 1639.

On the attainders of 1642, are the names of Matthew Barnewall of Bremore, County of Dublin ; Sir Richard Barnewall and Christopher Barnewall of Creekstown, County of Meath ; William of Stephentown ; George of Seneschalstown, County of Wicklow ; Richard and Francis of Lispobel, County of Dublin ; Andrew Barnewall of Lusk, Andrew of Kilbrue, Richard of Trimlestown, Simon of Cooledarry, Richard and Robert of Rossetown, James of Rathregan, George of Sprucklestown, County of Meath, and Gerald of Robertstown, ditto. Amongst the Confederates of Kilkenny in 1646 were George Barnewall of Creekstown, Henry Barnewall of Castle-rickard, James and Sir Richard Barnewall of Creekstown. This last was denounced by Cromwell's Act of 1652, and transplanted into Connaught ; but the Act of Settlement provided for the restoration of his estates, as also for those of Lord Trimleston, who had been likewise denounced by Cromwell. These two Barnewalls were included in the Royal Thanks' clause of that statute.

In King James's Charters, John Barnewall was named Recorder of Dublin, Matthew Barnewall one of its Aldermen, and Nicholas a Burgess. Richard was a Burgess in that to Carysfort ; while in that

to Swords, Lord Kingsland headed the Roll, and Robert, Richard, James, and Nicholas Barnewall were named Burgesses. Lord Trimleston was at the head of the Municipal Roll of Trim, on which Francis and Nicholas Barnewall were subsequently named Burgesses. In that to Kells, Francis Barnewall was a Burgess, and James in that to Maryborough. These two Lords, Trimleston and Kingsland, sat amongst the Peers in the Parliament of 1689 ; while in the Commons, Francis Barnewall of Woodpark, County of Meath, was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Swords ; as was Sir Patrick Barnewall one for the County of Meath. In the Pension List of 1687-8, the name of Lord Trimleston appears for a pension of £100 per annum, which may explain the occurrence of this representative of so ancient a family being but a Captain in the Regiment. In the Royal Infantry, William Fitz-William Barnewall was a Lieutenant, while Robert Barnewall was an Ensign. In Fitz-James's, James Barnewall was a Lieutenant ; in the Earl of Westmeath's, Miles was an Ensign ; and in Tyrconnel's, as shown before, George and Nicholas Barnewall were Lieutenants. At the siege of Derry, a Captain and an Ensign Barnewall were killed.*

The attainders of 1691 include Matthew, Lord Trimleston, by three Inquisitions, one in Meath and two in Kildare ; Patrick and Richard Barnewall of Newcastle, County of Meath ; Matthew of Archers-

* Walker's Derry, p. 61.

town and Cruiserath ; Henry of Kilmainham, Dominick and Sylvester of Arrolstown, Christopher of Portlester and Moylough, Bartholomew and Patrick of Crickstown, Simon and Patrick of Kilbrue, Nicholas of Begstown, James of Dunbro', George Barnewall (son of the Countess Dowager of Fingal) of Westown ; John of Dublin, Knight ; Robert Barnewall of Dublin, Alderman ; Nicholas Barnewall of Dublin, merchant ; and George of Rathesker, County of Louth.

At the Court of Claims, Bridget Barnewall claimed a rent-charge on Trimlestown ; Thomasina Barnewall, alias Preston, claimed an estate in fee in King's County lands, forfeited by Sir John Barnewall ; Eliza Barnewall, dower off all the lands forfeited by Matthew Barnewall ; Cicely Barnewall, alias Hussey, widow, jointure off forfeitures of Dominick Barnewall. On the latter forfeitures, John Barnewall claimed interests on behalf of himself and five children of his second brother ; his claims were, however, dismissed ; while John Barnewall, " called Lord Trimleston," claimed and was allowed a remainder in tail on Trimlestown, forfeited by Matthias, Lord Trimlestown, subject to a claim of Mary Barnewall for a portion.

On the formation of the Irish Brigade in France, Alexander Barnewall was constituted Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Clare's ' Queen's Dismounted Dragoons,' * while, about the same time, Lord Trimleston had three sons in foreign service, Thomas in France, James in Spain, and Anthony, who went into

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 198.

Germany at the age of seventeen, in General Hamilton's Regiment of Cuirassiers. He was engaged in every battle against the Turks until cut down at the battle of Critzka in 1739.

In 1745, amongst the adherents of the Stuart dynasty, who were crossing the sea for the expedition into Scotland, Lieutenant George Barnewall, of Berwick's Regiment, was taken prisoner off Montrose, on board the 'Louis the Fifteenth,' by the 'Milford;' as was another Lieutenant Barnewall on board the *Charité*, in 1746. Lieutenants William, Edward, and Basil Barnewall were also captured at sea, being enrolled in the same service. At the battle of Laufeld, in 1747, Captain Bryan Barnewall, being then in Clare's Regiment, was killed; while in Berwick's, Captains Edward and Thomas Barnewall were badly wounded.* In 1795, Lord Trimleston, father of the present Peer, obtained an absolute reversal of the outlawry which affected the title in his line.

[CAPTAIN DENIS O'KELLY.]

THIS young officer was, as particularly noted in Mr. O'Callaghan's ably edited *Excidium Macariæ*, the son and heir of Colonel Charles O'Kelly of Screen, County of Galway, the author of that work. That father was the eldest son of John O'Kelly, born in 1621, educated at St. Omer; and when, in twenty

* Gent. Mag., *ad ann.*, p. 377.

years after, the great Civil war broke out, he was called over to Ireland to support the Royal cause, he, by his services on that momentous occasion, so deeply incurred the odium and hostility of the usurping power, that in prudence he expatriated himself to Spain, bringing with him thither two thousand of his countrymen. In that country he for a time served the interest of Charles the Second, whom he afterwards followed to France, where a Regiment was formed chiefly of his own officers and Irish soldiers, and which he was commissioned to command. Thence he returned to Spain, on Charles being obliged to seek protection there ; and remained in the latter country until the Restoration, when he came to live in England. In 1674, on the death of his father, (said John O'Kelly) he succeeded to the family estate of Screen. In the new Charter of 1687, granted to Athlone by James the Second, this Charles O'Kelly was nominated one of the Burgesses ; and, in the Parliament of 1689, he sat as one of the members for the County of Roscommon. In the summer of that year, he was commissioned to raise a Regiment of Infantry for King James, to be commanded by himself, with his brother John, (who was at the same time one of the Representatives of the Borough of Roscommon) as his Lieutenant-Colonel. His Regiment does not appear in this Army List, nor was it long kept up ; but Colonel Charles's eldest son, the above Denis, was transferred to Lord Galmoy's Horse, as above. When affairs in Ulster were beginning to wear an untoward

aspect, Colonel Charles, though then sixty-eight years of age, was selected by Brigadier Sarsfield to oppose the enemy in Connaught, with such force of the country militia as he could collect. With this object, he advanced to Boyle, but was there overthrown with considerable loss by Colonel Thomas Lloyd, popularly styled "the little Cromwell." Story says,* that the Colonel was here taken prisoner, "with forty more officers and a body of about 8,000 cattle." From that period certainly no mention is made of him or any of his family, until the battle of Aughrim, where the horse of this Captain Denis was shot under him. After the surrender of Galway, when the attention of King William's Brigadier was directed to the Isle of Boffin, then held with a garrison for King James by Colonel Timothy Reyrdon (O'Rierdon) as its governor, and its capitulation was necessitated, one of the articles prescribed that Lieutenant-Colonel John Kelly, and all the inhabitants of said island, shall possess and enjoy their estates, as held under the Act of Settlement; and the said Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Richard Martin, were given as sureties for the due ratification thereof. After its surrender he retired to his family residence, where he devoted his remaining years to literature and religion, his first patriotic labour having been the *Excidium Macariæ*, often cited herein. The family estates of this branch of the O'Kellys were secured by the Treaty of Limerick; and consequently, on the death of the Colonel,

* Impartial History, part 1, p. 25.

which took place in 1695, Captain Denis succeeded to it. Under a suspicion of being concerned in a plot to restore the House of Stuart, he was committed to the Tower in 1722 ; but, by an order of Council, was admitted to bail in the following year ; and, appearing upon his recognizance within a few months after, was fully discharged. He had married in 1702 Lady Mary Bellew, daughter of Lord Bellew and niece to Lord Strafford, by whom he had a son, Thomas O'Kelly, born in 1704 ; and daughters. This son died in 1704. His father survived to 1740, when with him the male line of Colonel O'Kelly became extinct. Denis Henry Kelly of Castle Kelly is the lineal male descendant of John O'Kelly, before mentioned as having been the brother of Colonel Charles.

Amongst the O'Kellys attainted in 1642 were William O'Kelly of Adamstown, and Shaun O'Kelly of Ballaghmoon, County of Kildare ; John Kelly of Trimbleston, Richard of Pasloeston, Matthew and James of Lusk, Bartholomew Kelly and James Kelly the younger of Lusk, Thomas O'Kelly of Ballyowen, in the County of Dublin, and William Kelly of Allenstown, County of Meath.—Of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, were Daniel O'Kelly of Colangeere and John O'Kelly styled of Corbeg.

The Act of Settlement provided that Colonel *John* Kelly of Scrine should be restored to his estate ; and the clause declaratory of Royal gratitude for services beyond the seas, includes the names of Ensign Kelly and Captain *Charles* Kelly of Scrine.

In 1686, John O'Kelly of Clonllyn, the before-mentioned brother of Colonel Charles (ancestor of the Castle Kelly line, as well as of that which settled in France, known as Counts O'Kelly Farrell), was Sheriff of Galway, as was Edward Kelly of Dublin in the following year. This Edward was a Burgess in the new Charter to Dublin; Robert in that to Carlow; Colonel Charles, Laurence, and Edmund O'Kelly were Burgesses in that to Athlone; while Thomas O'Kelly was Bailiff therein; John was a Burgess in that to Tuam, Denis in that to Athenry, Daniel in Boyle, Hugh in Castlebar; and in that to Roscommon, Charles, John, Edmund, and Hugh Kelly were Burgesses; the Milesian 'O' being omitted in many instances.

On the present Army List, besides Captain Denis Kelly in this Regiment, John Kelly was Quarter-Master to Lord Galmoy's own troop therein; Bryan Kelly was Lieutenant in Colonel Henry Luttrell's Horse; Thomas Kelly a Cornet in Lord Dongan's Dragoons; Constant Kelly a Quarter-Master in the Regiment of Sir Neill O'Neill. In the Earl of Clanricarde's Infantry, Teigue O'Kelly was Lieutenant, and Bryan and William Kelly Ensigns. In Lord Galway's Foot, William Kelly was a Lieutenant. In Lord Slane's, Richard Kelly was a Captain; Maurice Kelly was a Lieutenant in Sir Maurice Eustace's. In Lord Boffin's, Hugh Kelly was an Ensign. In Colonel O'Gara's, Daniel and John Kelly were Captains, and another Daniel Kelly an Ensign. In Sir

Michael Creagh's, George Kelly was an Ensign ; as was Hugh Kelly in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's. A Lieutenant Kelly was killed at the siege of Derry ;* and in the list of general and field officers taken at the battle of Aughrim, a Major Kelly is particularly noticed.†

The attainders of 1691 comprise John Kelly of Athlone, Laurence of Dunavally, Charles and John of Athlone, Edward of Athlone, merchant ; Thomas of Clonbrush ; Hubert of Waterstown, County of Carlow ; Constantine of Old Leighlin, County of Carlow ; Nicholas of Gowran, County of Kilkenny ; Garrett of Cadamstown, County of Kildare, and of Ross, County of Wexford ; Patrick O'Kelly of the County of Down ; Hugh Kelly of Drumballyriny, ditto ; Thaddeus O'Kelly of Bolies, ditto ; William Kelly of Coolenbrack, Queen's County ; Terence and Thomas of Ballyrahin, ditto ; John and Dominick Kelly of Gort ; Loughlin Kelly of Ardgool, County of Mayo, clerk ; Bryan Kelly of the County of Galway ; Oliver of Fidane, ditto ; Philip Kelly of Waterford ; Laurence Kelly of the County of Roscommon ; Fergus Kelly of ditto ; and James Kelly of the County of Galway.

At the Court of Claims, in 1700, Timothy Kelly claimed a fee in County of Roscommon lands, forfeited by Hugh Kelly,—dismist ; John Kelly petitioned for a leasehold interest in the County of Galway, for-

* Walker's Derry, p. 60.

† Story's Impartial History, part 2, p. 137.

feited by the Earl of Clanricarde,—dismist ; William Kelly and Clare his wife sought to recover a jointure off lands in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, forfeited by Laurence Kelly,—dismist ; while in the latter lands Francis and Margaret 'Kelley,' minors, claimed by their guardians certain remainders,—disallowed. Mary Kelly claimed and was allowed her jointure off Roscommon lands forfeited by Fargus Kelly. Denis Kelly claimed a leasehold in County of Roscommon lands,—disallowed. Edmund Kelly, as son, heir, and administrator of Colonel Edmund Kelly, claimed and was allowed a freehold in County of Galway lands forfeited by Lord Viscount Galmoy. John Kelly, Junior, by John Kelly his father, sought a remainder for years in Roscommon lands forfeited by Loughlin Kelly ; while John, son of Daniel Kelly, claimed and was allowed the fee of said lands. Hugh Kelly of Cultraghbeg claimed the fee thereof, forfeited by Hugh Kelly of Ballyforan ; but his petition was dismissed. Bryan Kelly claimed, as surviving brother of Hugh Kelly, who was heir of Loughlen Kelly, an equity of redemption affecting Galway lands forfeited by John, son and heir of Edmund Kelly. Hugh Kelly, a minor, claimed and was allowed a remainder in tail in Galway lands forfeited by Hugh Kelly of Ballyforan ; while Bryan Kelly, as eldest son of said Hugh, claimed and was allowed an estate tail in said lands, which comprised Ballyforan, &c. ; and Mary Kelly, alias Donnelan, claimed jointure off Galway lands forfeited by Edmund Kelly,—dismist.

So much has been published concerning this ancient Irish sept in Burke's Landed Gentry, and in the 'Hy Maine' of the Irish Archæological Society, that it would not be justifiable to transfer their details to these pages. It may be remarked, however, that the Chancery Records yet further illustrate the annals, possessions, and lineage of this family, even from the year (1314) when Edward the Second directed his special missive to Gilbert O'Kelly, 'Duci Hibernicorum de O'Many.*' Of their continental reputation it may be noticed as a fragment, that, in 1699, William O'Kelly, 'born in the parish of Aughrim,' obtained from the Emperor Leopold the chairs of Philosophy, History, and Heraldry, with many other honours.†— In 1747, Lieutenant William Kelly, of Lally's Regiment, was one of the wounded at the battle of Laufeld.

LIEUTENANT MATTHEW COOKE.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition taken on his attainder as of Painstown, County of Carlow. George Cooke, a Quarter-master in the same company of this Regiment, was, it may be presumed, a relative of Matthew. The only individual of the name outlawed in 1642, was Thomas Cooke, described as 'of Beldoyle.' Other Cookes, projected to notice about this time, were John Cooke, a Justice

* Rymer's Fœdera.

† Ware's Writers, p. 287.

of the Bench during the Commonwealth; and Colonel George Cooke, whose relict and children the Act of Settlement confirmed in their estate. It also saved the right of — Cook, an infant, 'grandchild to Sir John Cook,' in lands of Feartry, County of Wicklow. In King James's Charter to Carlow, William Cook was a Burgess, as was Peter Cook in that to Fethard. Amongst those attainted in 1691 were Marcus Cooke of Cradany, the above Matthew of Painstown, County of Carlow, and John Cooke of Ballyhaurigan, County of Kerry. On these lands of Painstown, with which Lieutenant Matthew was so connected, William Cooke was a claimant for the fee under a conveyance of 1684, witnessed by the said Matthew, and of which the late proprietor was Dudley Bagnall. His claim was allowed, as was also that of Thomas Cooke for the fee of forfeited lands in the County of Cork.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE GERNON.

THE name of Gernon appears of Irish record and history from a very early period. When Edward Bruce invaded Ireland in 1315, Roger Gernon and John Gernon his brother were of the King's lieges who vigorously opposed his incursion. Early in the reign of Edward the Third, the said Roger and John, styled of Killingcoole, were summoned to attend John D'Arcy, the Irish Justiciary, with arms and horses in

his expedition to Scotland ; the latter (John) Gernon was in eight years after (1344) appointed a Justice of the Bench, while in 1374 Roger Gernon was constituted a Baron of Parliament by writ.*

The George Gernon here under consideration was, as described in his outlawry, of Dunany in the County of Louth, a locality more anciently included in Gernonstown ; and was also seized of estates in the County of Roscommon, the fee of which was claimed before the Court at Chichester House in 1703, by Edward Gernon, who appears to have been his son. George Gernon was one of the Catholics admitted to the freedom of Drogheda under the new Charter of 1685. In that to Drogheda Hugh and Bartholomew Gernon were Aldermen, and in that to Ardee James Gernon was named Provost, Hugh Gernon a Burgess, and Thomas Gernon Town-clerk. Martin Gernon was one of the Burgesses in that to Belfast. Hugh, the Burgess of Ardee, was one of its Representatives in the Parliament of 1689.

But one other of the name appears on this Muster Roll, a John Gernon, who also was a Lieutenant in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry.

The outlawries of 1691, besides that of Lieutenant George, record the names of Nicholas Gernon, of Julianstown, County of Meath, who died at the close of the year 1689 ;† Hugh Gernon of Ardee and Killing-cool, Thomas Gernon of Dublin, *George*, as 'son of

* Burke's Ext. Peer. p. 708.

† Inquisition, 3 Will. & Mary, in Canc. Hib.

Roger' Gernon of Dunany, Bartholomew of Drogheda, Patrick and Edward also of Dunany, Richard of Stabannon, Martin of Crookedstone, and Nicholas of Clough, County of Antrim. The greater part of the Gernon estates were granted in 1694 to Colonel Henry Baker, who did such service for King William at Derry. The claims at Chichester House were, Patrick Gernon's for a remainder in tail in Killingcoole and other Louth lands forfeited by Hugh Gernon ; and his claim was allowed ; Edward Gernon's for a similar remainder in Dromisken and other Louth lands forfeited by Nicholas Gernon ; but his claim was not allowed. The above Martin Gernon of Crookedstone claimed various interests affecting the lands of Sir Neill O'Neill in Antrim ;—petition dismissed.

LIEUTENANT PATRICK KEARNEY.

O'DUGAN, in his Topography of Ireland, locates the sept of O'Kearney in that part of Meath (Westmeath) called Teffia. A clan of the name is placed near Kinsale in the County of Cork on Ortelius's map, and they also appear to have been territorial in the Baronies of Tulla and Bunratty, County of Clare. The elder family of this name, those of Teffia, took the cognomen of Sionnach (Fox), by which English appellation one of the family got the title of Baron of Kilcoursey in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In

1095, Carbrie 'O'Kerny' was Bishop of Ferns. In 1198, Giolla Criost 'O'Cearney' was elected Abbot of Derry-Columb-kille, 'by the Chiefs and Clergy of the North of Ireland;' he was afterwards appointed Bishop of Connor, to which See James O'Kerny was appointed Bishop in 1324. In 1571, a John Kerny is remembered as one who, in connection with — Walsh, then Chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, first introduced Irish types, and was himself author of the earliest catechism printed in that language. About the year 1601 he died.

This Lieutenant Patrick appears, from an ancient pedigree in the Trinity College Collection (F. iii. 27), to have been of a Tipperary branch of this family; thus: Daniel Kearney of Ballyknock in that County, in the middle of the sixteenth century, married Alice, daughter of William Butler; his grandson *Patrick* Kearney married Ellen, daughter of Teigue 'Cur-rane' of Mohernan in the same County, and died in 1641 at the advanced age of eighty. His son, Brien Kearney, whom Patrick survived, left two sons, Donogh and Edmund: the eldest, Donogh, married Alice, daughter of Patrick Comerford of Modeshill, in the same County, and had by her three sons, PATRICK, (the above Lieutenant, as it is surmised), *Michael*, and Nicholas, and a daughter.

The attainders of 1642 present but William Kerneney of Wicklow, while amongst the Confederate Catholics of Kilkenny was only James O'Kearney of Ballyluskey. In 1685, Sir Richard 'Carney' was

Ulster King of Arms. In the New Charters of King James that immediately succeeded, John Kearney was Town Clerk in that to Dublin, as also in that to Carlow. Thomas Kearney was appointed Sovereign in that to Kilmallock, in which a *Patrick* Kearney was a Burgess. Denis Kearney was a Burgess in that to Fethard; while a *Patrick* Kearney was Recorder and Town Clerk. Philip Kearney was Town Clerk in that to Blessington, Denis Kearney in that to Thomastown; and in the Charter to Cashel *Patrick* Kearney was named an Alderman, while Edmund, John, Paul senior, and Paul junior were Burgesses therein. In the Parliament of Dublin (1689) Dennis Kearney was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Cashel.

A few months before the battle of the Boyne, King James appointed *Patrick* Kearney to the office of 'Comptroller of the Pipe and second Engrosser of the Great Roll of the Pipe of the Exchequer of Ireland.*' In this Army List, a Michael Kearney was a Lieutenant in Colonel Purcell's Horse, and he would seem to be the second son of Donogh by Alice Comerford, and brother to Lieutenant Patrick. It is mentioned in King James's Memoirs that, before Schomberg had landed in Ireland, a Sir Charles 'Carney' was by order of that King stationed at Coleraine with one or two Regiments, and another higher up upon the Ban water, to secure that river; that, on Schomberg's landing, he was ordered to retire, "for fear of being

* Rolls Office Index, James II. f. 72.

cut off by the enemy ;” and that ultimately he commanded the reserve at the Boyne.* The attainders of 1691 include Murtagh ‘Kearny’ of Athlone, John Kearney of Dublin, Denis of Cashel, John of Parkstown, County of Kilkenny ; Nicholas ‘Karney’ of Athfane, County of Waterford ; Moriarty Kearney of Clonmacnoise, King’s County, clerk ; John of Portumna, County of Galway ; James of the Barony of Muskerry, and John and Richard Kearney of Cork. At the Court of Claims, Anstace Kearney, as widow of Edmund Kearney, sought dower off County of Cork lands forfeited by James Kearney ; but her petition was dismissed. Richard Kearney, as “only son or executor” of Daniel Kearney, claimed and was allowed a freehold remainder in estates in Tipperary forfeited by Sir John Everard of Fethard ; while Mary Kearney, alias Comerford, and James Kearney, administrators of Bryan Kearney, claimed and were allowed leaseholds in said lands. At the battle of Lauffield in 1747, Richard ‘Kearny’ was wounded fighting in Bulkeley’s Irish Brigade, as was also Lieutenant ‘Kearny’ in Lally’s Regiment on the same day.†

* Clarke’s James II. vol. 2, pp. 372 & 397.

† Gent. Mag., *ad ann.*, p. 377.

REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

PATRICK SARSFIELD'S (EARL OF LUCAN).

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	John Gaydon.	George Slaughter.	James Plunket.
Almericus, Lord Kinsale, Lieut. Colonel.	James St. John.		Thomas Taaffe.
Roger McKettigan, Major.			
Rene de Carne.	Thomas Leicester.	Christopher FitzGerald.	Thomas Lilly.
Daniel O'Neill.	Rene Mazandier.	James Purcell.	William Synnott.
John Bourke.	George Mayo.	Edmund Morris.	
Thomas Burke.	Thomas Dempsey.	Patrick Dillon.	William Meagher.
Francis Nagle.	Richard Tyrrell.		Sylvester Devenish.
		Richard Tyrrell.	Edward Dowdall.
Murtoagh O'Brien.	Edward Butler.		
John Macnamara.	Piers Butler.	Thomas Bourke.	

COLONEL PATRICK SARSFIELD.

THOMAS de 'Sarsefeld,' 'premier porte-banniere du Roi Henri ii. A. D., 1172,' is said to be the first who brought this surname into Ireland.* In 1302, King Edward the First invited Thomas and Stephen de 'Saresfeld' to aid him in the Scottish wars. In the time of Edward the Third, Henry, son of David Saresfeld, resided in the County of Cork. During the same reign, a branch of the family settled in Meath, one of whom, after some generations, stiled, 'of Lucan,' sent two archers to the Hosting of Tara. In 1566, Sir William Sarsfield of Lucan was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney, for his services against Shane O'Neill, and he was seneschal of the Royal manor of Newcastle in 1591. In 1609, Sir Dominick Sarsfield, being Premier Baronet of Ireland, and Chief Justice of Munster, was one of the three commissioners whom King James assigned to demarcate the municipal boundaries of Cork. In 1609, he was appointed second justice of the Irish Court of King's Bench; in 1610, was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and in 1612, had a grant from that Monarch of the Castle of Carriglemlary, with thirteen plowlands, licence to export corn and victuals raised on the premises free of all customs, with all tithes, fisheries, courts of pie-poudre, and the usual tolls, liberty to empark with free warren; said Sir Domi-

* Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 119.

nick being therefor bound to plant ninety families on the lands. All these premises are stated to have come to the Crown by the attainder of Philip Fitz-Edmond Roche. In 1627, this Royal favourite was unadvisedly created Lord Viscount of Kinsale, a title for centuries maintained, with unbroken succession, in the ancient and noble family of De Courcey ; whereupon John Lord Courcey, existing Baron of Kinsale, and Gerald his son, petitioned the King and Lords of the Council in England, against Sarsfield's assumption of the dignity. This petition was referred to the Judges, who transferred the question to the Earl Marshal of England, from whose Report it appeared that the De Courceys had from time immemorial been stiled Barons of Kinsale and Ringrone ; and he held that to have two titles standing, one of the Barony in de Courcey, and another of the Viscounty in Sarsfield, would be an ill-confounding of titles of honour, and that therefore Sir Dominick, though he may retain his rank, should take his title from some other place in Ireland, or be called Viscount Sarsfield ; whereupon he took that of Kilmallock. In the outlawries of 1642 appears the name of Peter Sarsfield of Tully County of Kildare. His son Patrick* had two sons, William of Lucan, who married Marie, sister of the Duke of Monmouth ; and Patrick, the Colonel at present under consideration. This latter "was highly accomplished, and in personal appearance of a tall and manly figure ; he had been an Ensign in France

* Burke's Landed Gentry.

in Monmouth's Regiment, and a Lieutenant of the Guards in England.* When James came over to Ireland, he ranked as a Brigadier-general, and by his own influence had embodied this noble body of Horse; soon after which, by the death of his elder brother William, s.p.m., he succeeded to the family estates, then considered of the value of £2,000 *per annum*. He was a Burgess in King James's Charter to Middleton, while Dominick and James were Aldermen in that to Cork, and John a Burgess in that to Limerick.

In the Parliament of 1689, sat Dominick Sarsfield, Viscount Kilmallock, of the Peers. He had a Regiment of Infantry in this service, as shown hereafter; while, in others of this List, James Sarsfield was an Ensign in Colonel Thomas Butler's, as was Joseph Sarsfield in Colonel Charles O'Brien's, in which Ignatius Sarsfield was a captain. This Ignatius was the son of Patrick Sarsfield of Limerick, theretofore Governor of Clare; his descendants, of kindred collateral to Colonel Patrick, bore the title of Counts of Sarsfield in the French army.

Early in the Irish campaign, after Mountcashel's defeat before Enniskillen, Sarsfield, then "a young Captain beloved by the soldiery," was stationed with some troops at Sligo, for the defence of Connaught from the Ulster adherents of William; a position which he held until directed to remove, to maintain Athlone against the meditated attack of Lieutenant-

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs.

General James Douglas. The announcement of his approach affected the object for the moment, General Douglas retiring to rejoin his King. It is said of Sarsfield that, even after King William had passed the Boyne, he "implored James, before he left the hill of Dunore, to strike another blow for empire." At the first siege of Limerick, while Major-General Boisseleau had the command of the Garrison, the Duke of Berwick and Colonel Sarsfield were next under him. The latter, pending the siege, (on the 12th August) surprised, at Kelly-na-Mona, a convoy that was conducting to the besiegers provisions and ammunition. This gallant achievement is fully detailed by Story, the Chaplain of King William. He spiked their cannon and exploded their ammunition; and the same day re-entered Limerick amidst the triumphant shouts of his fellow-soldiers, thenceforth more than ever their idol. Encouraged by his daring exploit, those who were wavering before abandoned all thoughts of capitulation.* On the 30th August, King William directing his last assault upon the City, left 1200 regular troops killed in the trenches, and in five days after embarked himself from Waterford to England.

When the Duke of Tyrconnel went to France, Sarsfield was one of those whom he put in commission to direct the inexperienced Duke of Berwick; to whom, as before mentioned, he had entrusted the command of the army. Soon afterwards the Duke and he attacked the Castle of Birr, the family residence of

* Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 416.

Sir Lawrence Parsons, ancestor of the present Earl of Rosse ; "the principal design, however, of this movement was to break down the bridge of Banagher, but the attempt was found too hazardous at that time, not only as the enemy was very strong on the other side, but as it was defended by a Castle and another work which commanded it on two sides,"* and the project was consequently abandoned. Sarsfield is represented by Colonel O'Kelly, in the '*Excidium Macariæ*,' as suspecting Berwick about this time of treacherous correspondence with his Uncle Colonel Churchill, in King William's service.

Tyrconnel, when he returned from France, brought with him a patent from King James, creating this officer Earl of Lucan, Viscount of Tully, and Baron of Rosberry; titles which King William's Chaplain, Story, seems willing to concede to him, even after the conclusion of the campaign. 'Lord Lucan,' he says, 'for so we may venture to call Lieutenant-General Sarsfield, since the Articles of Limerick do it.' King James then also constituted Sarsfield a Colonel of his Life Guards, and Commander-in-chief of the Forces in Ireland ; the last appointment proved however soon but titular, as in May, 1691, the Marquess de St. Ruth landed, a foreigner placed over his head by the French King. Yet no jealousy of Sarsfield at this step induced him to abate his zeal for the cause he had espoused; and when, on Tyrconnel's death, D'Usson, the senior officer, assumed the command of

* Harris's Life of William III.

of Limerick, "Sarsfield attended to all the details, superintended the repair of the fortifications, the providing of ammunition and stores, watched the motions and defeated the designs of the peace party. His vigilance and activity admitted of no relaxation; his ardour inspired the troops with confidence."* At the Battle of Aughrim he had been placed by St. Ruth at the left wing of the Irish army, with positive instructions not to stir from that position until he received St. Ruth's orders, an injunction which held him inactive until the death of that Commander closed the contest, the more effectually as Sarsfield, though second in command, was wholly ignorant of the plans of his commander; the officers of the Irish army waited for orders, but none was there to give them.†

Sarsfield, after long opposing the capitulation of Limerick, excited much astonishment by ultimately joining those who advocated it. Colonel O'Kelly could not see any justification for this change of opinion, and is the more inclined to impeach it, as, pending the arrangement of the terms for surrender, this General dined with the Duke of Wurtemberg in the English camp. O'Connor, in his 'Military Memoirs,' (p. 174) defends Sarsfield's motives in a manner that would leave without stain the memory of this truly illustrious Irishman. At a very advanced state of the siege, "his constancy gave way,

* O'Connor's Military Mem. p. 167.

† O'Callaghan's *Excidium Macariz*, p. 461.

he apprehended probably that some of the gates or works would be betrayed to the enemy, that the whole garrison would be involved in the horrors of a town taken by storm, and that no terms could in that case be made for the religion or the nation. Overpowered by such considerations, he ultimately acquiesced in the wishes of the majority." The Treaty that he sought proposed indemnity for the past, free liberty of worship, security of titles and estates, admission to all employments civil and military, and equal rights with the Protestants in all the Corporations. Such was the Treaty he sought; such he construed the Articles of Limerick, to which he was an executing party. He had however been himself previously attainted on several Inquisitions taken in Dublin, Kildare, Cork and Kerry; Lady Honoria Sarsfield, his wife, was also outlawed, as were Daniel and David Sarsfield of Sarsfield's Court.

At the Court of Claims, Francis Sarsfield claimed and was allowed a fee in lands at Saggard, County of Dublin, forfeited by Patrick Sarsfield; and in all his other estates in the County of Kildare, &c. —Dominick, James, and Patrick Sarsfield, minors, claimed, by their father Dominick Sarsfield, an estate tail in Cork lands of which he was the late occupant;—disallowed. Patrick Sarsfield, in behalf of his son John, a minor, claimed an estate tail in Cork lands forfeited by the said Patrick; allowed, after the decease of John's father and mother. Said Patrick Sarsfield also claimed an estate tail in Lucan, Rathbride, &c. ;—dismist.

The only existing male representative of this illustrious name now in Ireland appears to be Dominick Ronayne Sarsfield of Dough-Cloyne, County of Cork ; the lineal descendant of Dominick, the above minor, claimant. William Sarsfield, the aforesaid brother of the Earl of Lucan, left by the Duke of Monmouth's sister a daughter Charlotte, who, after the attainder and forfeiture of her uncle, obtained a grant of some of his estates. She married Agmondisham Vesey, son of the Archbishop of Tuam, and had by him two daughters; Henrietta, who married Cæsar Colclough of Tintern Abbey, County of Wexford ; and Anne, who married John Bingham of Castlebar, ancestor of the *present* Earl of Lucan.

On the surrender of Limerick, Sarsfield sedulously urged the removal of many of his old comrades to France, with a sanguine hope of such aid from King Louis as would secure their triumphant return.* "The Irish Officers," says Harris, "went on board with the best of their forces on the 22nd of Dec. 1691, and with them Sarsfield embarked to seek a fortune in a strange country, when he might have remained an ornament to his own ; but he was actuated by a strong bias to what, in his opinion, was the true religion, and by the false principle of honor and loyalty to a Prince, who had made it the whole business of his reign to overturn an established constitution." He landed in due course at Brest, with 4,500 of the expatriated Irish, while a remainder of 19,059

* O'Connor's Military Mem., p. 189.

men and officers arrived in France about the same time, in three other divisions,* all of whom King James reviewed and regimented.† On Sarsfield's arrival in France, that King appointed him to the command of the second troop of Irish Horse Guards, that of the first having been committed to the Duke of Berwick. During the short interval that he outlived the Stuart Dynasty, he addressed various letters, (offered for sale in the Southwell Collections some few years since) signed by himself as Earl of Lucan, to De Ginkle, Earl of Athlone; in which he set forth the displeasure of Louis the Fourteenth, by reason that "the articles of the Capitulation of Limerick had not been punctually performed," and requiring that the delay to so doing should be removed with all imaginable despatch. These communications passed in the year 1692. In the following year, he fell on the field of battle. "This year," (1693) says O'Connor, "is memorable in the annals of the Irish Brigade, for the death of Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan. He had been instrumental in bringing over a great part of the Irish army to the service of France, and had the command of the troops destined for the invasion of England. After the destruction of the French fleet off La Hogue, the Irish troops marched to Alsace; and Sarsfield, at the close of 1692, was ordered to join the French army in Flanders under the Duke of Luxembourg; in 1693, he was killed in the battle of

* O'Connor's Military Mem, p. 193.

† O'Callaghan's Brigades, v. 1, p. 64.

Landen, at the head of a French division. He fell leading on the charge of strangers ; his contemporaries long deplored the loss of this gallant officer, and his memory is still cherished with enthusiastic admiration in his native country.....As a partisan, and for desultory warfare, Sarsfield possessed admirable qualifications. Brave, patient, vigilant, rapid, indefatigable, ardent, adventurous, and enterprising ; the foremost in the encounter, the last to retreat ; he harassed his enemy by sudden, unexpected, and generally irresistible attacks ; inspiring his troops with the same ardour and contempt of danger with which his own soul was animated. His valour prolonged the contest in Ireland, and if he had but possessed a corresponding degree of military skill, might materially have altered the issue of the contest.* — “ Patrick Sarsfield,” writes a more recent biographer, “ may be quoted as a type of loyalty and patriotic devotion. In the annals of Irish History he stands as a parallel to Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier de Bayard, in those of France, and may be equally accounted ‘ sans peur et sans reproche.’ In his public actions firm and consistent, in his private character amiable and unblemished ; attached, by religious conviction and hereditary reverence for the ‘ right divine ’ of Kings, to the falling House of Stuart, he drew a sharp sword in the cause of the Monarch he had been brought up to believe his lawful sovereign, and voluntarily followed

* O'Connor's Military Mem. p. 222.

him into exile when he could wield it no longer.”* Arminius was never more popular among the Germans than was Sarsfield among the Irish.

He had married the Lady Honoria de Burgh, daughter of the Earl of Clanricarde, by whom he had one son, James Edward Francis, of whom see *ante*, p. 27. He fought under his illustrious stepfather, the Marshal Duke of Berwick, in Spain, and was honorably provided for by King Philip the Fifth. The Earl of Lucan left also one daughter, who intermarried with the well-known Baron Theodore de Newburgh, King of Corsica. Sarsfield's widow married the Duke of Berwick in 1695, by whom she had issue as before mentioned. Soon after the death of Lord Lucan, in October, 1693, King James appointed Donough McCarthy, Earl of Clancarthy, his successor in the command of the second troop of Guards.† A Captain Peter Drake, of Drake-Rath, County of Meath, who left Ireland on the fall of James the Second's cause, says in a diary kept by him, “From Paris I went (in 1694) to St. Germain, where I met with Mrs. Sarsfield, mother of Lord Lucan, and her two daughters, Ladies Kilmallock and Mount Leinster; the eldest of whom, Lady Kilmallock, was my godmother. These ladies, though supported by small pensions,” adds the Captain, “received me with great generosity, and treated me with much good nature.”‡

* Dublin University Magazine, November, 1823.

† O'Callaghan's Brigades, v. 1, p. 135.

‡ Cited, *Idem*, p. 334.

Of the many Sarsfields distinguished in the armies of the Continent, see O'Callaghan's History of the Irish Brigades, (vol. 1, p. 321); but they were, from the fact stated, not of Patrick's descendants.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALMERIC DE
COURCY, LORD KINSALE.

THIS noble family claims alliance with most of the Royal Houses of Europe; paternally through the Dukes of Lorraine, and maternally through those of Normandy. Robert de Courcy accompanied William the Conqueror to England, distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, and partook largely of the spoils of the conquest, in grants of estates in Somerset and Oxford Shires. His lineal descendant, Sir John de Courcy, having signalised himself in the wars of Henry the Second in England and Gascony, was sent into Ireland in 1177, as an assistant to William Fitz-Adelm in the government of that country. He it was who, having obtained from King Henry the Second, while in Ireland, a grant of Ulster, with the naïve proviso that he should first subdue it by the force of his arms, invaded that province with twenty-two Knights, fifty Esquires, and about three hundred foot soldiers; where he did such 'service in the English interest,' that the Annals of the North during his visitation are but the chronicle of successful carnage. His

course was traced by ruined districts, depopulated villages, desecrated churches ; not, however, without founding sundry other religious houses in atonement as at Neddram, the Black Abbey, Iniscourcy, Tobberglory, &c. His achievements acquired for him the dignity of Earl of Ulster, but afterwards incurring the displeasure of King John, he was only released from its infliction on succeeding against a French Champion in a wager of battle, concerning the very important political question of the day, the Royal right to Normandy. John then also conferred upon him that privilege, which has been since sometimes asserted by his descendants, of wearing the head covered in the presence of Majesty. Henry the Third rewarded his son Miles more substantially with the Barony of Kinsale. In 1302, Nicholas de Courcy was one of the Magnates of Ireland who attended, on summons, Richard de Burgo in the wars of Scotland.*

The Lieutenant-Colonel here under consideration was Almericus de Courcy, the twenty-third in the succession of that ancient Baronage. He succeeded to the title in 1669, being then only five years old, and was sent early to Oxford ; where his education was conducted under the eye of the famous John Fell, Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Oxford ; whose letters in 1677-8 represent his young Lordship as "addicted to the tennis court, proof against all Latin assaults, and prone to kicking, beating, and domineering over his sisters ; fortified in the

* Burke's Peerage.

conceit that a title of honor was support enough, without the pedantry and trouble of book-learning."* One of these sisters, Ellen, was married to Sir John Magrath, of Attivolan, County of Tipperary, who was created a Baron under singular circumstances hereafter alluded to at that name. This Lord's first position in King James's service was as Captain of a Troop of Horse; he was afterwards raised to this Lieutenant-Colonelcy in Sarsfield's Regiment, and enjoyed the continuance of a pension which had been previously granted to the 22nd Lord by Charles the Second. He sat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1689; while in the Commons, on that occasion, Miles de Courcy was one of the Representatives of Kinsale. That Miles was a Captain in Major-General Boiseleau's Infantry, as was also Garrett 'Coursey' and another Garrett Coursy, a Lieutenant.

The Baron was attainted in 1691, but the outlawry having been subsequently reversed, he, in October, 1692, took his seat in the House of Peers of Ireland, and sat a second time in 1719; at the close of which year (Feb. 9th) he died, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. He left no issue, whereupon his cousin-german, Myles de 'Coursy,' the Captain in Major-General Boiseleau's Foot, succeeded to the title.†

* Catal. Southwell MSS., p. 391.

† Crossley's Peerage, p. 208.

MAJOR ROGER 'M'KETTIGAN.'

THIS Sept were anciently the territorial proprietors of Clan-diarmada, a denomination still recognisable in the parish of Clan-dermot, County of Derry, over which County and that of Donegal the name is still extant. It was borne by a late Roman Catholic Bishop of Raphoe, Dr. Patrick 'Mc Gettigan.'

CAPTAIN RENE DE CARNE.

HE being one of the French Officers, as was Lieutenant Rene Mezandine, they and others of that nation in the Roll are not within the scope of the present Illustrations. Of Captain Rene de Carne, however, it may be observed that, on the formation of the Irish Brigade, called the Queen's Own, this Captain was appointed its Lieutenant-Colonel, as before mentioned, *ante* p. 105.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS NAGLE.

THIS is one of the families that branched from Gilbert de Angulo, who came into Ireland with Strongbow, and altered the name into Nangle in the County of Meath, and Nagle in Cork. A Manuscript Book of Obits, &c. in Trinity College, Dublin, (F. 3, 27) gives links of the lineage of the Nagles of

Monanimy, County of Cork, for nine generations in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The attainders of 1642 include the names of Richard Nagle and John Nagle of that place. The Declaration of Royal gratitude from Charles the Second, for services beyond the seas, makes special mention of Pierce Nagle, also of Monanimy. In King James's New Charters to the Corporations of Ireland, David Nagle was an Alderman in that to Cork, wherein Peter Nagle was a Burgess. In that to Mallow, Piers, David, and Edward were Burgesses; to Dungarvan, Peter and Andrew were named Burgesses, and William Nagle, Town Clerk. James was Town Clerk in those to Trim and Belturbet. In that to Charleville, David, Piers, Richard, John, and James Nagle were named Burgesses; while last in that to Youghal, Piers, Andrew, and William Nagle were Burgesses; SIR RICHARD NAGLE was an Alderman.

This latter individual, the most memorable of his name at that period, (often called 'Nangle' in Lord Clarendon's Letters) was "an active and skilful lawyer of the Popish party,"* knighted on being appointed King James's Attorney-General for Ireland. Tyrconnel, who particularly admired his shrewdness, brought him with him to England "in June, 1685, after having disbanded a great part of the Officers of the Irish Army. The Earl Powis, Lord Bellasis, and

* Leland's Ireland, v. 8, p. 515. King says he was originally designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood.—*State of the Protestants*, p. 73.

other Lords were so exasperated on being informed of Nagle's arrival, that they would have him expelled from London immediately. As it was, some time elapsed before he was admitted to kiss the King's hand ; however, to complete in private what he dared not attempt upon the public, it was agreed among them that Nagle should set forth, by way of a letter to a friend, the great injustice and oppression of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, to open a way to their repeal ; the time being now thought favourable for that purpose, when the King, who, while Duke of York, had always patronised the scheme, avowed himself ready to countenance it with all his power, and no Parliament was at present sitting to control his proceedings. In the following year, accordingly, Nagle wrote this letter (October, 1686) to Tyrconnel, with great virulence and rancour, and not without a considerable share of sophistry and cunning. He laid the scene at Coventry, and introduced it as the fruits of two sleepless hours there, whence it took the name of 'the Coventry Letter ;' whereas it was the labour of so many weeks in London. In this letter he endeavours to show some nullities and invalidities in the said Acts, and confidently affirmed that it was not for murder or rebellion, but for religion that the estates of the Irish were sequestered, and mainly insisted on the inconvenience that would accrue to the Popish interest by the continuance of these Acts. His invectives against King Charles the Second were so virulent,

that he dared not to own his production ; but in Ireland gave out that he would arrest any man in an action of £10,000, who should presume to father it on him. Yet afterwards, when Speaker of James's Irish Parliament, he pleaded it as a merit, and the Repeal of the Acts was urged, founded on his arguments.* His presence at the Conference which King James held at Chester, in 1687, was thus necessitated ; and accordingly, in the Rolls Office of Ireland is preserved a licence of absence to Sir Richard Nagle for one month, under the Lord Deputy's warrant, dated 18th August, 1687, nine days before the King came up to Chester.

On the assembling of the Parliament of Dublin in 1689, he was elected their Speaker.† He sat as one of the Representatives of Cork, and was, as might be expected, one of the most violent impugners of the Act of Settlement. In the summer of that year, on the retirement of Lord Melfort, he was, by the Duke of Tyrconnel's interest, appointed Secretary of State, as well as Secretary of War to His Majesty. After the defeat at the Boyne, he was one of the Council whom King James, on his arrival in Dublin, convened to advise proceedings. " They were all unanimously of opinion that he should lose no time in going to France, otherwise he would run a great risk of being taken by the enemy, who they believed

* The original letter was sold in the Southwell MSS.—See Thorpe's Catalogue, pp. 223-4.

† Somers' State Tracts, v. 11, p. 407.

would be there next morning"* When, after the first siege of Limerick, Tyrconnel went over to St. Germans, he was accompanied by Sir Richard Nagle, the duty of Secretary of State being confided in his absence to the newly created Lord Riverston ; he returned with the Duke in January, 1690, and, on the death of that great man, he feelingly laments the event in a letter, August, 1691, to Lord Merrion, as " a fatal stroke to this poor country, in this nick of time, the enemy being within four miles of the town," adding, " he is to be buried privately to-morrow, about ten of the clock at night. As he appeared always zealous for his country, so his loss is at this time extremely pernicious to this poor nation."† In the too confident contemplation of his death, a Royal Commission had been fore-drawn, providing that the Government should, in such event, be administered by this Sir Richard Nagle, Francis Plowden, Commissioner of the Revenue (who brought it over), and Baron Gawsworth the Lord Chancellor, as Lords Justices, with the usual forms.‡ Sir Richard was attainted by no less than seven Inquisitions. Immediately on his outlawry, an order of the Government issued, " requiring such persons as might have papers or books of his in their custody at the Castle of Dublin, to deliver same to George Clarke, the new Secretary of War."§

* Clarke's James II., p. 401.

† O'Callaghan's *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 472.

‡ Idem, pp. 478-9.

§ Clarke's MSS. T.C.D., *Letter cclii*.

In the mean time, Sir Richard preferred adhering to the fallen fortunes of the Stuart, rather than to compromise with the new government. At the petty court of St. Germain's he still filled the office of 'Secretary of State for Ireland,' while his son James married in that country Margaret, daughter of Colonel Walter Butler, one of the Officers of this list hereafter alluded to. Colonel O'Kelly speaks of Sir Richard Nagle as "a person of ability and parts, generally believed an honest man ;"* while the Duke of Berwick, in his able memoir says, "he was a courteous man, of good sense, and well skilled in his profession, but by no means versed in the affairs of state." Besides the above Captain Francis Nagle, there are enrolled in Colonel Gordon O'Neill's Infantry, Arthur 'Nagle,' a Lieutenant, as was David Nagle in Sir John Barrett's. This David was one of the Representatives of Mallow in the Parliament of 1689. The Nagles attainted in 1691, were Sir Richard, as before mentioned, John Nagle of Dublin, James and David of Carrigeen, County of Cork, Andrew of Youghal, Piers of Annakissy, Garret of Drumminstown, Richard of Shanballymore, all in the County, and Peter of the City, of Cork. Sir Richard's forfeitures extended over nearly 5000 acres in the Baronies of Fermoy and Duhallow in this County, also much in Waterford. David Nagle claimed and was allowed an estate for lives in Cork lands ; while James Nagle, by Michael Kearney his guardian,

* *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 106.

claimed certain rights in the Cork lands forfeited by Piers of Annakissy, and was allowed same after the death of Piers. Joan Butler, alias Everard, also claimed the benefit of an assignment of the equity of redemption in premises forfeited by said Piers.

At the battle of Lauffield, in 1747, a Francis Nagle, of, it would seem, the kindred of the above Officer, being then a Lieutenant in Bulkeley's Brigade, was taken prisoner.

CAPTAIN JOHN MAC NAMARA.

THIS Sept were Chiefs of the territory now known as the Barony of Tulla, with part of that of Bunratty, County of Clare ; and enjoyed the rank of hereditary marshals of the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond. They were very powerful, and had many castles. In 1402, Quin Abbey was founded in this County for Franciscan friars by Shedagh Cam Mac Namara, Lord of Clan-Cuilein ; who appointed it the burial place for himself and his posterity.* In 1408, Henry the Fourth granted to Margaret, daughter of ' the Mac Namara,' of the Irish Nation, that she and all her issue might be free, and use the English habit and law. In 1496, the Castle of Feyback was taken by the Lord Deputy from Eugene Mc Namara. In 1543, the Privy Council of Ireland transmitted a recommendation to the King, advising his Majesty that " an

* Annals of the Four Masters.

Irish Captain, called Shedagh Mac Namara, bordering on O'Brien's lands and possessing those of Clan-Cullen in Thomond, sought to be advanced to the honor of Baron of Clan-Cullen, with his place in Parliament, offering, if he obtained such distinction, to hold his territory by Knight's service ; and, for that the said Mac Namara is a man whose ancestors have in those parts always borne a great sway, and one that for himself is of honest conformity, and whose lands lie wholly on the ' furside ' of the Shannon, we beseech Your Majesty to regard him, but so as not to entitle him or his heirs to any land or dominion on this side of the Shannon."* On the occasion of Perrot's Conciliation Parliament of 1585, "there went thither Turlogh, son of Teigue, son of Conor O'Brien, and the Lord of the western part of Clan-Cullen, namely, John Mac Namara, i. e., John the son of Teigue, as one of the Knights of Parliament for the County of Clare." So say the Four Masters, whose Annals abound with notices of this ancient Sept. Daniel Mac Namara of Doone and John Mac Namara of Moriorsky were of the Supreme Council that assembled in 1646 at Kilkenny.

This Captain John had livery of his estates in the County of Clare, out of the Court of Wards in 1637, and having been ousted in the civil war of 1641, he was, by a clause in the Act of Settlement, restored to his principal seat with 2,000 acres of land ; and the same statute, in the Declaration which it contains of

* D'Alton's County Dublin, p. 162.

Royal gratitude for services during the exile, names this Mac Namara as one who, "for reasons known to us, in an especial manner merited our grace and favour." He would seem to be identical with John Mac Namara of Cruttilagh or Cratloe, who was Sheriff of Clare in 1686-7, and one of its representatives in the Irish Parliament of 1689, having previously obtained, in October, 1685, a patent from King James for erecting the lands of Cratilloe into a manor.

In King James's New Charters, Thomas Macnamara was a Burgess in that to Limerick ; as were Florence and John in another to Ennis. Florence Macnamara was one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Clare, and he was a Captain in Lord Clare's Dragoons, in which Laurence and Daniel Macnamara were Quarter-Masters. Hugh Macnamara commanded a troop of Grenadiers in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry ; Miles was a Quarter-Master in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's ; while in Colonel Charles O'Brien's, Donogh and Thady Macnamara were Captains, and a second Donogh a Lieutenant. Teigue Macnamara, of the Ayle line of this Sept, raised an independent troop for King James's service after the battle of the Boyne,* with which he garrisoned the Castle of Clare, and held it until the capitulation of Limerick ; in the Articles for which he, being included, saved his estate and removed to the old family mansion at Ayle.†

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 2, p. 514.

† Burke's Landed Gentry, p 813.

Captain John rose to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in this service. He married to his first wife the Lady Elizabeth O'Brien, eldest daughter of Murrough, the first Earl of Inchiquin. She died in 1688,* when it would appear he married a second time the relict of Richard Southwell, Esq., father of Sir Thomas Southwell, afterwards Lord Southwell.† John was outlawed, but was subsequently adjudged within the Articles of Limerick. Others of the name then attainted were Florence Macnamara of Dromore, Donogh of Mohir, Thomas of Limerick, and John of Ralshine, County of Limerick.

At the Court of Chichester House, John Macnamara, styled of 'Creevagh,' claimed and was allowed a mortgage affecting estates of Lord Clare; as did John, the son, heir, and executor of his father James, the benefit of a mortgage affecting said estates, and his claim was also allowed. Teigue Macnamara claimed, in right of his wife, an interest in lands in the County of Clare, the forfeiting proprietor of which was Redmond Magrath,—but his claim was disallowed; as was another claim of his to a freehold in Clare lands, forfeited by Lord Clare, and which Teigue claimed, in right of his father, John Macnamara, to whom they had been leased, and who died in 1690.

In 1745 Lieutenant Macnamara, of the Irish Bri-

* Archdall's Lodge, v. 6, p. 18.

† Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS., 241.

gade, was killed in Flanders.* And in two years after died in France, John Macnamara, a distinguished Admiral in that service ; he was, according to Mac-Geoghegan, of the grand military order of St. Louis, and Governor of the Port of Rochford. His nephew was commander of the 'Frepinne,' in which he took a number of valuable prizes.†

LIEUTENANT JOHN GAYDON.

AN Inquisition, taken *post mortem*, 6th July, 1613, at Naas, finds that John Gaydon, alias Gayton, died in 1596, seized in fee of a castle, lands, tenements, &c. in the town of Irishtown, formerly called Ballyspedagh, in the County of Kildare ; and also of the Castle, &c. of Straffan, &c. in said County, and of the lands of Hatton and Ardrosse therein ; and that his heir is Nicholas Gaydon, now aged thirty-eight years, and married ; who is in occupation of said premises, which he holds in common soccage of the heir of a certain John Fannyn, son and heir of John Fannyn, Knight.‡ The outlawries of 1642 record only of this name John 'Gaydon' of Irishtown ; it may be presumed a son of the last mentioned Nicholas, and identical with the Lieutenant at present under consideration. The name seems now extinct in Ireland.

* Gent. Mag. v. 15, p. 275. † Ferrar's Limerick, p. 349.

‡ Inq. in Canc. Hib.

LIEUTENANT JAMES ST. JOHN.

THIS name is of record in Ireland in the fourteenth century, and in the seventeenth was one of tenure at Mortellstown in the County of Tipperary ; of which place it will be remembered was Thomas St. John, who signed the Petition of 1661, *ante*, page 8 ; but nothing worth relating has been discovered of this individual or of the name, except that, at the Court of Chichester House in 1703, a *James* St. John claimed and was allowed an estate for lives in Carlow lands forfeited by Dudley Bagnall. A Lieutenant St. John is said to have submitted to the Government of King William ; and it is not unlikely that *this* officer was the person, as well by the absence of his name from the Roll of Attainders, as by the presumption that he was the above claimant. His name appears to be also now extinct in Ireland.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS LEICESTER.

THIS name, in various modes of spelling, is traced in Irish records from Edward the Third. In 1357, John 'de Lecestere,' was nominated Attorney-General for Ireland. In 1402, William 'Lyster' was appointed to the office of 'Water-Bailly' of Ulster, with a Clerkship of the Escheats in said County ; he had also

a grant of lands in the County of Dublin, for the term of his life.

At its dissolution, the Religious House of Kilcarmick, in O'Mulloy's Country, (the King's County) having vested in the Crown, was granted by James the First, soon after his accession, to Robert Leicester, Gent. with sundry lands in said country. He subsequently passed patent more extensively for Castles, Abbeys, Chiefries, and Lands in the several Counties of Wicklow, Westmeath, Limerick, Sligo, Donegal, Fermanagh, and Tyrone, with licences for fairs and markets, &c. The estates in the King's County (some of which, as Killishell, were parcel of the estates of the O'Connors of that County, attainted) remained in his descendants until forfeited by the above Lieutenant Thomas. His forfeitures in that County alone comprised two thousand three hundred acres ; his father, John Leicester, also forfeited considerable interests therein. A Funeral Entry of 1684 in the Office of Arms of Dublin describes this latter individual as " John Leicester of Kilcormick in the King's County, son of Robert, son of Robert, son of John, son of John. The first mentioned John died last day of March, and was buried 10th of April at Ballyboy in said County. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Tyrrel of Simon's Court, County Westmeath, second son of Richard Tyrrell of Kilbride ; by whom he had issue one son, Thomas (the above Lieutenant), and two daughters, Mary and Joane. This Funeral Entry is, as required, testified by Edward Tyrrel,

brother [in law] of the deceased. Lieutenant Thomas was, therefore, it would appear, the great grandson of Robert, the patentee of 1604, who, from an examination of the lineage of the Leicesters of Toft Hall in Cheshire, was probably one of the younger sons of Sir George (who died in 1612), by Alice, eldest daughter of Peter Leicester of Tabley. The Inquisition, taken on his attainder, describes him as late of Ballyboy in the King's County, and to have been seised of about one thousand acres in that County, including Corraghmore, Ballycollane, Gurtteen, Dune, Killeshill, Kilduff, and the town and lands of the Monastery of Kilcormick, with a mill, market, and fair to the latter appertaining.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE MAYO.

THIS surname does not occur again in the List, nor does it at all appear in the Roll of Outlawries; where, however, some Meaghs and Meyaghs do. The name of 'Mayowe' is in the Chancery Rolls, as in Kerry, in the fourteenth century. That of 'Mayhew' also occurs in Irish records of about the same period; and, in a Roll of Amerceaments of Fines laid upon Sheriffs, Mayors, Seneschals, &c., of record in the Chief Remembrancer's Office, is one of Geoffrey 'Mayhoo' in 1428.

CORNET GEORGE HAUGHTON.

NEITHER does this name appear again on the List, nor in the attainders of the period. On the 21st of December, 1690, Thomas 'Haghton' was appointed to the office of Second Sergeant at Arms, and on the 28th March following had a grant of the office of Clerk of the Crown and Peace of the County of Dublin.* A certain George Haughton obtained, in the time of Charles the Second, a fiat for a grant of the manor, town and lands of Barne, in the County of Longford; but died in 1682, before obtaining possession, leaving George Haughton, Junior, his son and heir, then a minor of but five years of age. It is just possible that, in the enthusiasm of the period, he, though only thirteen years of age at the time of this campaign, may have been the above Cornet George. George junior was, during his life, involved in litigation concerning the said manor of Barne, and died in 1732, seised of two other manors, that of Bormount in Wexford, and Kiltorpe in Rutlandshire, England.†

QUARTER MASTER THOMAS LILLY.

NEITHER is this name again on the List, nor in the Outlawries.

* Rolls Office.

† Appeal Cases.

QUARTER-MASTER WILLIAM SYNNOTT.

THIS family is descended from an ancient and honorable stock of Norman extraction. They were possessed of lands in Ireland from the time of the Invasion, and in the County where it first found footing. In 1365, John 'Synath' was one of the influential proprietors of this County (Wexford) directed by the Crown, according to the custom of the time, to elect its Sheriff. Sir John Synnot, after the Desmond war, passed out of Ireland to foreign parts.* In 1607, *William* Synnatt of Ballyfernock had a grant of various lands within the district of O'Murrough's Country (County of Wexford), "with certain custom sheep, called summer sheep, and certain '*akates*' upon and in O'Murrough's Country, where the said lands lie; with all other customs, duties, and hereditaments to same belonging, and which came to King Edward the Sixth by the attainder of Donell O'Murrough."† This grant was subsequently renewed to his son Walter Synnott. In 1649, David Synnot was Governor of Wexford when that town was besieged by Cromwell; and in its gallant though unsuccessful defence he lost his life. In 1650, Oliver Synnot came over in commission from the Duke of Lorraine, on the occasion of his Grace's

* Manuscripts T.C.D., E 3, 15.

† Pat. Roll in Canc. Hib.

memorable proffer of aid to the Royal cause.* This same Oliver, it would appear, was in the following year Commander of the Fort of Ardkyn in the Isle of Arran.† No other Synnott appears in this Army List, and, from the '*Landed Gentry*' of Sir Bernard Burke (f. 1347), this Quarter-Master William would seem to have been of the Ballytramon line.

In King James's Charters, Dominick Synnot was an Alderman in that to Waterford; Richard a Bailiff in that to Wexford; and, on the Establishment of 1687-8, James Synnot was placed for a pension of £50.

The outlawries of 1691 comprise the names of John 'Sinnott' of Middletown, County of Wexford; as also of James and Richard Synnott of Wexford, Richard and Walter 'Sinnott' of Churchtown, Rossbeare; Stephen 'Sinnott' of Ballynant, Pierce 'Sinnott' of Housewood, and John Synnott of Kilcotty, all in the County of Wexford; with Francis Synnott of Waterford, and Michael Synnott of Graigue, County of Leitrim.

QUARTER-MASTER SYLVESTER DEVENISH.

THE Norman surname of 'Le Devenys,' is of the earliest introduction into Ireland. In 1302, Nicholas 'Devenys' had military summons for the Scottish war. In 1308, William 'de Devenys' was one of the

* O'Connor's Hist Address, part 2. p. 446.

† Hardiman's Galway, p. 319.

Justices of the Irish Bench ; and in the same year, John 'Le Devenys' had livery of seisin of his lands there, as holding *in capite* from the Crown. In 1356, Maurice and Nicholas Devenys were of the influential proprietors of Kilkenny, who in that year elected John Fitz-Oliver de la Freyne into the Shrievalty of their County. In 1488, Richard Devenys did homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe at Kinsale.* In 1509, Peter 'Devenish' was a prebendary of Saggard, in St. Patrick's Cathedral ; and, while in that office, witnessed the surrender of the possessions of Glendalough to the See of Dublin.†

An old Family Pedigree, however, derives *this* Quarter-master from Sir John Devenish of Hellenleagh in England, a descendant of whom, Edmund Devenish, came to Ireland in 1512, and married a daughter of Sir Roland Penthony. Their eldest son George, the first of the family born in Ireland, built the large mansion in the town of Athlone, (hence known to a very recent period as Court Devenish) where he settled ; and, marrying Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Fitzgerald, was the lineal ancestor of the above Sylvester, as well as of George and Thomas Devenish, who were attainted with him in 1691, all being described as 'of Athlone, County Westmeath.' From said George, likewise sprung the existing family of Devenish of Rush-hill and Mountpleasant, in the County of Roscommon. Edmund, who mar-

* Harris's *Hibernica*, part 2, p. 36.

† D'Alton's *Archbishops of Dublin*.

ried Miss Penthony, had by her a second son, James, who was seised of premises in the County of Dublin, in 1637, and was the ancestor of Major-General John James Devenish, in 1728 Governor of Courtray in the Low Countries.

It is to be observed that a Major Devenish is noted in the *Rawdon Papers* (p. 355) as having been killed in this campaign, in William's service ; while a despatch of the Duke of Marlborough in 1716, from the camp before Dundermond, mentions that a Colonel Devenish had proffered to bring over an Irish regiment to the Allies from the service of the ' Enemy,' a proposal which was afterwards entertained.*

REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

CLAUD HAMILTON, EARL OF ABERCORN'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.			

Lieutenant-Colonel.			
Thomas Corbet,			
Major.			
Gerald Aylmer.	Nicholas Bellew.	John Hurlin.	
John Rice.		Thomas Hiffernan.	
Gerald Dillon.	Thomas Bourke.	Charles Redmond.	

* Murray's Marlborough Despatches, v. 3, p. 117.

COLONEL CLAUD HAMILTON, EARL OF
ABERCORN.

THE Illustrious House of Hamilton claims descent from Bernard, a noble of the blood Royal of Saxony, second in command to Rollo, the renowned Duke of Normandy, at the close of the ninth century. Humphrey, the great grandson of this nobleman, lived in the eleventh, founded and endowed the Abbey of Preaux in Normandy, and was there buried. His son, Roger de Beaumont, was one of the council who encouraged William the Conqueror to invade England; and Roger's son, Robert, married the grand-daughter of Henry the First, King of France, commanded the right wing of the Conqueror's army at the great battle of Hastings, and was created Earl of Leicester in 1103. Robert, the third Earl of Leicester, grandson of the first, died and was buried in Greece on his return from the Holy Land in 1190. His sister, having been married to the Earl of Pembroke, was mother of 'Strongbow.' The eldest son of the last named Robert died without issue; his second son, Roger, was Bishop of St. Andrews; and his third son, William, having been born at Hambledon in Leicestershire, took his surname 'de Hamilton' from that place, and was the more especial stock of the widely extended families of the name. About the year 1215, having gone into Scotland to visit his sister, who was married to the Earl of Winton, he was there well received by the Scottish King, under

whose favour he settled there, and intermarried with the daughter and representative of the Earl of Strathern. His son, Sir Gilbert, married Isabella, niece to Sir Robert Bruce, and their son particularly distinguished himself at Bannockburn, on whose field he was knighted. It is of family tradition that Sir Gilbert, the younger son of this knight, having spoken in honorable terms of Robert Bruce at the Court of King Edward in 1325, received a taunting insult from John de Spencer, and a rencontre was the consequence, in which the latter fell. Hamilton, thereupon, a stranger as he was, apprehensive of court influence and resentment against him, fled for Scotland; when, being closely pursued into a forest, he and his servant changed clothes with two woodcutters, and, taking their saw, were cutting through an oak tree when their pursuers came up. Perceiving his servant's attention too much fixed upon them, he hastily reminded him of the part he was to act, by the word '*through*;' rebuked by which presence of mind, the servant resumed his work, the pursuers passed unsuspectingly, and Sir Gilbert adopted the call '*through*,' with the oak tree and saw, as his motto and crest. Such were the armorials of the Earl of Abercorn, and the many Hamiltons that succeeded of that stock. Soon after Sir Gilbert's arrival in Scotland, he obtained a grant of the Barony of Cadzow in Lanarkshire, thenceforth called Hamilton.* In 1346, Sir David 'Hambleton' of Cadzow, accompanied King

* See Archdall's *Peerage*, v. 5, p. 88 et seq.

David Bruce to the battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner with his Royal master ; but having been soon after ransomed, he was one of the 'Magnates Scotiæ,' who assembled at Scone to acknowledge John, Earl of Carrick, eldest son of King Robert the Second, to be undoubted heir to the throne. In 1445, Sir John Hamilton, grandson of the before mentioned Sir David of Cadzow, was joined with the Earl of Angus in the command of the Royal Army, on the memorable occasion when the Earl of Douglas was totally routed. In 1474, Sir James Hamilton, Lord Hamilton of Cadzow, the lineal descendant of William who first assumed the name, was married to the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James the Second, King of Scotland. His daughter married the Earl of Lennox and Darnley, and was thus the ancestress of James the Second of this campaign.

Having so far written of this noble family in Scotland, its introduction into Ireland in the time of James the First, and its rapid and honorable extension over that kingdom to the time of the Revolution, are subjects of more native interest. In 1698, Hans Hamilton, the lineal descendant of the Lords of Cadzow, died minister of Dunlop in Scotland. His eldest son, James Hamilton, was the first of the family who settled in Ireland in his father's life-time, having been sent thither with James Fullarton, by James the Sixth, afterwards the First of England, to encourage his adherents and secure his interest in that country. The more prudently to effectuate which object, and not to

obtrude the real motives of their mission, they assumed the character and office of school-masters, and actually presided over that Grammar-school where Primate Usher received his rudiments, and from which he entered Trinity College under said James Hamilton, then a Fellow of this University. King James, on his accession to the Crown of England, rewarded the services of this his agent by extensive grants of lands in the County of Down, and conferred on him successively the honour of Knighthood and the titles of Viscount Claneboy and Earl of Clanbrassil, which title became extinct on the failure of his line in his grandson Viscount Claneboy. The Earl also acquired considerable estates in the County of Louth, by assignment from Sir Nicholas Bagnal, and having invited his brothers from Scotland to participate in the advantages which his rank, property and influence gave him in Ireland, five of them accordingly came over. Of these, Archibald, the second son of Hans, became the ancestor of the Hamiltons of Killileagh and Killough; Gawen, the third son, was ancestor of Robert Hamilton of Kildare; John Hamilton, the fourth son, settling in Armagh, married Sarah, daughter of Sir Robert Brabazon, and from their union sprang the Hamiltons of Mount Hamilton, County of Carlow, those of Sheep Hill, County of Dublin, and of Rock-Hamilton, County of Down. William Hamilton, the fifth son of Hans, was ancestor of the lines of Bangor, Tyrella, Balbriggan, and Tollymore; as was Patrick Hamilton of the Hamiltons of

Granshaw, and Mount Clithero, some of whom returned to Scotland, while others are yet established in the Barony of Ardes.

In 1615, James Hamilton of Cadzow acquired the manor of Drumkea, with the Islands in the County of Fermanagh ; which he afterwards sold to John Archdall, who took out a fresh patent thereof. Robert Hamilton likewise then acquired considerable estates in that County, and Sir Claud Hamilton became seized of upwards of 3,000 acres in the County of Cavan, as were other members of this family of different tracts therein. In 1618, James, the second Earl of Abercorn, eldest son of the first, was created Lord Hamilton, Baron of Strabane ; which honor was however, on his Lordship's petition, transferred to his next brother, the Honorable Claud Hamilton, who had married a daughter of the first Marquis of Huntly, and died in 1638, leaving by her Sir James, his eldest son, Lord Strabane, who was drowned in 1655 ; when the title devolved upon Claud, the fourth Lord Strabane, and fifth Earl of Abercorn, he having been the son and heir of George Hamilton, (the brother of James) by a sister of Richard Fagan of Feltrim, hereafter mentioned, a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Infantry ; and this Earl Claud was the Colonel of the present Regiment of Horse.

Other sons of James, the first Earl of Abercorn, besides James the second Earl, and Claude the third, were Sir William Hamilton, who died s. p., and George of Dunalong, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1660, for

his services to the Royal cause. His issue will be alluded to hereafter. The Acts of Settlement and Explanation, in 1662-5, contained a saving for arrears due to this Sir George, and also an appropriation of one third of the estate of Sir Nicholas Plunkett for him. In 1673, he was commissioned by the Earl of Essex, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the King's order, to recruit a Regiment of Infantry for the service of France, which was ultimately raised and did active duty under Turenne on the Rhine, in that year and the ensuing.*

The Colonel at present under consideration attended King James from France to Ireland ; on his arrival in Dublin, was sworn of the Privy Council, and sat in the Parliament of 1689.† He was engaged in Lord Mount-Cashel's unsuccessful expedition against the Enniskilleners, and was wounded on that occasion. On the 28th of April, 1688, when James Hamilton, who afterwards succeeded to the Peerage, had brought arms and ammunition into Derry, this Lord Claud, says Walker, in his work on the siege, (p. 23) "came up to our walls, making us many proposals and offering his King's pardon, protection, and favour, if we would surrender the town; but these fine words had no place with the Garrison." After the defeat at the Boyne, when the Duke of Berwick sought to rally about 7,000 foot at Brazeel, near Dublin, three of the troops, sent out by King James

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 87.

† Somers' State Tracts, v. 11, p. 434.

to cover his retreat, were of Abercorn's Horse. This colonel himself subsequently embarked for France with James, but lost his life on the voyage. He was attainted in 1691, the earliest act of his treason having been assigned to the 1st of March, 1688. The Inquisition held on his outlawry at Strabane, finds him to have been seized of an immense tract of townlands in the County of Tyrone, with sundry chief rents and tenements. On his attainder, the estates and title of Strabane became forfeited, but the Earldom descended to his brother Charles, who, further obtaining a reversal of Lord Claud's outlawry, succeeded to the restored title of Strabane, and died in 1701 without issue, when the honours and estates devolved upon his kinsman,

JAMES HAMILTON:

Who had been in the military service and confidence of James the Second, but, espousing the cause of William, took, as before suggested, a distinguished part at the siege of Derry against his former master.* He arrived in that city on the 20th of March, 1688, from England, with arms and ammunition for the citizens, and a Commission for Colonel Lundy to be Governor; whereupon William and Mary were proclaimed the sovereigns in that city. In June, 1690, previous to

* Burke's Peerage, pp. 1 & 2.

the battle of the Boyne, this James Hamilton was recommended to the especial notice of Sir Robert Southwell, then King William's Irish Secretary, by a letter from Colonel Fitz-patrick, in which he said, "the bearer hereof, Colonel James Hamilton, married the Earl of Monmouth's sister ; he has the best estate of all the Hamiltons in the North of Ireland, is a very rational and well affected gentleman, and as such I recommend him to you. *If there be any occasion to employ such men,* you will find him an honest sober man."* On the death of Colonel Lord Claud in 1701, this latter individual succeeded to the titles, and in 1706 took his seat in the Scottish Parliament. Ireland however was his usual place of residence, and of that realm he was in December, 1701, created Baron Mountcastle and Viscount Strabane. He had married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Reading, Baronet, of Dublin, by whom he had nine sons and four daughters, and died in November, 1734.†

There were various other Hamiltons concerned at each side in this unfortunate Civil War. On James's side were also,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL RICHARD
HAMILTON,

Of whose policy, the Commissioners, who were sent

* Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS., p. 179.

† Burke's Peerage, p. 2.

over to St. Germain's to complain of Tyrconnel, expressed great dissatisfaction,* they considering it temporising. His name appears on the establishment of 1687-8, as one of the Brigadiers on pay of £497 10s. He was a Roman Catholic, the fifth son of the aforesaid Sir George Hamilton of Donalong, and had served with considerable reputation in France ; but was banished from that country on account of his unpardonably aspiring addresses to the Princess de Conti, the daughter of the French King. He was the officer whom Tyrconnel entrusted with the command of 2,500 men, to make head against the rebels in Ulster, and whose partial success against them at Dromore, and forcing them back to Coleraine, was the first auspicious intelligence which King James learned on his arrival in Dublin. *He* forced the pass at Clareford, "his horse swimming across the water, because the enemy had broke the bridge:"† and had afterwards the important confidential command of the army besieging Derry. On the 15th June, 1689, he caused the boom to be drawn across the Foyle, to prevent the entry of expected vessels for the relief of that city. It was by his advice King James took the precaution of stationing Sir Neill O'Neill, with his Dragoons, at the ford of the Boyne near Slane,‡ and on the day of the battle he led a Regiment of Infantry to the very margin of that river, to oppose the passage of King William's forces. In the last charge, he was

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 423. † Idem, v. 2, p. 331.

‡ D'Alton's Drogheda, v. 2, p. 323.

routed, wounded and taken prisoner. On the close of the campaign he betook himself to France, where, in 1696, at Calais, the Royal Exile, possibly under some expectation of an invasion for the assertion of his restoration, confirmed him Lieutenant-General of his forces, and in a few days after appointed him Master of the Robes.* Leslie says that throughout his service in Ulster he zealously protected the Protestants, and kept his soldiers under strict discipline.†

Another officer of this name and service, but not commissioned on this Roll, though afterwards appointed the Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Mount-Cashel's Infantry, was

COLONEL ANTHONY COUNT HAMILTON.

He had distinguished himself in the command of the Regiment which his father, Sir George Hamilton of Dunalong, had, as before mentioned, raised in 1673, and was honored with the rank of Major-General by the French King. In 1676, he served under the Duke of Luxemburg in Alsace. (See of him, *post*, at Lord Mount-Cashel's Infantry.) He had a brother the more remarkable and truly gallant

GEORGE COUNT HAMILTON ;

Of whom, although not strictly within the proposed

* Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 543.

† Leslie's Answer to King.

scope of these Illustrations, it may be said that, having been, some years previous to this Civil War, banished on account of his persecuted creed from the Court of Charles the Second, he commanded an Irish Regiment under Louis the Fourteenth, and was engaged in the campaigns of 1673-5 under Marshal Turenne. In the latter year, when Turenne fell by a cannon ball, the French army was saved from utter destruction by this gallant Irishman, as very fully and graphically detailed in O'Connor's '*Recollections of Switzerland*.' In 1676, he was serving under the Prince de Condé; but on the march towards Sauverne, was killed in the neighbourhood of Zebernstiege, with a large part of the three Regiments which he commanded, and but for whose gallant conduct the French would, as on the former occasion, have been entirely cut down.

So numerous nevertheless were the Hamiltons, who espoused the cause of King William, even before his coming over to Ireland, that, in King James's Parliament of May, 1689, no less than forty-six of the name were attainted or otherwise proscribed. Colonel Gustavus Hamilton, it may be mentioned, particularly distinguished himself for William at the battle of the Boyne; and yet more signally by wading through the Shannon, and storming the town of Athlone, at the head of the English Grenadiers.

George Hamilton, fifth son of the Earl of Selkirk, likewise distinguished himself at the Boyne under the same Monarch, as well as at Aughrim in 1691, at

Steenkirk in 1692, and at Landen in the following year. By reason of all which and other military achievements, he was in 1695 advanced to the Peerage as Earl of Orkney, and had grants of a considerable proportion of the private estates of King James in Ireland. In 1704, he acquitted himself heroically at the battle of Blenheim ; in 1706, was at the siege of Menin ; in 1708, commanded the van of the army at the passing of the Scheldt, assisted at the siege of Tournay, was at the battle of Malplaquet, and rendered numerous other services, which were rewarded with a succession of honors to the time of his death in 1736.

In 1691, Henry Hamilton of Baillieborough, (lineal ancestor of James Hans Hamilton, Esq. of Sheep-Hill, one of the present Members of Parliament for the County of Dublin,) was killed on the walls of Limerick. The outlawries of this year exhibit the names of the above Earl of Abercorn, Darby Hamilton of Athlone ; John, Richard, and Anthony Hamilton of Dublin ; Robert of Hamilton's-Bawn, County of Armagh ; and Richard and John Hamilton of Pennyburn-Mill, County of Londonderry. In 1693, a petition was got up on behalf of the British Protestants of Ireland, setting forth their services in establishing English Government, and suggesting that, as intentions were avowed by certain outlawed exiles, of bringing writs of error to reverse their attainders, the petitioners therefore prayed securities from the Legislature against any such attempts. This document

was signed by James Hamilton, M.P. for the Borough of Tullamore, another James Hamilton, one of the Representatives of the County of Down, and Hans Hamilton, M.P. for Killileagh.*

At the Court of Claims in 1700, the charges which were sought to be established against this Earl of Abercorn's estates were, by William Hamilton, who claimed, and was allowed, as "grandson and heir of William, who was son and heir of William Hamilton," a fee farm by descent in the Tyrone lands forfeited by the Earl. James Hamilton, senior, claimed and was allowed sundry other interests therein, as was also John Hamilton; while Lady Elizabeth, Baroness Dowager of Strabane, claimed dower thereoff; and many creditors and sub-lessees petitioned for the benefit of their several interests. Colonel Gustavus Hamilton also sought and was allowed the amount of sundry bond-debts against this estate. On the same occasion, Anne Hamilton, widow of Sir Robert Hamilton, Knight, and others, as Executors of James Hamilton deceased, claimed and were allowed a judgment debt charged on the estates of Valentine Russell attainted.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON

Is particularly mentioned hereafter, as the Colonel of an Infantry Regiment.

* Rawdon Papers, pp. 372-3.

In relation to the Balbriggan Hamiltons, (sprung from William, the fifth son, as before mentioned, of the Reverend Hans Hamilton, the lineal descendant of the Lords of Cadzow,) Alexander, who from the year 1739 to 1760 represented the Borough of Killeagh in the Irish Parliament, became the purchaser of Balbriggan, which passed on his decease to his son, the Honorable George Hamilton, member of Parliament for Belfast, afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer, and yet more distinguished for public spirit in promoting the trade and welfare of his country. He died at Oswestry in 1793, and was buried in the family vault at Balrothery. Alexander had another son, Hugh, a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, Dean of Armagh, next advanced to the See of Clonfert, and afterwards to that of Ossory. On the Baron's death, the Balbriggan property descended to his son, the Reverend George Hamilton, and from him to *his* son, George Alexander Hamilton, heretofore a member of Parliament for the City of Dublin, and now for its University. He is the lineal descendant in the twenty-fifth degree from Bernard, the nobleman of Saxony noticed as the founder of the Family of Hamilton; and this long line of ancestry could not be more proudly represented in honour, integrity, and honesty of purpose than by George Alexander Hamilton.

MAJOR THOMAS CORBET.

THIS surname is traced on Irish record from the time of Edward the Third, in which reign John 'Corbett' was 'Constable' of the Castle of Limerick. It is not, however, associated with the character of achievement that marks the chief families of this 'List.' In 1655, Miles Corbet, one of the Regicides, of whom a full account is given in '*The History of the County of Dublin*,' (p. 194) was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and was subsequently one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal of Chancery. The above Major Thomas, having risen in the campaign, appears to have been the 'Lieutenant-Colonel Corbet,' who, according to Story, "came to De Ginkle, and proposed the bringing over of Tyrconnel's and Galmoy's Regiments of Horse, and out of them to make one good regiment to serve their Majesties in Flanders," provided he should have the command.

Another — Corbet was appointed Major of Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, as noted *post*.

CAPTAIN GERALD AYLMER.

THIS family, (which deduces its descent from Saxon times, from Ailmer Earl of Cornwall, who lived in the reign of King Ethelred,) settled in the County of Kildare at the close of the thirteenth century. In

1525, Sir Gerald Aylmer was advanced to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and in 1535, was made Chief Baron ; in which latter year Richard Aylmer was appointed Chief Sergeant of the County of Kildare. He was then residing at Lyons in that County, which became thenceforth, as in truth it had long previously been, the ancestral seat of the elder stock. From him in the direct line descended George Aylmer, hereafter alluded to as a Captain in Colonel Roger Mac Elligott's Infantry. Gerald, the third son of Richard, settled at Donadea, was knighted in 1605, became a Baronet in 1621, and his line is still represented in Sir Gerald George Aylmer of Donadea Castle, Premier Baronet; while another, that of Balrath or Dollardstown, was founded by the Right Honourable Gerald Aylmer, Knight, second son of Bartholomew Aylmer of Lyons. He was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland in 1532; promoted to the Exchequer in 1534; in 1535, further elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas; in which latter year, on the occasion of the Battle of Bellahoa, where the forces of the Pale defeated O'Neill, this Chief Justice was, with Talbot of Malahide and the Mayors of Dublin and Drogheda, respectively knighted on the field; and, as Cox observes, "well they merited the honor for their good service in obtaining so great a victory, which broke the power of the North and quieted the borders for some years."* In 1553, he was appointed Lord Chief

* D'Alton's Drogheda, v. 2, p. 193.

Justice of the Queen's Bench. His descendant, Matthew Aylmer, a distinguished naval officer, was in 1692 appointed Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron, and sent to the Mediterranean, where he acquired great reputation by his management in arranging treaties with the various states of Northern Africa. He for some time represented Dover in Parliament, and was raised to the Peerage of Ireland in 1718, by the title of Lord Aylmer, Baron of Balrath, a dignity which still exists. Of his line was the above Captain Gerald.

On the dissolution of Monasteries, Nicholas Aylmer acquired parcels of the possessions of the respective religious houses of Monasterevan and Naas, County of Kildare, and of the Commandery of Knights Hospitalers of Killure, County of Waterford. Garret Aylmer was one of the gentry who attended in 1641 the meeting on Crofty Hill.

The Act of Settlement (1662) contained a saving for Sir Andrew Aylmer of Donadea of his estate, while the clause of Royal Thanks therein, for "services beyond the seas," includes the name of Captain Garret Aylmer.

In Colonel Roger Mac Elligott's Infantry, George Aylmer was, as before suggested, a Captain ; while Peter Aylmer was a Lieutenant.——At the siege of Derry in 1689, Sir Garret Aylmer was taken prisoner, nor was he released on exchange until May, 1691.*——The Aylmers attainted in the last year were

* Story's Impartial History, part 2, p. 76.

Gerald or Garret Aylmer of Balrath, George Aylmer of Caronstown, Christopher and Richard of Seneschalstown, Garret of Lyons, George of Dublin, Garret of Pennyburn-mill, County of Derry, Knight, and Lady Ellen Aylmer of Sallins. Sir Gerald Aylmer was held entitled to the benefit of the Articles of *Limerick*, as were also Peter Aylmer and Colonel George (of whom *post*).—In 1705, a 'Mr. Aylmer,' having memorialled for leave to return to Ireland, his petition was referred to Sir Richard Cox, who at the close of September in that year writes, "I don't see any great difficulty in it ; he must by Act of Parliament pay 40 shillings per annum to a Free School, and his licence costs about 30s. to the several officers ; and it cannot be of any consequence, that a few silly fellows may be suffered to eat potatoes and spend their money in their native country." A few days after he writes, "I won't burn my fingers about Aylmer ; if there be any difficulty in it, let it alone."

At the Battle of Lauffield, in 1747, 'Elmer,' a Lieutenant in Clare's Regiment, was wounded.

CAPTAIN JOHN RICE.

THIS name is recognised in Ireland since the thirteenth century. In 1294, John Rice was Lord Treasurer of this Kingdom. In the fifteenth, the name appears amongst the Corporate Officials of Limerick, of which town, Walter Rice was Mayor in 1520. In the reign

of Elizabeth, Stephen Rice came over as an undertaker, and settled at Dingle in Kerry, which County he represented in the Parliaments of King James the First. He married Ellen Trant, and died in 1622, as commemorated by an old gravestone in the churchyard of Dingle, whereon it is stated that his age at the time of his decease was 80 years, and that his 'loyal wife,' Ellena Trant, who died five years before him, lies there also.—His eldest son and heir, James Rice, stiled of Ballinruddell, first married Eleanor, daughter of Robert White of Limerick, and secondly, Phillis Fanning of Limerick, by which last wife he left issue eight sons and three daughters. His eldest son, James, who succeeded to the family estate, was attainted in 1642, and his confiscation was granted to — Mullins; while James's son and heir, Edward Rice, (who was one of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646), marrying Alice, daughter of Sir William Sheircliffe, one of Cromwell's officers, acquired through her the estate of Castle-Gregory, theretofore forfeited by one of the Husseys. Stephen Rice, the fifth son of said James, by Phillis Fanning, was in 1685 appointed a Privy Councillor, and in 1686 a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, though 'a papist,' his taking the oath of supremacy having been dispensed with.* In the following year he was made Chief Baron, and knighted, was of Tyrconnel's suite in the interview with King James at Chester, and was the chief agent in representing to His Majesty such an aspect of Irish

* Clarendon's State Letters, v. 2, p. 420.

feeling as he thought he was justified in offering. On Tyrconnel's departure for France, Sir Stephen Rice was left by him, joined in commission with Sir Richard Nagle, for the government of Ireland ; and it is said that the unexecuted patents for making him, Sir Patrick Trant, and Robert Grace, Peers of Ireland, were found at Dublin Castle on King William's arrival there.* Sir Stephen was attainted in 1691, but adjudged within the articles of Limerick. His exertions, in opposing the passing of the unfortunate Bill "to prevent the further growth of Popery," are alluded to *ante*, at Lord Galmoy, p. 104. After the Revolution he remained in Ireland in possession of a large property, died in 1714, and was buried in St. James's churchyard, Dublin, with many of his fellow labourers in the Stuart cause, and more especially beside Sir Toby Butler. By his will, he left his estates chiefly to his eldest son, Edward Rice ; but, as Sir Stephen died 'a Papist,' these estates would have passed in gavel had not Edward conformed, which he did, and died himself in 1720,† having erected a costly monument over his father's grave. The other sons of Sir Stephen, by his wife Mary Fitzgerald, were James and Thomas.‡ His lady survived him, and was executrix of his will.

In King James's new Charters, Francis Rice, merchant, was a Burgess in that to Dublin ; while in that

* Memoirs of the Grace Family, p. 42.

† Howard's Popery Cases, p. 71, &c.

‡ Archdall's Lodge's Peerage, v. 2, p. 54.

to Limerick, John Rice Fitz-William, John Rice Fitz-Edward, and the above Sir Stephen Rice were Burgesses, the latter being also named an Alderman in the Charter to Waterford. Peter Rice was a Burgess in that to Ennis, as was Robert in that to Kinsale.

—In the Parliament of 1689, Edward was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Askeaton, as was Edward Fitz-James Rice, of Ballinleggin, County of Limerick, (who had been previously Sheriff of Limerick) one of those for the Borough of Dingle-i-couch.

Of the *few* contemporaneous documents that have been sent in to aid those Illustrations, one concerns the above Captain. It is an order from the Colonel of this Regiment to Alderman John Leonard of Limerick, directing him to pay to this Captain John Rice the sum of £175 ; "being the proportion that comes to him for the 'mounting' our two troops, he 'given' you his receipt for it." The order is dated 9th of March, 1689, three days before the King landed at Kinsale, and the receipt is indorsed 14th, two days after that event. . Another John Rice was a Captain in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's Infantry, and either of these Johns appears identical with the Colonel John Rice, who, after the surrender of Limerick, brought in to King William a Regiment of Horse, on the faith of being received into the establishment on English pay.

The Rices attainted in 1691 were Edward Rice of Askeaton, Edward Fitz-James Rice of Ballyquelig,

County of Limerick, John Rice of Clonee, County of Carlow, John Rice of Limerick, merchant, and David of Dingle, County of Kerry; while Nicholas and Thomas Rice were adjudged within the Articles of Limerick.—Edward Rice forfeited a fishing weir and some lands and tenements in Kerry, with very large estates in Limerick; portions charged upon which were claimed by his only daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Arthur, and by others. Claims were also made at Chichester House by Thomas Rice for a leasehold mortgage on Kerry lands, forfeited by Nicholas Skiddy; the deed creating the incumbrance was witnessed by Dominick Rice, Thomas Rice, &c. and the claim was allowed. Thomas Rice and Mary his wife claimed and were allowed a portion, charged by the will of her father James Rice on Kerry lands forfeited by Edward Rice. John Rice Fitz-William claimed and was allowed a freehold interest in lands in the County of Limerick, forfeited by Nicholas Browne and Helen his wife. Piers Arthur and Mary his wife, late widow of Edward Rice Fitz-James, claimed her jointure off the lands of Ballyneety, in the County of Kerry, forfeited by said Edward.

James Rice, before mentioned as the eldest son of Sir Stephen by his second wife, married Susanna, daughter of Sir Henry O'Brien, by whom he had issue two sons, Stephen and Francis. Stephen, the eldest son, succeeded at Mount-Rice, and died in 1755, leaving issue Stephen, who married the daugh-

ter of Joshua Meredith.* From Thomas, the second son of Sir Stephen, it is alleged that Lord Monteagle is descended.

In 1790, the Right Honorable James Louis Count Rice, of the Holy Roman Empire, sold the lands of Dingle to George Nagle.

CORNET THOMAS HIFFERNAN.

THE O'Heffernans possessed a territory about Corofin in the County of Clare, called from them Muintir-Ifernain, from which stock a branch was transplanted to the Barony of Owny and Arra, County of Tipperary. "Their war-cry," says Ware,† "was 'Ceart-na-suas-aboe,' i. e. 'the cause of right from above,' alluding perhaps to their crest, which was an armed hand, couped at the wrist and erect, holding a broken sword, all *proper*, signifying, as it would seem, that there was no justice to be expected from the sword, but from the protection of Heaven." Mr. Hardiman, in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, has preserved a poem written about a century since, much in the spirit of that war-cry as Ware interprets it, and by an O'Heffernan, William 'dall,' the blind. The poem is entitled 'Cliona of the Rock,' and, while the editor says this William "composed many other poetical pieces which are deservedly popular," he adds, "if he had left no

* Archdall's *Peerage*, v. 3, p. 205.

† *Antiquities*, p. 163.

other than 'Cliona,' it would be sufficient to rescue his name from oblivion."*

The Four Masters record the death of Madadain O'Heffernan, Chief of Clan-Cruain, in 1047, and an engagement, in 1150, between Turlough O'Brien on the one part, and the O'Carrols and O'Rourkes on the other, wherein many of the latter party and the son of O'Ifernan were slain. They also make mention of the Clan-Hiffernan at 1170. In 1543, Æneas O'Hiffernan, who had been an Hospitaller and Preceptor of Any, in the County of Limerick, was presented to the See of Emly on the nomination of King Henry the Eighth.†

CORNET CHARLES REDMOND.

THE origin and lineage of this family are so largely given in Sir Bernard Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' that reference to that work will best satisfy inquiry. On Ortelius's map, the Sept is located in the Barony of Forth, County of Wexford. This Cornet Charles was a Burgess in King James's Charter to Enniscorthy. He was attainted in 1691 by the description of Charles Redmond of the City of Dublin, Gent.; as were Alexander and Richard Redmond as of Dunganstown, and John Redmond of Askenmuller, in the County of Wexford. In the *Southwell Collection of*

* Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, v, 2, pp. 25 & 125.

† Ware's Bishops, p. 499.

State Manuscripts were "papers said to have been found about prisoners taken by Colonel Wolseley, discovering the design of the Papists' meeting at Mullingar, and among them letters to Captain Redmond, *whom Wolseley hanged.*"*

After the Revolution, some members of the family are traceable in the French and Spanish services.

REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

HENRY LUTTRELL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel. Sir James Moclare, Lieut.-Col.			

Major.			
John Connor.	Bryan Kelly.	Thady Connor.	John Ash.
Harvey Morris.		Edmund Power.	William Fanning.
Redmond Morris.			
Lord Dunsany.	Gerard Evers.	Ralph Evers.	Thomas Carew.
Walter Lawless.	James Lawless.	Joseph Cripps.	David Fanning.
John Oxburgh.	Thady Connor.		

COLONEL HENRY LUTTRELL.

THE estate of Luttrelostown, beautifully situated in the vale of the Liffey, was, after the English Invasion,

* Thorpe's Catal. of Southwell MSS. p. 182.

granted by King John to Sir Geoffrey Luttrell.* From him it took that name, and for centuries was inherited by his descendants. In 1236, Robert Luttrell, then Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, was sworn Lord Chancellor of Ireland. In 1534, Sir Thomas Luttrell, styled of Luttrellstown, was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and to the exertions and care of this wise Judge, posterity has been indebted for the preservation of the public records and rolls of Chancery, which he found piled in a ruinous tower of Dublin Castle, at a considerable distance from St. Patrick's, where the Courts were then kept. By an order of Council he effected their removal to the Library of that Cathedral, where the Clerk of the Hanaper was ordered "to provide presses, chests, doors, locks, and all other necessities, as well in said Library as in the better portion of the Tower, for their safe custody.†" In 1613, Thomas Luttrell was one of the Representatives of the County of Dublin in Parliament. Those of the name attainted in 1642 were Robert Luttrell of Girstown, and Oliver Luttrell of Tankardstown, County of Meath.

The above Colonel Henry Luttrell was ancestor of the Lords Carhampton, and younger brother of Simon, hereafter mentioned. In King James's Parliament of Dublin he was one of the Representatives of the County of Carlow. Graham, in his *Derriana*,

* D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dublin, p. 569.

† D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda, v. 2, p. 190.

(p. 29), ranks him as Colonel of the Sixth Regiment of Horse, as does the article in *Somers' State Tracts* (v. xi., p. 398) ; but the variance arises from Colonel Hugh Sutherland's Horse being there placed between Sarsfield's and Abercorn's, not as here ; the number of the Horse Regiments is the same. A Spottiswode Luttrell is, on a different list, recorded to have commanded, after the battle of the Boyne, an Independent Troop.* Previous to that battle, when King James had fallen back upon Ardee, he despatched Sarsfield with this Henry Luttrell's Horse, Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, and Charles Moore's and O'Gara's Infantry, to retard the advance of King William. This Regiment was afterwards sent to relieve Sarsfield in Connaught, against whom his enemy was advancing from Ulster. Colonel Henry Luttrell's conduct on this occasion is much commended, and, mainly by his exertions, Sarsfield was enabled to take possession of Sligo, "the very key of Connaught on that side." When the 'Young Ireland' party of that day, in jealousy of Tyrconnel's policy, despatched the deputation to St. Germain's, Henry Luttrell was one of those on the mission chiefly entrusted with their complaints, as before-mentioned at 'Tyrconnel,' *ante*, p. 54. He, in truth, "and the native Irish used all exertions to undermine the power of Tyrconnel, and denounce his adherents to public scorn." It was he, they said, that fled to Galway on the approach of William to Limerick, and during that first siege sup-

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 2, p. 514.

plied only beans and oats to the garrison, while wheat was abundant in the Commissariat. He was, says O'Connor, represented as a coward, and was, in fact, believed to be such by the war party. It was with the hope of refuting these too popular opinions, that Tyrconnel passed over to St. Germain's, there to urge his defence before James; judiciously giving out that he had that Monarch's orders to repair to France, to give an account of affairs in Ireland.* The result has been before alluded to.

The defeat at Aughrim, says Burke,† was popularly attributed to Henry Luttrell's defection; in corroboration of which, the Williamite Diary of the last siege of Limerick, preserved in the 'Harleian Collections,' (Vol. vii., p. 481), says, at the 18th August, 1691, "We had an account this day that Henry Luttrell had been lately seized at Limerick, by order of the French Lieutenant-General, D'Usson, for having made some proposals for a surrender of the place; and that he was sentenced by a Court Martial to be shot; upon which our General sent them word by a trumpet, that if they would put any man to death for having a mind to come over to us, he would revenge it on the Irish." He was in truth on the clearest evidence found guilty by Court Martial, and sentenced to remain in prison until King James's pleasure could be known; but, on the intermediate reduction of Limerick, having been released, he was

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 122.

† Peerage, p. 1120.

mainly instrumental in enlisting the Irish over to the English interest.* Whereupon he was put upon the new Establishment for a yearly pension of £500 ; yet was he, together with a Thomas Luttrell, both described of Luttrellstown, County of Dublin, outlawed in 1691 ; as were Robert Luttrell of Simons-town, County of Kildare, and William Luttrell of Dublin, Junior. Simon Luttrell and his wife were likewise attainted ; but Colonel Henry Luttrell, having obtained a custodiam grant to him of his brother's lands, had in 1694 a patent of exemption from the rent, except the quit rents which were payable thereout under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation. A letter of his to the Lord Lieutenant in 1699 was in the Southwell Collection, written in reference to his sister-in-law, Colonel Simon's lady, who had returned into Ireland "by an old pass of Lord Romney ;" and he therein begs that he may have permission "to make use of the outlawry against her, in case she should give me trouble by an attorney. She is a very intriguing woman, and it was thought, when she went for France, she went on a very intriguing message. I am sure I heard my Lord repent mightily the giving her a pass ; and I need not tell your Lordship that there will be nothing left undone by the Jacobites here to perplex me in this affair."† In 1702, he was appointed a Major-General in the Dutch army, with a Regiment, and nominated to command

* O'Connor's Military Mem., p. 188.

† Thorpe's Catal. of Southwell MSS., p. 104.

on a military enterprise of importance ; but, on the death of King William, he retired to his country seat at Luttrellstown, where he thenceforth chiefly resided,* until, in October, 1717, he was shot in his sedan chair, while passing through the streets of Dublin. He left two sons ; Richard, who died abroad, and Simon, who succeeded his brother in Luttrellstown, and was created Earl of Carhampton in 1785. His only son, John, died in 1829, without issue, when the title became extinct. O'Callaghan, in reference to these descendants of Colonel Henry Luttrell, says, "He was a bad man, the father of a bad man, and the grandfather of a bad man."† Of Henry himself O'Connor writes, "He was possessed of great talents, and was one of the best officers in the Irish army ; but recklessly bent on pushing himself forward by the popularity of Sarsfield, and by raising him to the chief command. He had served in France with distinction ; but was so eager of personal advancement, that he would shrink as little from infamy as from danger, to promote his fortunes."‡

* Burke's Peerage, p. 1120.

† *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 397.

‡ O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 121 ; and more fully O'Callaghan's Brigades, v. 1, p. 196, &c.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR JAMES
MOCLARE.

HE was outlawed in 1691, being described as "of the City of Dublin, Knight." The family, which was then and previously chiefly located in the County of Tipperary, seems to have been connected with the Luttrells, Edward Moclare being also in commission as Major in Colonel Symon Luttrell's Regiment of Dragoons.—In Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, John Moclare was a Captain and James Moclare an Ensign.

CAPTAINS HARVEY AND REDMOND MORRIS.

THIS name was introduced to Ireland in the person of Harvey de Monte Maurisco, who accompanied the Earl of Pembroke (Strongbow) thither, and was by him appointed Seneschal over the vast territory he had acquired on his marriage with Eva, the heiress of Dermot Mc Murrough. This Harvey was the early founder of the noble Cistercian Religious House of Dunbrody, which he filled with monks from Bildewas in Shropshire; and in the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury he closed his days. In 1335, John Morice, Knight, was despatched to England by the Irish Council on urgent business, and had a Treasury order, as well for money expended on his journey thither, as for services rendered by him in

Munster. In the following year, being Justiciary of Ireland, he summoned a Parliament at Dublin, but, although he was the Representative of the King, he had not the confidence and did not command the co-operation of the country. It was on this occasion that the Earl of Desmond proved the extraordinary influence *he* possessed over all classes of the Kingdom : feeling indignant at Sir John Morice's proceedings in relation to himself, he invited the Nobles and Prelates to meet him at Kilkenny ; and there, while the Justiciary was unable to procure a sufficient attendance in Dublin, the Earl saw assembled at his invitation the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commons of Ireland, who joined him in a remarkable Remonstrance to the King against the proceedings of Sir John and his Irish ministry.*

In 1447, D. *Redmond* Morris, a native of Ireland, ecclesiastically styled Cardinal de Castres, died at Rome. It is said that, in his honor and to perpetuate his Christian name in that province of the country from which he was descended, the Morris families of Castle-morres, Latragh, Knockagh and Rathlin, in the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, have constantly preserved the 'Redmond' in their lines.

The Act of Settlement contained a saving of the rights of John 'Morish' as a Trustee in Wexford lands, while the declaration of Royal gratitude therein, for services beyond the seas, includes the name of Captain Neal Morris. A 'Mr. Morris' was on the

* Red Book of the Exch. in Ch. Rememb. Off.

pension list of 1685, for £500 per annum.* In 1687, Edmund Morris was sheriff of the Queen's County, which was represented in the Parliament of Dublin by Edward Morris, while the above Harvey Morris was one of the members for the borough of Knocktopher, County of Kilkenny.—Captain '*Redmond*' Morris rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in this Regiment, as appears by the warrant for his pardon, dated 28th June, 1701, wherein it is recited that he "had served in the Irish army as Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Henry Luttrell's Horse ; that, on the surrender of Limerick, he came over to our service in said regiment, until it was broke ; that being afterwards reduced to a low condition, he was necessitated, contrary to his own inclination, to go into France and enter into the French King's service, in order to a subsistence for himself and his family ; that, being desirous to return into Ireland, which was his native country, he humbly prayed for a licence to enable him so to do, which was allowed ; but being advised that he cannot live there with security, without a free pardon, he prayed for this also," and it was thereby accordingly granted.† In 1703, a private Act was passed to prevent the disinherison of Redmond Morris, as was in two years after a further Act, to enable John Morris, an infant, son and heir of Redmond Morris, Esq. deceased, "to *make* a jointure on any woman he shall marry, and for relief of the

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 658.

† Harris's MSS. vol. 10, p. 308.

younger children of said Redmond, and for amending and explaining some clauses in the first Act." This legislation originated in a petition of Lieutenant-Colonel Redmond Morris, of 30th September, 1703, in which he set forth that he was the eldest son of Sir John Morres of Knockagh, County of Tipperary, Baronet, a Roman Catholic ; who, by reason of the Petitioner being a Protestant, threatened to disinherit him, and he therefore prayed relief from the legislature to prevent his being so disinherited, and for a maintenance for himself during his father's life.*

Captain Harvey Morris was a younger son of Sir Redmond of Knockagh. He had previously purchased the Castle and site of Derrylough in the County of Kilkenny, near Knocktopher, which had been forfeited by a member of the Comerford family, and granted by Cromwell to one Matthew Westmoreland, a Lieutenant in his army. The grandson of this Harvey Morris was created Viscount Mountmorris of Castle-morris.—Edmund Morris was also an officer in this service, but not on the present List. He was killed at the battle of Aughrim, and his estate was granted in 1696 by King William for services to Richard Fitzpatrick, who was in 1715 elevated to the Peerage by the title of Baron Gowran of Gowran, and took his seat in Parliament in the November following. The estate of this Edmund Morris was situated at Grantstown in the Queen's County, off which dower was claimed by Anne Morris as his widow, and por-

* Irish Commons Journal, v. 3, p. 24.

tions by Mary and Anne, his daughters, but their petitions were dismissed; while another part of his estate was sold by the Commissioners in 1703 to Amyas Bush of Kilfane.——Amongst those outlawed at this time was also Edward Morris, styled of Maryborough, in the same County.

CAPTAIN LORD DUNSANY (PLUNKETT.)

THIS name, of Danish origin, was, after centuries from the time of its first establishment in Ireland, ennobled in the person of the Earl of Fingal, from whom branched the Barons of Dunsany and Earls of Louth. Richard Plunkett had summons to Parliament by writ in 1374, was afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and in 1388 was appointed Lord Chancellor. Few names have held higher place in the judicial preferments than this, even to the illustrious Chancellor, who died but a few years since. In 1461, Thomas Plunkett was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Alexander Plunkett, Lord Chancellor in 1492; and in 1559, John Plunkett of Dunsoghly, Knight, was Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

The Act of attainder of the Earl of Tyrone in 1612 included in its penalties Christopher Plunkett, late of Dungannon. At the Assembly of 1641, on Croft Hill, Lords Louth and Dunsany were present. The Attainders of the following year included of this name, the Earl of Fingal, James and George Plun-

kett of Killeen, Michael Plunkett of Feltown, Nicholas of Killallon and Balrath, Robert of Athboy, merchant; Christopher of Girly, Thomas of Clonecatt, Alexander of Jackstown, Patrick and Henry of Grange, Richard of Dunshaughlin, John of Castlearron, Robert of Rathmore, and Henry of Iskeroon, all in the County of Meath; John Plunkett of Durre, clerk; 'Garrauld' Plunkett of Gardoge, County of Kildare, and Robert Plunkett of the Grange of Portmarnock, County of Dublin. Amongst the Confederate Catholics who assembled at Kilkenny in 1646, Christopher Plunkett, Earl of Fingal, and Oliver Plunkett, Baron of Louth, were of the Peers; while in the Commons sat Nicholas Plunkett of Balrath. Cromwell's Act of 1652, "for settling Ireland," excepted from pardon for life and estate the aforesaid Lords Fingal and Dunsany, and Nicholas Plunkett. The Act of Settlement, in the re-acting clause, declaratory of Royal gratitude, includes the names of both these Lords, while it restored Lord Dunsany to his estates; Sir Walter Plunkett to his; Sir Nicholas Plunkett to two thirds of his; it provided that Mabel, Countess Dowager of Fingal, should have lands set out to her to the yearly value of her jointure, and the civil establishment was afterwards charged with a pension of £100 *per annum* for the Lord Dunsany.

In 1662, (2nd Dec.) died William Plunkett of Portmarnock, 'son of Luke, anciently of Dublin,' and was buried at St. Audoen's in Dublin. He had married Anne, daughter of Sir Theodore Duff of that city,

and had issue by her a son, Luke, living at that time.* In 1681, Oliver Plunkett, then Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, was hanged at Tyburn, denying to the last various charges of treason that had been alleged against him.† Besides the above Captain Lord Dunsany, there appear upon this List, in Colonel Sarsfield's Horse, James Plunkett a Quarter-Master; in Lord Dongan's Dragoons, Oliver Plunkett a Captain; in the King's own Infantry, Walter Plunkett a Lieutenant, and John Plunkett an Ensign; in Fitz-James's, Garrett Plunkett a Lieutenant; in Lord Louth's, Henry Plunkett was a Lieutenant, as was George Plunkett in Sir Walter Creagh's, and Walter in Colonel John Hamilton's. The two latter having been promoted to Captaincies, one of them may be identical, with the Captain Plunkett related in contemporaneous reports as having been killed at the siege of Derry, and the other with a second Captain there wounded. Lord Louth was himself at the siege. A Captain Plunkett is also noted as of Lord Gormanstown's Regiment at the siege of Limerick.‡

The Earl of Fingal, and Lords Dunsany and Louth, sat in the Parliament of Dublin, and were accordingly attainted in 1691, as were Christopher Plunkett of Lagore and Killeen, Richard Plunkett of Rathregan, Gerald of Curraghstown, Thomas of

* Funeral Entry in Berm. Tur. † Rawdon Papers, p. 244

‡ O'Callaghan's *Excid. Mac.* p. 374.

Carrick, William and Francis of Tullaghmoge, Oliver of Onganstown and Oldcastle, Nicholas of Killeen, Edward of Gibbonstown, Angel Plunkett of Rathmore, Thomas of Dirpatrick and Newcastle, Alexander of Pichelstown, Edward of Girly, John and Richard of Croskeele, Patrick of Leytrim and Tankardrath, Thomas of Tallonstown, and Peter of Knockveagh, all in the County of Meath, Edward Plunkett of Kilrush, County of Westmeath ; George and William Plunkett of Portmarnock, County of Dublin (the latter had been personally engaged at the battle of the Boyne) ; Matthew Plunkett of the City of Dublin, Oliver Plunkett, son of Matthew Lord Baron Louth, Thomas Plunkett, second son of said Lord, Patrick Plunkett of Castlelumney, Simon and Richard of Priorstown, Randall of Greenhill, Thomas of Ardkeenagh, and Patrick and John of Castleplunkett, County of Roscommon.—The Earl of Fingal was attainted erroneously by the name of Lucas, his real Christian name being Peter, and the outlawry was consequently reversed in 1697. The Lord Dunsany was included in the Articles of Limerick, whereby his estates were also protected for him ; “ neglecting, however, the forms necessary to re-establish himself in the peerage,” neither his Lordship nor his immediate descendants had a seat in the House of Lords.*

At the Court of Claims, Margaret Plunkett claimed a child's portion off the County of Roscommon lands

* Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 342.

of Patrick Plunkett of Castleplunket, but her petition was dismissed for non-prosecution. Thomas Plunkett, and Catherine his wife, claimed an estate for life to Thomas, and a jointure to Catherine on the lands of Portmarnock and Carrickhill, forfeited by the afore said William, son and heir of Luke Plunkett; their claims were also dismissed as being already before Parliament; while George Plunkett, and Johanna his wife, who had been the widow of said Luke, claimed and were allowed the benefit of her jointure thereof.*

At the battle of Lauffield in 1747, Watt Plunkett of Clare's Brigade was wounded.†

CAPTAIN WALTER LAWLESS.

So early as the year 1285, Thomas 'Laghles' appears on Irish record as Constable of Connaught. In 1312, Richard Lawless was Mayor of Dublin, and in 1318, Hugh Lawless and others, his adherents, were commissioned to parley with the Irishry of the south-eastern parts of the Pale, the O'Tooles, O'Byrnes, and MacMurroughs.‡ In 1354, Stephen 'Lawless' succeeded to the See of Limerick; and in 1431, another Stephen Lawless was the mitred Abbot of the

* D'Alton's County of Dublin, p. 179.

† Gent. Mag. *ad ann.* p. 377.

‡ Rot. Pat., 13 Edw. II. in Canc. Hib.

splendid religious House of the Blessed Virgin at Dublin.

In 1550, died Walter Lawless, a burgess of Kilkenny, and then the holder of Talbot's-Inch, in that County, under the See of Ossory. His son and heir was Richard, whose heir was, according to family respect, another Walter. This last was found to have been, during his life-time, seized of the manor of Callan, with certain chief rents and customs, "a certain yearly custom of 'plows,' viz., one plow for one day every season within the town of Callan ; the custom of 'ryping' hooks every harvest yearly upon the burgesses and inhabitants of said town, (excepting the chief brethren or 'Cunsell' of Callan,) a custom of ale, &c., out of every ale 'brued' to be sold in the town aforesaid, &c." He also claimed the Castles of Callan, Killmacoliver, Tullaghmayne, and Ballydonnell, all in said County, and was seized of premises in Gowran, under the Earl of Ormond, with the aforesaid lands under the See of Ossory. This Walter died in 1627, leaving Richard Lawless his son and heir, then of full age but unmarried. He however soon afterwards married Margaret Den of the old family of Grenan, and their issue was the above Captain Walter. He inherited Talbot's-Inch and other estates in Kilkenny, of which county he was at one time Sheriff; and, marrying Anne, sister of James Bryan of Jeninstown, had by her two sons, Richard and Patrick, who with their father were engaged in this service. A James Lawless was also a Lieutenant in

this Regiment ; he was Town Clerk, prothonotary, and Clerk of the Crown and Peace for Kilkenny ; while an Edward Lawless was an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry.

The above Patrick Lawless, Captain Walter's son, was taken prisoner at Aughrim;* he was then a Major. Leaving this country on the Revolution, he took refuge in Spain, where in the middle of the last century he held high rank in the army of his Catholic Majesty, and was Governor of Majorca and Minorca.† In the Inquisition of 1691 on his attainder, he was described as of Colemanstown in the County of Dublin ; his father, Walter, being expressly named as of Talbot's-Inch and Brownstown, as were his other sons Richard and John. There were also then attainted Thomas and Dominick Lawless of Dublin, and James Fitz-Adam Lawless of Kilkenny City.

The Earl of Clarendon, while Viceroy of Ireland, makes mention in 1686 of a Major Lawless, who had been quartered at Kinsale, holding that rank in Colonel Macarty's Regiment ; he died in this year at Cork, whereby a pension of £200 *per annum* reverted to the Crown.‡——At the Court of Claims in 1700, those preferred, as affecting the estate of the above Captain Walter, were Anne's as his widow for her jointure—allowed ; and one of Thomas Lawless for the amount of a bond debt charged on same and on

* Story's Impartial History, part 2, p. 137.

† De Burgo's Hib. Dom., p. 894.

‡ Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon, v. 2, pp. 351-5-8.

the inheritance of Richard his son. A portion of these estates was sold in 1703 to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company; the other portions, within the Liberties of Kilkenny, to Griffith Drisdale and Amyas Bush of Kilfane, while the fee of Talbot's-Inch reverted to the See of Ossory.—In the Cathedral of Kilkenny are monuments to many members of this family.

LIEUTENANT GERALD EVERS.

THIS family name is found at a very early period after the Invasion connected with Meath. A close Roll of 1373 purports to provide for expenses of Robert 'de Evere,' a clerk of the Exchequer in Ireland, in his journey to England on the business of the Bishop of Meath, who was then Treasurer of Ireland. In 1386, the Marquis of Dublin committed to Robert Evere (probably the same individual,) the custody of the Mills of Trim, Ardmulchan, &c., which, by reason of the death of Edward de Mortimer and the minority of his heir, Roger, were then in the seisin of the Crown.*—In 1498, Robert Evers, an Englishman, was Prior of the great mitred Abbey of Kilmainham.†—In 1631, Thomas Evers, Mayor of Dublin, married Edith Mortimer, of another Meath family.

* Rot. Pat. 10 Ric. 2, in Canc. Hib.

† D'Alton's Co. Dub., p. 622.

He died in the following year, and was buried in St. John's Church, Dublin.

The Attainders of 1642 include the names of Alexander and James Evers of Ratain ; Patrick of Bellardin, and Edward of Noshingstown, all in the County of Meath. Those of 1691 were of the above Gerald Evers, described as of Moyrath, County of Meath, Randolph alias Ralph Evers of Tokeroane, do. (a Cornet in this Company,) Matthew Evers of Galmoystown, County of Westmeath, Charles Evers of Ballinralline, Queen's County ; and Christopher Evers of Bellardin, aforesaid. This latter estate, comprising about 300 acres, was purchased in 1703, with other possessions, by John Asgill of Dublin. Cicely Darcy, otherwise Evers, claimed an estate for life thereon, but her right was not admitted. Gerald Evers claimed a remainder in tail therein, and his petition was also dismissed ; while, at the same Court, Mary Evers, as Relict and Administratrix of William Evers, deceased, and Matthew Evers, son and heir of said William, claimed and were allowed sundry interests in County of Westmeath lands, forfeited by Sir John Nugent.

CORNET JOSEPH CRIPPS.

'CRIPPS' does not occur elsewhere on this Army List, but this officer in his attainder of 1691, is described as 'of Killerney, County of Kilkenny, Gentleman.'

The name is now traceable only in the County of Limerick, in connection with that of Villiers.

QUARTER-MASTER THOMAS CAREW.

NEITHER does 'Carew' occur elsewhere upon this List, or at all in the Attainders of 1641 or 1691, nor does *he* appear of kindred with the noble family of Castleborough, or with that of Ballinamona.

At the close of the reign of King John, Raymond 'de Karreu' granted the Church of 'Stacklorgan,' with the advowson and the land around it, as an endowment to Christ Church, Dublin; and about the same time he gave to the noble monastery of St. Thomas-a-Becket in said city, a burgage in Dungarvan, as also the Church of St. Colman of Cork, and those of 'Matre,' Caroulton, and Tullaghrathen, with all their appurtenances, and the whole tithes and ecclesiastical dues thereto appertaining.* In one of the Genealogical Manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin, (F 3, 27), is a pedigree of the Carews of Garryvroë, for twelve generations; but it closes with Robert Carew of Garryvroë, who died in 1633, and the Christian name of Thomas does not appear on the whole line. It may be mentioned from Sir Richard Cox, that in 1575, Sir Henry Sydney, while Lord Deputy of Ireland, attended, at Waterford, the burial of Sir Peter Carew, "whose ancestors had been Mar-

* Kings MSS., p. 180.

quises of Cork, and claimed a mighty estate, comprising the greater part of ancient Desmond in the Counties of Cork, Waterford and Kerry," and that claim the Mac Cartys, Barrys, and many other chiefs of Munster offered to recognize, "in opposition to the Earls of Desmond ; and proposed that, if Sir Peter would come and reside amongst them, they would advance him three thousand kine, with sheep, hogs, and corn, and annually pay him all reasonable demands; but his death put an end to all these speculations."

REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

HUGH SUTHERLAND'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
Colonel			
Lord Brittas.			
Edward Prendergast, Dermott McAuliffe.	John Burke.		John Hynes.
Lieut.-Col.			
William Cox,			
Major.			
Cornelius Callaghan.	Godfrey Conyngham.	William Verdon.	James Butler.
Drury Wray.	James McDonnell.	John Prendergast.	—— Ryan.
James Bryan.	Matthew Roth.	Francis Bryan.	—— Maguire.
Toby Matthews.	William Matthews.	John Ryan.	Thomas Matthews
	Edmund Walsh.	Edward Danter.	John Walsh.

COLONEL HUGH SUTHERLAND.

EARLY in this Campaign he was constituted a Brigadier, and, while the siege of Derry was pending, was despatched with two Regiments of Infantry, one of Dragoons, and two troops of Horse, to 'straiten' Enniskillen on the side of Belturbet ; while Colonel Sarsfield, with whom he was to correspond, was stationed within twelve miles of that town with three troops of Horse, one of Dragoons, and three battalions of Foot. On Sutherland's arrival for this object at Belturbet, he received an order from Marshal Rosen, then at Derry, to proceed to Omagh, to protect the Irish blockading army in that direction.* Accordingly, on the fifth of July, Berwick wrote to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, the Irish Commander at the camp before that City, "I marched yesterday-morning from Newtown-Stewart, and, joining Colonel Sutherland at 'Omev,' I marched hither my advanced guard, cut off several of their sentries, and pushed a great many of the Rebels' party with such vigour as they beat with thirty Dragoons three Troops of Horse of theirs, which were drawn up at a distance from us."† Colonel Sutherland was engaged at the Boyne, and, though he was wounded, his Regiment suffered little, "having to do only with the enemy's horse, which he soon repulsed."‡

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 267.

† Manuscripts T.C.D., E 2, 19.

‡ Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 400.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD
PRENDERGAST.

THIS name came into Ireland with Earl 'Strongbow,' who induced Maurice de Prendergast to accompany him in the Invasion, and made over to him a tract of country, called Fernegenelan, to hold by the service of ten Knights.* In 1207, King John, having found the Barons of Leinster and Meath opposed to giving effect to the Royal Writs of Right, &c. sent mandates to Walter, Hugh, and Robert de Lacy, Lords of Meath and Ulster; to Richard de Tuite, Philip de Prendergast, &c. wherein he expressed surprise "that they should attempt establishing a new form of trial without his assent, or seek his Justiciary to deliver to them, without his orders, what had been taken at the hands of the Crown by royal precept; and he commanded them not to 'default' towards him, their Lord, and declared with God's and his. rights he will acquire, according to time and place."† In 1229, King Henry summoned Gerald de Prendergast, as one of the 'Fideles' of Ireland, to a military muster at Portsmouth for service in Brittany; and again, in 1244, for the Scottish war. This Gerald, being Patron of the Abbey of Canons Regular at Ennis-corthy, made a grant thereof to be a cell to the noble House of St. Thomas-a-Becket in Dublin.‡ A List

* Ware's Ant., v. 1, p. 191.

† Rot. Pat. Tur. Lond. 8 Jac. 1.

‡ King's MSS. Dub. Soc., pp. 178-9.

of the Barons and Knights of Richard de Burgo's Palatinate in Connaught, in 1242, names this Gerald de Prendergast as one.* In 1278, Geoffrey de Prendergast sued Paganus de Hinteberg for the estate of his mother Alienora, in the County of Limerick, by wager of battle. It was fought accordingly with all legal formalities of the day, and the appellant gained the battle and the lands. In 1326, Geoffrey de Prendergast was one of the Commissioners of Array for the County of Kilkenny. In 1414, Robert Prendergast was Abbot of the mitred House of the Blessed Virgin of Dublin ; and, in the Parliament of 1585, Edward Prendergast was one of the Representatives for the County of the Crosses of Tipperary. In a MS. Volume of the Royal Dublin Society's Collection, entitled '*Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*,' occurs (at page 384) a transcript of an extraordinary deed, by which the Lady Eleanor Butler, being a co-heiress to the title of Baron of Cahir, affected to convey same to Sir Thomas Prendergast, about the time of Charles the First.

Of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny, in 1646, was James Prendergast of Tullivellan ; and the Royal declaration of gratitude, contained in the Act of Settlement, includes Ensign John Prendergast, the same individual possibly who was a Cornet in this Regiment. This name is especially distinguished in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, where Geoffrey Prendergast was a Captain, Walter and

* MS. in Trin. Coll. Lib., Dublin.

Robert Prendergast, Lieutenants, and James Prendergast an Ensign. The latter James was indicted in 1691, by the description of Harristown, County of Kilkenny ; as was another James as of Butlerstown, County of Wexford. Thomas Prendergast of Ballyfernogue, and Nicholas Prendergast of Enniscorthy, were then likewise attainted, and a Geoffry Prendergast, at this time, forfeited estates in Galway and Mayo.

After the Revolution, this Lieutenant-Colonel Edward passed into France, and was there appointed to the same rank in Colonel Sheldon's Brigade.

At the battle of Lauffield, in 1747, Dennis Prendergast, a Lieutenant in Lally's Brigade, was wounded.*

MAJOR WILLIAM COX.

THIS name does not otherwise appear in the Army List or attainders, nor has any notice, that could identify him or his family, been discovered. The most remarkable individual of the name at this period was of the Williamite politics, Richard Cox of Wiltshire descent ; who, in September, 1690, was appointed a Justice of the Irish Common Pleas, *vice* Justice Denis Daly, hereafter alluded to. He was knighted in the following year, promoted to the Chief Justiceship in 1701, and in 1703, appointed Lord High

* Gent. Mag., *ad ann.*, p. 377.

Chancellor of Ireland, from which he was *preferred* to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1711. The manuscript Diary of Primate Narcissus Marsh, (preserved in the public Library in Dublin which bears his name,) contains at the 26th of April, 1693, an interesting notice of Judge Cox:—"This evening, at six of the clock, we met at the Provost's lodgings in Trinity College, Dublin, in order to the renewal of our philosophical meeting, where Sir Richard Cox, one of the Justices of 'the King's Bench,' read a geographical Description of the City and County of Derry, and of the County of Antrim, being part of an entire Geographical Description of the whole Kingdom of Ireland, that is designed to be perfected by him; wherein also will be contained a Natural History of Ireland, containing the most remarkable things to be found that are the product of nature." This work, however, never was printed, though others from his pen have been. In October, 1706, Sir Richard was created a Baronet, and died in 1733, of apoplexy, leaving issue. Ware, in his 'Writers of Ireland,' gives forty-four pages illustrative of the life and times of this Sir Richard Cox.

CAPTAIN DRURY WRAY.

NEITHER does this name appear elsewhere upon the present 'List.' The family was originally seated within the Bishopric of Durham, and subsequently

possessed estates in Richmondshire, County of York. From it descended Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, who was a member of all the Parliaments of Queen Mary's reign, and, in that of Elizabeth, was Speaker of the House of Commons. He was ultimately constituted Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, in which high office he died, in 1592. His son, Sir William Wray, was created a Baronet ; and the above Captain Drury Wray, his descendant and heir male, was the sixth in the succession. He was so attainted in 1691, and his estates in the County of Limerick were consequently sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures, partly to John Berry of Ballinacargy, in said County, and partly to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company ; while the Rectories and Rectorial tithes which he possessed therein, were, according to the policy of the Settlement, granted to the See of Limerick for the augmentation of vicarages.

At the Court of Claims, Major Christopher Wray, the eldest son of Sir Drury, claimed and was allowed a reversion in fee, after his father's decease, in various lands in Limerick, and also in others in Cork. He preferred his claim as by descent, being the eldest son and heir to Anne Casey his mother : he also claimed and was allowed an annuity off said lands. Major Christopher offers one of many instances of the sad domestic severance which this campaign effected, fighting as *he* did at the Boyne for King William. He afterwards served in the wars of Flanders, Spain, and Portugal, as Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel

Farrington's Regiment ; and eminently distinguished himself at the attack of Ostend.* His father, Sir Drury, dying in 1710, he became the seventh Baronet.

CAPTAIN TOBY MATTHEW.

THIS noble family is located in Ortelius's map in the Barony of Eliogurty, County of Tipperary. On Irish law records the name appears from early in the commencement of the fourteenth century ; in the fifteenth, King Henry the Fourth committed to Thomas Matthew, of the County of Meath, the custody of various lands therein, and in Drogheda.†

The attainders of 1642 have, of this family, only David Matthew of Castlemore, County of Cork. In the Assembly of Confederate Catholics, Emir 'Matthews' sat amongst the Spiritual Peers as Bishop of Clogher.—In King James's Charter to Cashel, William Matthew was a Burgess, as was James Matthew in that to Carlingford, (he was a Lieutenant in Galmoy's Horse,) and Francis Matthew in that to Ardee.

In 1686, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant, visited the noble establishment of Captain Matthew, at Thomastown, County of Tipperary. He seems to have been the above named officer, and the lineal de-

* Burke's Landed Gentry, Sup. p. 246-7.

† Rot. Pat, 4 Hen. IV. in Canc. Hib.

scendant of David Matthew, the great Standard Bearer of Edward the Fourth, whose monument is still to be seen in the Cathedral of Landaff, and whose issue were Lords of Raydor in Glamorganshire, as also of Landaff. "I came hither," writes Lord Clarendon, "last night, where I have been most kindly used. It is a very fine place and the most improved of any situation I have ever seen since I came into this kingdom ; especially considering that it is but sixteen years since he first sat down there, when there was no house upon it."*His estate Lord Clarendon styles, "of the new interest," thus distinguishing it from those of the old native Septs. More extended details of the singular hospitality lavished at Thomastown by his heir in the following century, when it became a hotel for all who chose to visit it, where each guest might have a separate room and meals ; and a distinct department, called a tavern, was appropriated for the use of the less temperate ; are given in the biography of Dean Swift, who, during the early part of his residence in Ireland, was a visitor there.

A Colonel Matthew of the Irish forces was taken prisoner at Aughrim,† and, amongst those outlawed in 1691, was Toby or Theobald Matthew, styled of Thomastown, County of Tipperary, Esq. on whose estate the right of Catherine Matthew, his widow, for a leasehold interest, preferred on behalf of herself, and

* Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon, v. 2, p. 6.

† Rawdon Correspondence, p. 351.

her children, Theobald, Mary, Frances, Catherine and Neville Matthew, was allowed by the Commissioners at the Court of Claims.—Others of this name then outlawed were William Matthew, also described as of Thomastown, Gent. ; James Matthew of Carlingford, above mentioned ; Patrick and Sylvester Matthew of Dunbin, Blackall-Andrew Matthew of Mellesbant [Mellefont,] clerk ; James Matthew of Charlestown, County of Louth ; and George Matthew of Carlow ; while Patrick and Sylvester forfeited lands in the Barony of Cremorne, County of Monaghan, which were sold by the Commissioners of the forfeited estates to William Fortescue of the County of Louth.

LIEUTENANT GODFREY CONYNGHAM.

THIS name does not appear elsewhere on the Army List, nor at all on the Attainders ; while a doubt of this officer's adherence to King James is raised by the fact, that at the Court of Claims in 1703, a 'Lieutenant Godfrey Conyngham' claimed and was allowed sundry leasehold interests affecting lands in the County of Cork, forfeited by Donogh, Earl of Clancarty. On this occasion also, a James, son of Andrew Conyngham, petitioned for premises in Strabane, while Josias 'Cunningham' claimed and was allowed a freehold in the County of Antrim.—Under the latter spelling of this surname, it may be noticed that

a Colonel 'Cunningham' is stated to have fought for King William at the battle of Aughrim.*

CORNET WILLIAM VERDON.

THE subordinate rank of this officer here, evinces how much this once illustrious family had then declined from its early and influential character. Previous to the Invasion of Ireland by Henry the Second, the chivalrous family of De Verdon was settled at Alton, where is now the splendid seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury. From thence, in 1184, Bertram Verdon accompanied Prince John to Ireland, and was appointed Seneschal of the Pale, with a grant of the Barony of Dundalk, the Lordship of Clonmore, and other estates in the County of Louth. In his time the Borough of Dundalk was incorporated, and there he founded a Priory for the order of Cross-bearers. Nicholas, his son and heir, succeeded to these estates, and died, leaving issue only a daughter, who married Theobald le Botiller. Their son, John de Verdon, assumed the family name of his mother, and he it was who founded, in the time of Henry the Third, the Gray Friary at Dundalk. His son, Theobald de Verdon, was present at the Parliament of Westminster in 1275, where he gave the important consent, that the same customs should be payable upon wool,

* Rawdon Papers, p. 357.

wool-fells, and hides shipped from the ports of his Liberties in Ireland, in the same manner as had been granted by the Archbishops, &c., of England upon wool, woolfells, &c., exported therefrom. In two years after and subsequently, he was engaged in those expeditions against Wales, which extinguished the struggles of *that* country for independence. In 1288, he was besieged in the Castle of Athlone, by Richard de Burgo, the 'Red' Earl of Ulster, who then pretended title to the Lordship of Meath. He had frequent military summonses to King Edward's wars from that period, as one of the 'Fideles' of Ireland. In 1299, he was called on, as a Baron, to do service against the Scots, as was his son Theobald, the younger, in the same year, 'by reason of his father's declining health.' In 1310, this younger Theobald succeeded to the estates and honors of his father, then deceased. In three years after, he was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, and died in 1314, leaving only female issue, "who," as Baron Finglas remarks in his Breviate, "being married to noblemen who dwelled still in England, and took such profits as they could get for a while, and sent small defence for their lands in Ireland ; so as, within few years after, all their portions were lost except certain manors within the English Pale, which Thomas, Baron of Slane, and Sir Robert Hollywood, Sir John Cruise, and Sir John Bellew purchased in King Richard the Second's time ; and this hath been the decay of half of Meath, which did not obey the King's laws this hundred years and

more." The *name* of De Verdon continued however to be represented in Louth by the male descendants of other sons of the founder. At the Parliament of York, in 1319, the King granted to Nicholas de Verdon, (who was one of the next heirs male of John, who first, as before mentioned, assumed the name,) the manor of Mandevilleston, County of Louth ; which had come to the Crown by the surrender of Ralph Pipard. In 1335, Milo de Verdon, another of those male descendants, received a Royal Mandate to attend John D'Arcy, the Justiciary, with arms and horses in his expedition for the King's aid against Scotland.* In 1374, Patrick Verdon had summons to Parliament by writ, and in the same year, on the occasion of the memorable Parliament of Westminster, to which Edward the Third required the attendance of a certain number of the Representatives of Irish interests, Richard de Verdon and Roger Gernon were chosen as members for the ancient borough of Drogheda.†

The above notices have been extracted from '*Collections for a History of Dundalk*,' which the compiler of these '*Illustrations*' had drawn up some years since, (never published) ; but to extend this article by the many other available annals of this great name would not be allowable ; here, therefore, it must suffice to add, that in 1624 Christopher Verdon died, seised in fee by a long ancestral line of suc-

* D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda, v. 2, p. 84.

† Idem, v. 1, p. 244.

cession, of the Castle and manor of Clonmore, with mills, lands, &c., and of chiefries of the aforesaid manor of Mandevillstown ; leaving John Verdon, his eldest son and heir, then 22 years of age and married, and two other sons, Patrick and Robert. This John was the only one of the name attainted in 1642 ; and the ruins of the Castle which he and his ancestors had theretofore held at Clonmore, are still traceable. His namesake and descendant, John Verdon, (titularly) styled of Clonmore, was attainted in 1691, while the name of this William, who must have been of the family, does not appear in the Outlawries, nor does any other Verdon on this Army List.

CORNET EDWARD DANTER.

THERE is no other of this name on the List nor any in the Outlawries.

QUARTER-MASTER JOHN HYNES.

AMONGST the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646, was Thomas 'Heynes of Feathard,' but the name does not otherwise appear on this List, nor at all in the Outlawries.

REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

JOHN PARKER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Thomas Greene.	Edward Haly.	Edward Conforth.
Francis Giffard,	Robert Lowich.	Thomas Smallbone.	Joseph Acton.
Lieut.-Colonel.			
John Metham,			
Major.			
Robert Nugent.	Isidore Delagarde.		John Hills.
James Doddington.	George Bamfield.		Philemon MacCartie.
Thomas Eccleston.	Robert Chernock.		
Walter Hastings.	George Oldfield.		Cormick O'Sullivan.
James Hobb.	Charles Skelton.		Michael Stritch.
Edward Weddering-			Thomas Selby.
ton.			

COLONEL JOHN PARKER.

THIS name is of Irish record from the time of Richard the Second. In 1403, Geoffrey Parker was constituted Mayor of the Staple in Dublin. Immediately after, a John Parker filled the office of Grand Sergeant of the County of Kildare.*

In 1552, John Parker was appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland ; and he was in 1561, an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. From him descended his namesake, the above Colonel.† When, on the 26th of

* Rolls in Chancery.

† Graham's Derriana, p. 31.

August, 1689, King James resolved on going to meet the recently landed Schomberg, he took with him to Drogheda a hundred of his own Horse Guards, with two hundred of Parker's Horse, for the object of being nearer to the enemy, where he might better observe their motions*. This Regiment sustained especial loss at the Battle of the Boyne, where several of its officers fell, and the Colonel was himself wounded. His Lieutenant-Colonel (then Greene), and his Major James Doddington, (Captain on this list) and many other officers were also killed ; " of the two squadrons of that Regiment, there came off only about thirty sound men."† It and Tyrconnel's suffered most on that critical day.——In Clarke's Correspondence, preserved in the manuscripts of Trinity College, is a letter‡ written by Robert Southwell to George Clarke, Secretary of War, in which he recommends the bearer, Lieutenant Cleere, as " a person of principal consideration in the town of Clonmel, and extremely zealous to promote His Majesty's service throughout the whole County. He lies under some hardships, which are not to be suffered towards such a person." An endorsement on the letter states that " said Cleere had taken several horses and brought in divers persons, and that he desires the horses he took from Colonel Parker's Troopers : " the prayer was granted.

On the attainders of 1642, is the name of Edward

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 373.

† Idem, p. 400.

‡ Clarke's Corresp. MSS., v. 1, Letter 74.

Parker described as of Templeogue, County of Dublin; on those of 1691, is this Parker, styled of the City of Dublin, Esq. While, in the claims preferred in 1703, a John Parker made a remarkable one for £5,000, which he alleged to be due to him, on foot of a mortgage of lands and rectories in the County of Kildare, forfeited by the Earl of Tyrconnel; but his claim was disallowed as false, and he was adjudged to pay £10,000.—The name does not otherwise appear upon the Army List.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS GIFFORD.

THIS name does not occur here again, and Colonel Thomas appears to have early retired from the service; as at the Boyne the Lieutenant-Colonel of this Regiment was Greene, who was killed there. The name is of high antiquity in Ireland, and to the memorable parliament of Westminster in 1376, the Clergy of the Diocese of Cashel sent John 'Geffard' to be their Representative. In that of 1560, Henry 'Geafford' was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Dungarvan. By the Act of Settlement in 1662, arrears of pay due to Sir *Thomas* Gifford, Baronet, then deceased, were directed to be paid to his relict Dame Martha Gifford. The Colonel, it would seem, was of *this* family.

MAJOR JOHN METHAM

Is subject to much the same remarks as was the last officer. The Major at the Boyne was James Dodding-ton, the Captain on this muster.

CAPTAIN JAMES DODDINGTON,

PROMOTED to the Majority and killed at the Boyne, as *supra*. A Captain Edward Doddington had the command of 100 foot soldiers under the Lord President of Munster, in the war of that Province during the reign of Elizabeth. When, at the close of the year 1602, it was resolved to storm the Castle of Dunboy, a breach having been made that was considered assailable, the decision of who was to lead the assault having been referred to the dice, it fell upon this Captain Doddington, who was 'shot with two bullets in his body, but not mortal.'*

CAPTAIN THOMAS ECCLESTON.

A BRANCH of the Ecclestons of Eccleston in Lancashire settled previous to this reign in the County of Louth, where, in the churchyard of Drumshallon, within the ruins of the old church, are monuments commemorating the family, from Walter Eccleston

* *Pacata Hibernia*, pp. 568 & 574.

of Drumshallon, in December, 1675, to William, who died in August, 1798. A manuscript book of pedigrees in Trinity College, Dublin, (F 3, 27) suggests that the said Walter was the son of Tristram Eccleston (who died in 1636), by his second wife Dorothy, daughter of William Cranshaw of Lancashire; and that Tristram was himself the youngest son of James, who was the son of Hugh Eccleston of the house of Eccleston in Lancashire.

CAPTAIN WALTER HASTINGS.

A 'MAJOR' Hastings, possibly this 'Captain,' was committed a prisoner to the Tower in 1690.

CAPTAIN JAMES HOBBS.

THIS name is not again on this Army List, while on the Attainders only that of Richard 'Hobbs' of Creagh, County of Wexford, appears.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS GREENE.

HE was attainted in 1691, by the description of Thomas Greene, Junior, of Corrstown, County of Kilkenny; but nothing more has been ascertained concerning him, nor what might be his kindred (as there probably was such,) with the Lieutenant-Colonel

killed, as before mentioned, at the Boyne. The warrant for pardon to a Nicholas Greene of Cork, dated in 1701, is preserved in Harris's MSS. in the Royal Dublin Society,* from which it appears that *he* was a merchant, and had transported the 'King's' provisions to France in the ship 'James,' in time of war. His pardon was, however, granted, on the ground "that said Greene was ignorant of the freightage at the time ; that theretofore, while the Irish party was in possession of Cork and for ten years since, he had adhered to the Protestant religion and interest ; and that, when the Williamite forces landed in the harbour of Cork, he was the person who, at the hazard of his life, guided them over that part of the sea which encompassed the east marsh next adjoining the said City, whereupon the garrison capitulated ; and that he hath shewed his affection to our interest by exposing his life whenever our affairs required his service ; and for that particularly, with his own hands, he took and brought in several proclaimed Traitors and Tories, who suffered punishment for their crimes, and that there were not wanting ample testimonies to his integrity."——At the Court of Chichester House, in 1700, a John Greene claimed the benefit of a leasehold interest in "the Castle and great White House at Lucan," the land called the Wood, and several other premises, as forfeited by Patrick Sarsfield. His petition was however dismissed for non-prosecution.

* Vol. 10, p. 309.

LIEUTENANTS, { ROBERT LOWICH,
ISIDORE DELAGARDE, (*French*)
GEORGE BAMFIELD,
ROBERT CHERNOCK.

None of these names occur again on the Army List, or at all on the Attainders.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE OLDFIELD.

He appears to have been of a Wexford family. The Outlawries of 1691 present the names of James and Thomas Oldfield, of Duncannon in the County of Wexford.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES SKELTON.

A SKETCH of Pedigree of the Skeltons of Sleaty in the Queen's County, is preserved among the Manuscripts of Trinity College, Dublin (F 3, 27); and, although the Christian name of this officer does not appear upon it, he may probably have belonged to the line.

Sir Bevil Skelton was the first who, while Envoy at the Hague in 1688, having intercepted a letter by which he learned the meditated expedition of the Prince of Orange, communicated it to King James; but

not being accredited, he only incurred hostility thereby, which led to his committal to the Tower. He was, however, within a few days made Lieutenant of the place which he had entered a prisoner.*
 —On this 'List' a Thomas Skelton appears Lieutenant in the King's Own Foot, while a James Skelton is described as one of the witnesses to the Capitulation of Galway, 21st July, 1691. In the September following, this James, described as then a Colonel, was taken prisoner at the siege of Limerick, when defending the fort at Thomond Bridge. He died of the wounds he there sustained.† —The Attainders of 1691 exhibit the names of John and Bevil Skelton of Dublin, and Maria Skelton, otherwise O'Brien. — Another Colonel Skelton passed over with James the Second to France, and was Comptroller in the Establishment at St. Germain.‡

CORNET THOMAS SMALLBONE.

QUARTER-MASTERS, { EDMOND CONFORTH,
 { JOHN ACTON.

NONE of these surnames occur again upon this List or on the Attainders.

* Harris's Life of William III., p. 127.

† Story's Impartial History, part 2, pp. 180 & 225.

‡ Harleian Collections, v. 11, p. 391.

QUARTER-MASTER JOHN HILL.

THE Attainders of 1641 include the names of Sir William Hill, Knight, of Ballybeg or Allentown, County of Meath : and of Philip and Patrick Hill of Dromyn, County of Wicklow. Those outlawed in 1691 were Arthur, Dominick, and James Hill of Allentown aforesaid, Gentlemen ; but no mention is made of a John Hill.

QUARTER-MASTER CORMICK O'SULLIVAN.

THIS noble Sept was possessed of the ancient territory of Beara, comprising the modern Baronies of Beare and Bantry in the County of Cork, whence their Chiefs took their respective designations of the O'Sullivan Beare and the O'Sullivan Bantry ; while another branch, styled O'Sullivan More, lorded over Dunkerrin and part of Iveragh in the County of Kerry, and a third were Chiefs of Knockgraffon in Tipperary. At the close of the twelfth century, Laurence O'Sullivan succeeded to the See of Cloyne ; as did Alan O'Sullivan thereto in 1240, in some years after which he was promoted to that of Lismore, where he died in 1253. In 1376, the King, at the instance of "his faithful liege, MacCarty of Desmond, Captain of his Nation," granted to Thomas O' 'Soulevan,' and Mac Creagh O'Soulevan, liberty to pass over to the Court of Rome, provided they carried

or did nothing prejudicial to the English King. The Four Masters relate that in 1398, Mac Cartie of Carberry, in Cork, gave the O'Sullivan a complete overthrow, when two of his sons, Owen and Connor, with many others, were slain. They give melancholy importance to an annal of 1404, where it is said, "A contest arose between Mac Carty and O'Sullivan Buidhe ; and Turlogh Meith Mac Mahon was Mac Carty's admiral at that time, who overtook O'Sullivan at sea ; and also the sons of Dermod Mac Carty, who were aiding O'Sullivan against Mac Carthy ; he drowned O'Sullivan on that occasion, and took Donal, son of Dermod Mac Carthy, prisoner." In 1563, "O'Sullivan Beare, *i. e.* Donal, the son of Dermod, son of Donal, son of Donal, son of Dermod Balbh, (the stammerer) fell by the hand of a bad chief, namely, Mac Gillicuddy ; and though famous as had been his father Dermod, *that* Donal was a worthy heir to him ; and his kinsman, Owen O'Sullivan, succeeded in his place."

In the year 1581, the son of O'Sullivan, *i. e.* Donal, the son of Donal, (of 1563) defeated the people of Carberry. "The manner in which that happened was this ; Captain Siuits (Zouch) having proceeded from Cork through Carberry to the monastery of Bantry, sent the sons of Turlogh, the son of Maol-murry, son of Donagh Mac Sweeny, the son of O'Donovan, and a number of the chiefs of Pobbles and of the gentlemen of Carberry, to plunder the son of O'Sullivan. The forces sent by the Captain

having taken immense spoils and much booty, Donal thought it a great mortification to suffer his property to be carried away, and he himself alive ; and he therefore attacked the Irish clans who were about the booty, and it was verified on that day, that it is not by a numerous force that a battle is gained, for nearly three hundred of the Carberians were slain by Donal, although his own party did not number much more than fifty men who were able to fight in that battle." To Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585 went "the O'Sullivan Beare, *i. e.* Owen, the son of Dermod, son of Donal, son of Donogh, son of Dermod Balbh ; as also O'Sullivan More, *i. e.* Owen, son of Donal, son of Donal-na-Sgreadaighe." At the crisis of the Munster War, O'Neill and O'Donnell confided the command and control of their forces (according to the Four Masters) to the O'Sullivan Beare, then Donal, son of Donal, son of Dermod ; 'for he was the chief commander of his party in Munster, at that time, in wisdom and valour.' The O'Sullivans, who had many strong castles over their extent of maritime country, were inalienably attached to the Desmond (see the 'Pacata Hibernia' *passim*). By that devotion, and the discomfiture at Kinsale, they suffered large confiscations, and their chief, the aforesaid Donal or Daniel, retiring to Spain, distinguished himself there in military service under the title of Count of Berehaven.*

In 1604, according to the state policy of the

* Ferrar's Limerick, p. 174.

time, Dermot, Daniel, and Cnogher O'Sullivan, described as sons of Daniel O'Sullivan More, deceased, surrendered all their lands and chiefries in Kerry, with the object of obtaining a re-grant thereof to them in fee from the Crown. In the following year, at the Royal instance, a similar surrender and re-grant of the estates of Owen O'Sullivan, called the O'Sullivan More, was effected by patents, with an arrangement for the extinction of that Captaincy, and for granting said Owen the title of Baron in lieu thereof. He had afterwards, in 1612, an enlarged grant of various Castles, Lands, Fisheries, Duties, Markets, Courts, Tolls, and Chief Rents, as formerly granted to his father 'Sir' Owen O'Sullivan, (the rents having been payable to the Earl of Desmond) to hold same to him, the said Owen, in tail male.* In 1613, Sir Thomas Roper had a grant of large estates in Munster, and amongst these were "parcels of the estates of Teigue McDaniel O'Swellivan,' and of Owen M'Donnell M'Donough O'Swellivan, late of Cahirdonellmore, both slain in rebellion." In 1632, when the sea at the south of Ireland was infested with Algerine Rovers, the Lord President of that Province, in a letter to the Lords Justices, in reference to the precautions he had taken to secure the coast of Cork, writes:—"Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan has a house of reasonable strength at Berehaven, and takes upon him to defend it and Ballygobbin; he promises to

* Rolls, Temp. Jac. 1, in Canc. Hib.

erect five beacons upon the Dorseys, and four upon the great island. I have directed O'Sullivan More, who lives on the river of Kenmare, to take warning from the beacon erected on the promontory over the Dorseys, and by one of his own, to assemble his tenants and servants at his strong and defensible castle ; but I think this caution needless, as the inhabitants on both sides of that river are but few, till as far up as Glaneraught, where the pirates dare not venture.*

In the Attainders of 1642 were Donell O'Sullivan Beare, of Berehaven, Philip O'Sullivan of Loughandy, Owen of Inchiclough and Drimdavane, Donell Mac Owen of Drumgarvan, John Mac Dermody of Derryne, Gillicuddy O'Sullivan of Traghrashy, Connor O'Sullivan of Loughane, and Owen Neagh O'Sullivan of Drumgowlane, all in the County of Cork.—This Sept was represented at the supreme Council of Kilkenny by O'Sullivan More of Dunkeiran, and Daniel O'Sullivan of Culmagort ; while the Declaration of Royal gratitude, in the Act of Settlement, preserves the names of Captain Dermot O'Sullivan of Kilmeloe, Lieutenant O'Sullivan of Fermoy, and Ensign Owen O'Sullivan, all in the County of Cork.

Of these outlawed in 1691, were Daniel O'Sullivan of Rosmacone, McDermott Cnogher Sullivan, and Cornelius Sullivan of Shisken ; Owen MacMurtough Sullivan of Berehaven, John Mac Murtough Sullivan of Lanlaurence, Thady Sullivan of Killiebane,

* Smith's Cork, v. 1, p. 279.

Clerk, all in the County of Cork ; with Dermot Mac Donell 'Soolevane' of Litton, and Florence 'Soolevane' of Nodden in the County of Kerry. In 1696, Henry Lord Shelburne passed patent for lands of the O'Sullivan More in the Barony of Dunkerron, County of Kerry, his widow Mary receiving jointure off part thereof. ———'At the Court of Claims, however, Daniel O' 'Sullethane,' styled, 'More,' claimed and was allowed a fee by descent from Daniel O'Sullivan, his grandfather, in the romantic district of Thomies at Killarney, forfeited by Sir Nicholas Browne ; while Sheely Sullethane, widow and executrix of Donald Sullethane More, and Desmond Sullethane, their son and heir, claimed interests in Cork lands, forfeited by the Earl of Clancarty. Teigue Sullethane sought a freehold near Killarney, also forfeited by Nicholas Brown, but his petition was dismissed ; while William Sullethane claimed and was allowed a freehold in Kerry lands, forfeited by Valentine Brown ; and Daniel Sullethane and Henrietta his wife, for themselves and their children, petitioned (but were dismissed) for freeholds and remainders in the Counties of Wicklow, Kildare, and Kilkenny,—the confiscations of Sir Edward Scott.

A Sullivan was the last companion of the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward, and shared all the hardships and perils of his outcast days in Scotland.

At Ypres, in 1745, Tim O'Sullivan and Florence Sullivan were of the wounded ; while at the battle of Lauffield, in 1747, Murtough Sullivan of Clare's

Brigade was wounded, and subsequently Major O'Sullivan was for many years Town-Major of Prague.*—“There is (1750) in Spain,” writes Smith, in his *History of Cork*, (vol. 1, p. 294) “a descendant of O'Sullivan Bear, who is ennobled and called the Count of Berehaven, and is also said to be hereditary Governor of the Groyne.”——In the American War, John Sullivan superseded Arnold in the command of the American army in Canada, in June, 1776 ; but was soon driven out of that Province. He was afterwards distinguished in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1778, he laid siege to Newport, and in the following year commanded an expedition against the Six Nations of Indians in the State of New York ; but resigned his command in chagrin at the end of that year. In 1786, 1787, and 1789, he was Governor of New Hampshire, and died in January, 1795.†

QUARTER-MASTER MICHAEL STRITCH.

THE Stritches are located on Ortelius's Map in the Barony of Small-County, Limerick. When Ireton took that City in 1651, Alderman Thomas Stritch was one of the citizens excluded from mercy. In May, 1640, Nicholas Stritch, as son and heir of Richard Stritch of Limerick, sued out ‘livery’ of his

* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, p. 498.

† *Gent. Mag.*, 1855, p. 122.

estates from the Court of Ward. Besides this officer, Stephen 'Stretch' is, in the present Army List, an Ensign in Sir Charles O'Bryan's Infantry (*post*). On the Outlawries of 1691 the above Quarter-Master is described as of Kilrush, County of Clare; an Edward 'Stretch' of Limerick was likewise then attainted. At the Court of Claims none were preferred against estates of the Stritches; but Bartholomew Stritch, as son and heir of Patrick Stritch, claimed and was allowed a mortgage charged on lands in Clare, forfeited by Daniel Mulloney.

QUARTER-MASTER THOMAS SELBY.

THIS name does not otherwise occur on the List, nor on the Attainders. The 'Pacata Hibernia' makes mention, (p. 656) of a Thomas Selby, Lieutenant to Captain Francis Slingsby, in the War of Munster, *temp.* Elizabeth, who, in a sharp engagement with the 'Rebels' of that Province, succeeded in taking from them 2000 cows, 4,000 sheep, and 1000 'garrans' (horses).

REGIMENTS OF HORSE.

COLONEL NICHOLAS PURCELL'S

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	James Fitzgerald.	James Butler.	William Bannon.
Robert Purcell,	Thomas Purcell.	Anthony Purcell.	Daniel Quinn.
Lieut.-Colonel.			
Charles Mc Donnel,			
Major.			
John Everard.	Michael Kerny.	Thomas Travers.	James Tuny.
Miles Bourk.	Cornelius Meagher.	Bryan Meagher.	John Fitzgerald.
Daniel Mc Carthy.	Piers Power.	Owen Mc Carthy.	Edmund Meagher.
Anthony Morris.	John Kennedy.	Hugh Kennedy.	Richard Keating.
John Purcell.	Theobald Purcell.	Hugh Purcell.	James Wale.
James Butler, of	Theobald Butler.	Thomas Meagh.	
Dunboyne.			

COLONEL NICHOLAS PURCELL.

THE meagre Army List printed in the Somers' Collection of Tracts, (vol. XI. p. 411) classes this Regiment among the Dragoons, and reports its strength as twelve troops, totting 720 men. It was chiefly raised in Tipperary. Sir Hugh Purcell, the ancestor of this family in Ireland, married Beatrix, daughter of Theobald Butler. The name was early introduced into Munster, where it soon became so numerous that the rolls of licences for protection and pardon in the year 1310, (in prudence then necessitated) include no less than thirteen adult Purcells; while

eight years previously Hugh, Philip, Maurice, and Adam Purcell were of the Irish magnates summoned to the Scottish war. A friary for Conventual Franciscans was founded in 1240, at Waterford, by the Lord 'Hugh Purcell,' who was interred there in the same year.* John Purcell, Abbot of St. Thomas's Monastery of Dublin, having given credence to the pretensions of Lambert Simnel, was obliged in 1488 to sue out pardon and to take the oath of allegiance before Sir Richard Edgecombe. In 1538, Philip Purcell was Abbot of Holy-Cross, as was subsequently John Purcell Prior of St. John's Abbey, Kilkenny, where his tomb of black marble is yet to be seen.† In the reigns of Elizabeth and James, Purcells were seised of many castles and manors in Kilkenny. The only individual of this name attainted in 1642, was William Purcell of Irishtown, County of Kildare, clerk. Robert Purcell, styled 'of Curry,' was one of the Supreme Council in 1646. When Limerick was taken by Ireton in 1651, Major-General Purcell was one of the garrison excluded from mercy;‡ and in the following year Cromwell, by his Act 'for settling Ireland,' further excepted this Major-General from pardon for life and estate. During the time of the Commonwealth, an Inquisition was directed and a survey made of the parish of Crumlin, County of Dublin, by Royal Commission, and a map was drawn (which is in the possession of Ignatius Francis Purcell, the present

* Archdall's Mon. Hib., p. 704. † Ware's Bishops, p. 459.

‡ Leland's Ireland, v. 3, p. 402.

proprietor) by which it is shown that the Purcells were then, as they had been for a long time previously, the owners of nearly the whole parish.——By the Act of Settlement (1663), Theobald Purcell was confirmed in his estate, as was also Philip Purcell of Ballyfoyle, County of Kilkenny ; while the Declaration of Royal gratitude therein, ‘for services beyond the seas,’ especially named James Purcell of Knockmoe, [Loughmow] County of Tipperary. He ranked in 1670 as the titular Baron of that ancient place, and was grand-nephew of the first Duke of Ormonde. Of this very ancient line a full pedigree is given in a genealogical manuscript in T.C.D. (F. iv. 18).

On the present Army List, besides the Colonel and six other Purcells in this Regiment, a James Purcell was Lieutenant in Lord Clare's Dragoons, Edmund Purcell in Lord Mountcashel's Infantry, Owen in Colonel Edward Butler's, and Peter in the King's Own. In Sir Michael Creagh's, Richard Purcell was a Captain ; in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's, Nicholas Purcell was an Ensign ; and in Lord Galmoy's Horse, James Purcell was a Cornet (he was wounded at Derry) ; while this latter was also the name of a Colonel of Infantry in the service. A Robert Purcell stands on the Establishment of 1687-8 for a pension of £253 *per annum*.

The above Colonel Nicholas was titular Baron of Loughmow. In 1686, he was added to the King's Privy Council of Ireland, and in 1689 was one of the Representatives of the County of Tipperary in the

Parliament of Dublin. That Parliament was yet sitting when King James wrote to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, then 'at the camp of Derry,' that he had ordered 'Purcell's Dragoons' to Belturbet; and the achievements of this Regiment, within four miles of Enniskillen, are commended by another despatch from the Duke of Berwick to the same Lieutenant-General.

Late on the fatal day of the battle of the Boyne, King James, yet ignorant that his rival had passed the river at Old Bridge, took the reserve, which consisted of Colonel Purcell's Horse and Browne's Infantry, to where he found Lausun drawn up in battle array, with intent to charge the enemy's right, which stood on his front within cannon-shot; while however he was considering this movement, he received intimation of the state of the field, and the attempt, which James projected, was pronounced by Sarsfield and Maxwell to be impracticable.* On Lord Tyrconnel's subsequent departure to France, Colonel Nicholas Purcell, who was a zealous adherent of Sarsfield, was of the Deputation despatched by the war party to St. Germain, to solicit their King to remove Tyrconnel from the government of this country.† On the passage, according to O'Connor,‡ "he and Colonel Henry Luttrell designed to throw overboard Brigadier Maxwell, who was the accredited agent of the Duke of Berwick, and who, as these 'conspirators' were aware, had

* O'Callaghan's *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 352.

† Clarke's *James II.*, v. 2, p. 422.

‡ O'Connor's *Military Mem.* p. 128.

secret instructions to apprise the King that the Duke's object in placing them on the mission was, that his Majesty might have the facility of detaining them in France, as in Ireland they were 'the fire-brands of the army.'" Colonel Nicholas was afterwards one of those who negotiated and signed, on behalf of the Irish, the Treaty of Limerick. He was then most active in his endeavours to dissuade his countrymen from taking service with foreign powers, and rather to enlist in the English army. O'Connor accordingly represents his Regiment as one of those that, with Clifford's, Luttrell's, Lord Iveagh's, Dillon's, and 'Hussey's,' turned over to the new government. "The recreants," says that writer, "were mustered near the General's quarters, and regaled with bread, cheese, brandy, tobacco, and a fortnight's subsistence, to steel them against the reproaches of their countrymen, and drown any scruples of conscience or honour, that might induce them to return to their colours.— Colonel Nicholas was, nevertheless, attainted in 1691, with Ignatius and John Purcell of Crumlin, Robert and James Purcell of Dublin, John of Connehy, County of Kilkenny, Thomas of Clillenclin, Theobald of Clone, (who was found seized of 1478 acres in the Barony of Galmoy,) — Purcell, son of John Purcell of Lissinane, in the County of Kilkenny, Robert Fitz-Theobald Purcell of the City of Kilkenny, Edward of Cork, Nicholas of Loughbrickland, County of Down, Tobias Purcell of Maynard, Queen's County, and Philip Purcell of Fleskhugh, County of Galway. Of

all these outlaws only Ignatius Purcell obtained a pardon from the Crown. At the Court of Claims, Colonel Nicholas Purcell and Ellen his wife claimed and were allowed her portion off Cork and Kerry lands, forfeited by Lord Kenmare and Nicholas his son.

It may be mentioned that in March, 1691, (according to Story,*) Lieutenant-Colonel Toby Purcell, on several occasions, in King William's service, killed one hundred of the Rapparees in the County of Longford. He subsequently, in June of that year, was appointed Governor of Ballymore, with five companies of the Regiment of General Douglas, who had gone off to Flanders.† In July following, he was one of three hostages exchanged for three others of James's army, pending the negotiations for the capitulation of Galway.‡ After the war, he was appointed Governor of the fort of Duncannon, and on a representation of his services theretofore, especially at Newry, memorialled King William for a confirmation of certain lands in Tipperary to him.§ Story relates that a Major Purcell was killed at Aughrim; while, according to another authority,|| Baron Purcell of Loughmow and his son were killed there.

The family above alluded to as of Crumlin, County of Dublin, had removed thither from Munster at so early

* Impartial History, part 2, p. 60.

† Idem, p. 93. ‡ Idem, p. 164.

§ Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS., 247.

|| Rawdon Papers, p. 351.

a period, that in the muniments of St. Patrick's Cathedral is recorded a petition of John Purcell, Esq., claiming a right to be buried in the chancel of the Church of Crumlin, as a privilege which his ancestors had enjoyed time out of mind, and this his claim was so proved and allowed. The privilege of burial in the chancel was only conceded in early times to the lord of the fee, which in Crumlin is still vested in Ignatius Francis Purcell.

Many Purcells followed the fortunes of James the Second to the Continent, and were distinguished in the armies of France, Spain, and Portugal.

CAPTAIN JOHN EVERARD.

THIS name is considered of Danish origin ; if so, it has been very generally planted over England, especially in the southern parts of that island, earlier than it came into Ireland ; where it is recorded that, in 1131, Everard died Abbot of Mary's Abbey.* In 1356, John 'Everhard' was one of those influential proprietors, within what was distinguished as the County of the Cross of Tipperary, who then elected its Sheriff. The persons who exercised this authority with him were John 'Mauncell,' Knight ; Robert 'Wodlock,' Simon Cantwell, James Warner, Thomas 'Walleys,' Thomas Taunt, John 'Maucclerk,' William Sause, Robert Burtuin, with fourteen others ; and the person

* Rolls in Chancery.

whom they elected to this office was Andrew Haket. Laurence Everard was one of those who, in 1415, fought at the battle of Agincourt, a place not generally known to be identified with the now peaceful site of St. Omer's. In 1531, Sir Thomas Everard was chosen Prior of the Religious House of St. John the Baptist, at Dublin. A genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, (F. iii. 27) contains a sketch of the lineage of the Everards of Fethard, for six generations, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

In Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585, Redmond Everard was one of the Representatives of the County of Tipperary. In 1603, John Everard of Fethard was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland; he was afterwards knighted, and had a grant of various manors, castles, towns, and lands in the Counties of Tipperary and Waterford.* In 1612, he was elected Speaker of the House of Commons by the recusant party, having resigned his Judgeship sooner than take the oath of supremacy. This election was however over-ruled, and Sir John Davis, the King's Attorney-General, was substituted. Richard Everard of Everard's Castle, the second son of said Sir John, was one of the Confederate Catholics in 1646; and was in 1651 condemned to die, when Ireton took Limerick.† His eldest son, Sir Redmond of Fethard, Baronet, was by the Act of Settlement (1662) restored to his principal seat and two thousand acres

* Rolls in Chancery.

† Leland's Ireland, v. 3, p. 402.

of land ; while the Declaration of Royal gratitude in the same Act recognised his services beyond the seas. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Butler of Kilcash, County of Tipperary, a brother of the whole blood to the Duke of Ormonde ; and by her had issue two sons, Sir John his eldest, and James Everard his second son, with four daughters. Sir Redmond died in Dublin in February 1686, and was buried in Trinity Church, Fethard ; as testified by a Funeral Entry in Birmingham Tower avouched by Sir *John* Everard, his eldest son. The will of Sir Redmond is of record in the Rolls Office, Dublin. Another funeral entry, in Birmingham Tower, certifies the burial in St. Werburgh's church on the 7th June, 1661, of Nicholas Everard, son of John, son of Nicholas, son of Sir John, son of Redmond ; and that the first named Nicholas died, a bachelor, as attested by Redmond Everard, his heir.

On this Army List, besides Captain John, appear of the Everard family Lucas, a Captain in Lord Slane's Infantry ; as was James in Colonel Thomas Butler's ; while in Sir Michael Creagh's, Patrick Everard was a Lieutenant and Andrew Everard an Ensign. This Patrick represented Kells in King James's Parliament, where Sir John, the Baronet, was one of the members for the County of Tipperary. This last individual was killed at the battle of Aughrim,* and seems identical with the above Captain John, of this Regiment. Another Everard, ranked

* Story's Impartial Hist. part 2, p. 138.

Lieutenant-Colonel, and described as of Randalstown, County of Meath, (but not on this List) was adjudged within the benefit of the Articles of Limerick ; while of those attainted were Matthew of Randalstown, Patrick of Navan, Lucas of Fyanstown, and Thomas of Oristown, all in the County of Meath ; with Sir John of Fethard, and James of the County of Waterford.

In 1697, a part of the Meath estate of Patrick Everard was granted to Arthur Padmore and Joshua Dawson, as were in 1702 the Tipperary estates of Sir John of Fethard, partly to Richard Burgh of Grove, and partly to David Lowe of Knockelly in said County ; and a portion of his Waterford estates to James Roche, in consideration of his services at Derry. In 1703, a further section of Patrick Everard's Meath property was purchased by Alderman John Leigh of Drogheda, from the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates, and another by the Hollow Swords 'Blades' Company. Estates of his in the
• County of Roscommon were acquired on similar title by Richard Lloyd of Cavetown ; and others, in the County of Longford, by James Johnston of Littlemount, County of Fermanagh. — At Chichester House, in 1700, Matthias Everard claimed, as son and heir of Thomas Everard, an estate in fee in the Meath forfeitures of the aforesaid Patrick ; while, on the whole estate of Sir John Everard, Margaret Everard claimed and was allowed a portion, as were John and Christopher Everard sundry interests. James

Butler and Anstace his wife also claimed interests in the said forfeitures of Sir John and in those of Pierse Everard.

In 1733, Sir Richard Everard, of the Fethard lineage, died Governor of North Carolina. — In 1750, under a decree in the cause of Dawson v. Everard, a considerable remnant of the Everard estates was sold out of their possession.

LIEUTENANT JOHN KENNEDY.

THE O'Kennedys were, according to native chronicles, of the Dalcassian race, and possessed for centuries the district known in later years as the Barony of Upper Ormond, County of Tipperary. The Four Masters very faithfully record the succession of the chiefs of this Sept to the days of Queen Elizabeth ; and the venerable Annals of Tigernach relate the death of Cathal O'Kennedy, 'King of the Kinselaghs,' at so early a period as 758. In 1159, say the former historians, Gildas Kevin O'Kennedy, Prince of Ormond, died in pilgrimage at Killaloe ; as did Donal, son of Teigue O'Kennedy, Lord of Ormond, in 1180. In 1252, Donald O'Kennedy, Bishop of Killaloe, was interred in the Dominican friary of Nenagh, which his Sept had founded. In 1599, died O'Kennedy Fion, namely, Anthony, son of Donogh Oge, son of Hugh, son of Aulaffe ; and Giolla Dhu O'Kennedy was named The O'Kennedy. Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight

and Privy Councillor, had a large grant in 1605 of various estates of this family, forfeited by their rebellion in the Munster wars. Cromwell's Act of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate (*inter alios*) John O'Kennedy of Dunally, County of Tipperary. In the counter-action of Royal gratitude, the acknowledgment of 1662, for services beyond the seas, includes the names of Captain Philip and Lieutenant Daniel Kennedy; while in the same year Sir Richard Kennedy of Mount Kennedy, Baronet, was appointed a Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

In the List of proposed Sheriffs, submitted to the Earl of Clarendon in 1685, the name of Sir Robert Kennedy was given in for Wicklow, with the observation, "If to be judged by his intimates, extremely whiggish." On which suggestion Lord Clarendon comments, "An honest gentleman, descended from loyal parents, who were in the Usurper's time sufferers for their loyalty; and himself an active Justice of the Peace."* — Besides Lieutenant John Kennedy, this Army List presents Kennedy Mac Kennedy, a Quarter-Master in Colonel Francis Carroll's Dragoons.

The Outlawries of 1691 include the names of Michael Kennedy of Tureen, County of Westmeath, John, Thomas and Darby Kennedy of Dublin; William Kennedy of Mount Kennedy, County of Wicklow, popularly called 'Lord William Kennedy'; Edmund of Tintern, County of Wicklow; Daniel of Kilbrubrickley, County of Mayo; William of Finns-

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, &c. vol. 1, p. 285.

town, County of Dublin, (houses of his in the City of Dublin, including Kennedy's-lane, were purchased in 1703 by John Asgill from the Trustees of the forfeited estates,) and Donogh O'Kennedy of the County of Galway, on whose estate Morgan Kennedy claimed a remainder in tail, but his petition was dismissed.

In 1747, at the fight of Lauffield, near Maestricht, Captain Bryan Kennedy of Bulkeley's Irish Brigade, was killed; while in Dillon's, Lieutenant Charles Kennedy was killed, and Captains John and Joseph were wounded.*

CORNET THOMAS TRAVER.

THIS surname does not again occur upon the List; nor at all upon the Outlawries of 1691; while those of 1642 have the names of Robert, Luke, and William 'Travers' of Ballykea, County of Dublin, and Patrick Travers, of the same place, Clerk. Sir John Travers, who seems to have been of a family located at Ballykea aforesaid, died in 1561. In the confiscations of 1691, William Travers of the Ballykea line forfeited 120 acres in the parish of *Lusk*, County of Dublin. It may be presumed that Cornet Thomas 'Traver' was of his family.

* Gent. Mag., *ad ann.*, p. 377.

CORNET THOMAS MEAGH.

NEITHER does this name again occur upon this List ; but on the Attainders of 1642 appears John Meagh of Loughurke, County of Cork. On the Establishment of 1687-8 is an entry of £6 13s. 4d. rent, charged as "payable to Patrick Meagh for the lands of Castlelinny Park, whereon the fort near the harbour of Kinsale doth stand."—In the Parliament of 1689, Henry Meagh sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Knocktopher. His name is on the Outlawries of 1691, with that of David Meagh of 'Moyaller,' County of Cork.

In St. Mary's Church, Youghal, is a large altar tomb to the memory of Peter 'Miagh,' who was mayor of that ancient Borough in 1630, and died in 1633. 'The plinth,' says the Rev. Mr. Hayman, in his interesting account of this Church, (*History of Youghal*), 'has a skeleton in a shroud rudely engraven on its outer face. Above it rise Corinthian columns, between which are armorial bearings. Two figures of angels surmount these pillars, and on the summit is a third, clad in loose drapery, the right pointing upward and the left bearing a cross. This monument was erected by his widow Phelisia Nagle.'

QUARTER-MASTER JAMES WALE.

IN relation to this surname, John de Wale was in

1348, advanced to the see of Ardfert, as was Stephen de Wale to that of Limerick in 1360 ; the latter was promoted to Meath in 1369. In 1475, James Wale succeeded to the Bishoprick of Kildare, and in 1585, David Wale was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Fethard, Tipperary, in Sir John Perrot's parliament. In 1618, Sampson Theobalds had a grant from the Crown of the castle, town and lands of Maginstown, County of Tipperary ; parcel of the estates of Richard Wale attainted.* An Inquisition *post mortem*, taken at Carlow, 14th of June, 1620, supplies the links of descent of 'Wales' of that County for three past generations ;† while the monuments in the Cathedral of Kilkenny commemorate various 'Wales' of the vicinity in the seventeenth century.—The Attainders of 1642 present the names of James Wale of Clonmulk, County of Carlow ; and those of 1696, include Philip Wale of Drogheda, merchant, and Lucas Wale of Crehelp, County of Wicklow. The name of Quarter-Master James Wale does not appear amongst them, nor does that of Matthew Wale, who was an Ensign in the Infantry Regiment commanded by Fitz-James, the Grand Prior.

* Rot. Pat. 15, Jac. 1 in Canc. Hib.

† Inquis. in Canc. Hib.

All the foregoing Regiments of Horse were engaged at Aughrim, together with two Troops of Horse-Guards (the Duke of Berwick's, and Lord Dover's ;) and also a Troop of Horse-Grenadiers commanded by Colonel Butler, and other Regiments of Horse under Lord Kilmallock, the Earl of Westmeath, and Lord Merrión, respectively.

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

Regiments of Dragoons.

1. LORD DONGAN's (now Earl of Limerick).
2. SIR NEILL O'NEILL's.
3. LORD CLARE's.
4. COLONEL SIMON LUTTRELL's.
5. COLONEL ROBERT CLIFFORD's.
6. COLONEL FRANCIS CARROLL's.
- [7. BRIGADIER THOMAS MAXWELL's].

REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

LORD DONGAN'S, NOW EARL OF LIMERICK.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Thomas Cavenagh.	Thomas Kelly.	Phelim Fox.
Francis Carroll,	James Carroll.	Cormack 'Eggan.'	Robert Quin.
Lieut.-Colonel.			
Conly Geoghegan,			
Major.			
William Archbold.	Michael Archbold.	Garrett Fitzgerald.	Francis Bowers.
Cormuck O'Neill.	Arthur O'Neill.	James Geoghegan.	Peter Dobbin.
Oliver Plunkett.	Henry Talbot.	Walter Fitzgerald.	Richard Netterville.
Daniel O'Neill.			
Charles Moore.	Patrick Nugent.	John Mappas.	Richard Archbold.
Lord Kingaland.	John Hurly.	Nicholas Darcy.	Simon Brice.
Richard Bellew.	William Talbot.	James Bellew.	James Wolverston.
John Mac Namara.	George Talbot.	Piers Butler.	William Nugent.
Piers Archbold.	James Archbold.	Thomas Dongan.	
Patrick Nugent.	John Mapas.	Richard Archbold.	
James Carroll.	William Carroll.	John Begg.	

COLONEL LORD DONGAN.

THIS surname appears to have been of native and Milesian origin ; or, if it came over from England, it was very soon naturalized. In 1387, Dermot O'Dongan was presented, by the Marquess of Dublin, to a benefice within the Diocese of Limerick ; and in 1392 the King granted to Thomas 'O'Dongyn,' chaplain, and an admitted 'Irishman,' the liberty of using the English tongue and law ; and the native annalists speak of the ancient Sept of O'Donnegan, who were extensive proprietors in the half Barony of Orrery, County of Cork.*

In 1395, John Dongan, a Benedictine Monk, who had been previously Bishop of Derry, was translated to the See of Down ; Henry the Fourth constituted him Seneschal of Ulster, and in 1405 joined him in a Commission to effectuate a peace between Sir Donald Mac Donald, Lord of the Isles, and his brother John of the one part, and on the other the merchants of Drogheda and Dublin, who had twice led harassing forays into Scotland : this prelate died in 1412.†—— After the Dissolution, William Dongan had a grant of the beautiful Abbey of Ennis, with a mill, an eel and salmon weir, and houses and gardens 'in the village.' In Queen Mary's Charter of Restitution to St. Patrick's Cathedral (1555), John Dongan was named the Prebendary of Howth. Another John Dongan,

* Annals of the Four Masters (Geraghty's), p. 176, n.

† Ware's Bishops, p. 201.

who had been Second Remembrancer of the Exchequer in the time of Henry the Eighth, was a proprietor in the City of Dublin, and in the Counties of Carlow and Kildare. He died about 1594, as shown by Inquisitions *post mortem* then taken. This was the ancestor of the above Lord Dongan, and he devised his estates to Walter Dongan, his eldest son and heir, with remainders, in failure of his issue, to William, Edward, and Thomas Dongan, his second, third, and fourth sons, in tail male successively; and, on failure of all these lines, to Thomas Dongan, the brother of said testator, John.* This Walter, styled of Abbotstown, County of Dublin, brought four archers on horseback to the general Hosting on the hill of Tara in 1593, for the Barony of Navan. He was created a Baronet by King James. In 1615 he made a settlement of all his estates, and in the following year passed patent for the manor of Kildrought (Castletown), where he and his descendants thenceforth resided; with various lands, castles, mills, weirs, and woods, also the manor of Sherlockstown, and other possessions in the County of Kildare and the County and City of Dublin.† He died in 1626, leaving John Dongan, his son and heir, then aged twenty-three and married. This Sir John Dongan, on his father's death, took up his residence at Castletown, in the County of Kildare. He was a member of the Irish Parliament of 1634. Of his family were Thomas Dongan, junior, and Oliver Dongan, attainted

* Inq. post mortem, 18 Jac. I. † Patent Roll in Canc. Hib.

in 1642, and described in their Outlawries as 'of Castletown ;' while his son, Walter, was one of the Confederate Catholics assembled in four years after at Kilkenny. In 1644, Thomas Dongan was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench, and subsequently (in 1651,) promoted to be a Baron of the Exchequer.—On the Restoration, William Dongan, who had been a Knight and Baronet, was created a Viscount. He was married on the Continent, which necessitated the Act styled in the Commons Journals, "for the naturalization of Maria Euphemia 'Dungan,' Walter 'Dungan,' Esq. and Ursula 'Dungan,' his issue born beyond the seas ;" while he was advanced to the Earldom of Limerick.

Of him the Earl of Clarendon wrote, in August, 1686, to the Earl of Rochester, " My Lord Limerick was with me. I must needs say he is always very civil to me, notwithstanding his relations. He makes wonderful professions of obligations he had to my father, and likewise to yourself. He tells me sad stories of the ill condition of his own fortune, how he was forced to sell £400 per annum to pay the debts which he contracted in the King's service, and that he never had any thing since the King's Restoration ; that the late King promised, and his present Majesty said he would make that promise good, that he should have a pension of £500 per annum, till £5,000 was paid. This morning my Lord Dongan was with me, and desired I would send the enclosed letter upon the

same business.”* On the 9th of October following, the same Viceroy writes to Rochester again upon this subject :—“ Pray give me leave to put you in mind of a letter, I some time since sent to you from Lord Dongan ; I am called upon every day for an answer. You cannot imagine (he adds with much *naïveté*) how impatient people here are who expect anything, even those *who think themselves the best bred*.”† In a previous letter of this Clarendon to Rochester, in April of the same year, after alluding to Lord Dongan as having gone over to England, he says, “ His going over makes a great discourse here, as in truth most things do ; for some or other will comment upon all that is done. Those officers of the army, who are lately come out of England, say he is gone, upon his uncle Lord Tyrconnell’s direction, to kiss the King’s hand for a Troop of Horse, which they say he is to have *upon the changes*, and truly that seems very likely ; but others will have it that he has become a statesman, and is gone upon some deep matters relating to the Catholic cause ; which suggestion comes from those of that religion, and is grounded upon Dr. Moore, a physician, being gone with him, who is a man of great account among that party, and is looked upon to be so subtle and designing a man, that he would not go over purely on a compliment to that young Lord, who is a very prattling and impertinent youth, and forward enough, and is so looked upon

* Singer’s Correspondence of Clarendon, v. 1, p. 566.

† Idem, v. 2, p. 24.

here."* This Lord, the Colonel under consideration, was named Walter, and he sat in King James's Parliament as one of the Representatives of Naas, while his father was one of the Peers. On the tenth day of that Session he was despatched by his King to General Hamilton before Derry, carrying the important announcement, "I now send back to you this bearer, Lord Dongan, to let you know what this day I have been informed, by one who came from Chester on Wednesday last, that Kirke was to sail with the first fair wind from thence, with four Regiments of Foot, to endeavour to relieve Derry. I have ordered a copy of the information to be sent you. . . . I have sent some Horse and Dragoons to reinforce Sarsfield at Sligo, and have ordered Purcell's dragoons to Belturbet. What else I have to say I refer to this bearer, Lord Dongan."†

Lord Dongan's career was, however, short; he fell at the Boyne; and, as the Duke of Berwick writes, "Notwithstanding the Foot was broken, the right wing of Horse and Dragoons marched, and charged such of the Enemy's Horse and Foot as passed the river; but my *Lord Dongan* being slain at the first by a great shot, his Dragoons could not be got to do any thing, nor did Clare's do much better. Nevertheless, the Horse did their duty with great bravery, and, though they did not break the Enemy's Foot, it was more by reason of the ground not being favourable

* Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon, v. 1, p. 343.

† Manuscripts T.C.D., (E 2, 19.)

than for want of vigour ; for, after they had been repulsed by the Foot, they rallied again, and charged the Enemy's Horse, and beat them every charge."* Lord Dongan's corpse was carried from the field to the family mansion at Castletown, and there interred in the parish church, whose unnoted ruins are still traceable near Celbridge.

The Attainders of 1691 include Euphemia 'Dungan,' alias Countess of Limerick, and William, Earl of Limerick. His confiscations comprised the castle, manor, and lands of Castletown-Kildrought, and other estates in the Counties of Dublin, Carlow, Meath, Kilkenny, Longford, Tipperary and Queen's County, as found by eleven distinct Inquisitions. They comprised nearly 30,000 acres, with several houses in Dublin, and some inappropriate rectories, glebes, advowsons of vicarages and tithes ; all which lands were given to De Ginkle, Earl of Athlone and Baron of Aughrim, a grant confirmed by Act of Parliament so early as in 1693 ; while seven inappropriate rectories with the glebes in the County of Tipperary were, in 1703, made over to the 'Trustees for the augmentation of small livings and other ecclesiastical uses' ; as was that of Castletown-Kildrought in the County of Kildare, in which parish he had lived. The claims put forward in 1700, as incumbrances affecting these estates, and some of which were allowed, were those of Euphemia Countess of Limerick for her jointure, charged by settlements of 1684 ; under

* Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 399.

which conveyance, Thomas, described as Earl of Limerick, claimed an estate tail in the lands of Castle-town, &c., &c. Grace Ryder, alias Dongan, widow, also claimed a portion of £100 with interest as charged on a house in Patrick-street, Dublin, by the will of her father, John Dongan, dated 29th November, 1665; while Owen Dongan sought a life estate in lands at Grange-Clare in said County of Kildare. Both these latter claims were however dismissed on non-prosecution.—William, Earl of Limerick, followed his King to France, where he died in 1698; when a “Colonel Dongan took upon him the title, and was said to have been introduced in that rank and quality to kiss his Majesty’s hands.”*

On the fall of Lord Dongan, the command of this Regiment was given to his relative Walter Nugent, son of Francis Nugent of Dardistown, by the Lady Bridget Dongan, sister to the Earl of Limerick. Colonel Walter was however himself slain at Aughrim, when the command was given to the Honorable Richard Bellew, second son of Lord Bellew, and a Captain on *this* List.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FRANCIS CARROLL.

He became full Colonel of a distinct Regiment of Dragoons, as hereafter shewn.

* Thorpe’s Catal. p. 226. Of this Colonel Thomas and his achievements abroad, see fully O’Callaghan’s *Brigades*, p. 331, &c.

MAJOR ONLY GEOGHEGAN.

THIS Sept claims descent from Fiachra, one of the sons of Nial of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland in the Fifth Century. Their territory was called Kinel-Fiacha, and is by O'Dugan described as having extended over the whole tract now known as the Barony of Moycashel, with parts of those of Moyashell, Rathconrath and Fertullagh in Westmeath; within which they erected and long maintained the possession of various castles, the chief being at Castletown-Geoghegan near Kilbeggan, whose wide site is marked upon the Ordnance Survey.

In 1328, William Geoghegan, chief of Kinel-Fiacha, defeated Thomas le Botiller with the English army, near Mullingar. According to the Four Masters, the latter sustained a loss of 3,500 men, including "their leader and some of the D'Altons." The victor died in 1332, and the same annalists record with singular exactness his successors in the Captaincy for centuries after. In 1450 they relate, after detailing various acts of what might be called treasonable resistance on the part of this Sept, that "the English of Meath and the Duke of York, *with the King's Standard*, marched to Mullingar; and the son of Mac Geoghegan, with a great force of cavalry in armour, marched on the same day to Beal-atha-glass to meet the English, who came to the resolution of making peace with them; and *they forgave him all he had committed on them, on conditions of obtaining peace.*" *Campion preserves a*

letter attributed to this Duke of York, written from Dublin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, in which, alluding to the power and hostility of Mac Geoghegan, he entreats "to have men of war in defence and safeguard of this land, or my power cannot stretch to keep it in the King's obeisance, and very nearly will compel me to come into England, to live there upon my poor 'livelode;' for I had 'lever' be dead, than any inconvenience should fall thereto in my default; for it shall never be chronicled nor remain in scripture by the grace of God, that Ireland was lost by my negligence." An annal of 1488, connected with this family, affords perhaps the earliest notice of the use of artillery in Ireland. "The Earl of Kildare," say the Four Masters, "marched with a predatory force into Kinelfiacha, where he demolished the Castle of Belerath on the sons of Murtagh Mac Geoghegan, after having conveyed some '*ordnance*' thither." Remains of this castle also are existing.

In 1556, Robert Cowley, a busy subordinate of his day, recommended that the Baron of Delvin and his son should be "occupied" against Mac Geoghegan, O'Mulloy, &c.; and accordingly, in the following year, the Deputy, Lord Leonard Grey, undertook an expedition against those Septs, "by the conduct and guidance of the Lord of Delvin," and compelled them to give hostages; immediately after which, in accordance with the heartless policy of the day, their co-operation was engaged for the subjugation of the O'Carrolls. Early in 1540, a "peace" had been con-

cluded between the Lord Deputy and Ross Mac Geoghegan, then Chief Captain of his nation and of the country of 'Kinaleigh;' by which the latter bound himself to serve the Crown with four horsemen and twenty-four footmen for a day and night, on notice, at any time, and as often as the King's Deputy should please; and also to serve in every great hosting or journey (especially against Brian O'Connor), with four horsemen and twelve footmen during said journey, and at his own proper costs and charges." In the June, however, of that year, information was forwarded to the Privy Council of England, "that O'Neill and O'Donnell, with all the powers of the north part of Ireland, O'Connor, O'Mulloy, Mac Geoghegan, all the Kellys, with the most part of the powers of Connaught, O'Brien with all his company, are all combined, and have appointed to meet at the King's manor of Fore, the 6th of July next coming; they also bringing with them five weeks' victuals. It is supposed and thought that of truth their meaning is for no purpose but only to allure the Lord Justice and Council with the best of the English Pale to the said place, by the Irishmen appointed, thinking by their great power to take their advantage of the King's subjects, and so to overrun all the English Pale at their own pleasure." On the appearance, however, of Sir William Brereton, with the forces of the Government, the Irish Confederates scattered; "whereupon," writes the Irish Council to Henry VIII., "we concluded to *do some exploit*, and so entered into O'Connor's country, and there en-

camped in sundry places, *destroying his habitations, 'coirs,' and fortilaces*, so long as our victuals endured, which hath partly abated his '*surguedy*' and pride, *albeit* he remaineth on his cankered malice and rancour, and so do all his confederates, continuing their traitorous conferences, expecting their time to execute their purpose." At length, Mac Geoghegan, O'Mulloy, &c., submitted themselves, "whose submission," say the *amiable* Council to their *generous* monarch, "we accepted for this season, both for the causes aforesaid, and also to the intent we might have opportunity of the other confederates of Irishmen, with separation of their confederacy, that they should not remain upon war and peace jointly, as they pretended to do; but to be upon your Grace's peace, with their services, and shall make certain fines."

In 1567, was published a map, in which Kinel-Fiacha is described as Mac Geoghegan's country, and as containing in length twelve, and in breadth seven miles. "It lieth," says the abstract, "midway between the fort of Faley (Philipstown) and Athlone, five miles from either of them and also from Mullingar, which lieth northward of it; southward is O'Mulloy's country. On the south-east lieth Offaley, on the east it joineth Tyrrel's country, and O'Melaghlin's on the west side, between it and Athlone, where a corner of it joineth with the Dillon country." So were the dynasties hereabout then demarcated. In the Parliament of 1585, convened by Perrot, and for the first time admitting Irish chiefs to the

councils of their country's legislation, this Sept was represented by Conla, son of Connor, son of Luigne Mac Geoghegan. In the following year, when confiscations were instituted as a resource for supporting the necessities of Government, Inquisitions were taken as to the possessions of this family, the death of whose tanist, the aforesaid Conla, in the same year, is commemorated by the Four Masters, as that "there was not, since the times of old, a man of the race of Fiacha who was more lamented than he." At the close of this century, the '*cruel*' poet, Edmund Spenser, in his "View of the State of Ireland," earnestly recommended that, "for the safeguard of the country, and keeping under all sudden upstarts that shall seek to trouble the peace, garrisons should be established at sundry places outside the Pale, and particularly one "at the foot of Offaley, to curb the O'Connors, O'Mulloys, MacCoghlan's, MacGeoghegan's, and all those Irish natives bordering thereabouts."

In the year 1600, the memorable Irish hero, Hugh O'Neill, in his progress southward, under pretext of a pilgrimage to Holycross, but really to organize for the reception of the expected Spanish invasion of Munster, after passing through the barony of Delvin, "marched thence to the gates of Athlone, and along the southern side of Clan-Colman, and Kinel-Fiacha (Mac Geoghegan's) and into Fearcall (O'Mulloy's,) where he encamped for nine nights," confirming friendships with the surrounding chiefs. When, soon after, the war of Munster broke out, Captain Richard

Mac Geoghegan, "a chief of Westmeath," was, for his distinguished valour, entrusted by O'Sullivan with the custody and care of the castle of Dunboy, which he gallantly defended until mortally wounded. He was carried down into the vaults in a dying state, where, learning that it was the intention of the garrison under their necessity to surrender, he made a feeble effort to stagger over to a barrel of gunpowder there deposited, with a resolution, by setting fire to it, to blow up the English then in the castle, even with a sacrifice of his own friends ; but the former, rushing down at the crisis, arrested his arm and stabbed him to death."

In the confiscations consequent upon the insurrection of 1641, Rosse, Laurence, and Dermott Mac Geoghegan were forfeiting proprietors within the County of Kildare, as was Thomas in the County of Meath ; while, in the old territory of Kinaleigh, Arthur Mac Geoghegan lost all that then remained of his ancestors' immemorial inheritance there—little more, at that time, than 1,500 acres, (including Castletown-Mac Geoghegan). His wife, one of the noble Sept of Mac Coghlan, having given protection to some of Cromwell's soldiers, received from the usurping powers a transplantation grant in the County of Galway, of Bennowen, part of the O'Flaherty's territory ; and through her second son, Edward, a junior branch of the Mac Geoghegans has been continued to the present day in Connaught ; though in its two last generations this line has adopted the surname of

O'Neill, as sounding more of Milesian royalty. Nine hundred acres of Arthur's forfeiture in Kinaleigh having been claimed by Edward Mac Geoghegan, as a remainder under settlements, were allowed to him, and a portion of the residue was granted to Sir William Petty (ancestor of the Marquis of Lansdowne), the great compiler of the Down Survey. This Edward obtained further savings of his rights in other lands within the County of Westmeath, on decrees of innocence, but died without issue. In the Assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1647, sat, amongst the Spiritual Peers, Doctor Anthony Mac Geoghegan ; while of the Commons were Conly and Charles Mac Geoghegan of Donore, Edward Mac Geoghegan of Tyroterin, and Richard Mac Geoghegan of Moycashell, all within the old inheritance of Kinel-Fiacha. The first named, *Conly* Mac Geoghegan, was one of the seven sons of Hugh Buy Mac Geoghegan, by Ellen, daughter of Walter Tyrrell of Clonmoyle, County of Westmeath, and is especially included in the declaration of Royal gratitude of the Act of Settlement, which further restored him to his principal seat of Donore, and 2,000 acres of land. The adjacent Borough of Kilbeggan was, in King James's Parliament of 1689, represented by Bryan Geoghegan of Donore, and Charles Geoghegan of Syonan.

On this Army List, besides the above Major Conly and Cornet James of the present Regiment, Charles and Conn Geoghegan were Captains in Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons ; another Charles was a Lieutenant

in that of Colonel Francis Carroll ; Anthony Geoghegan was a Captain in Colonel John Hamilton's Infantry, and Garret Geoghegan was appointed Major of Colonel Edward Butler's, after the forming of this List. When Lord Dongan was killed, and the Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Carroll had obtained a separate Regiment of Dragoons, it would seem that Major Conly Geoghegan succeeded to the Colonelcy of this, hence then styled 'Geoghegan's Regiment,' "and from which," says O'Connor, "many soldiers were afterwards brought over to William's party, "by the influence of officers, who sought favour from the government by corrupting their soldiers."* Previous to this dereliction, however, when, in May, 1691, Captain Underhill, at the head of a Williamite party, engaged an Irish detachment, and killed their Captain, — Geoghegan, he was "the next day set upon by another party of the Irish, commanded by Colonel Geoghegan, and was obliged to make his retreat."†

The Inquisitions of 1691 contain the Outlawries of Peter Mac Thomas Geoghegan, and William and Mori-ertagh Mac Peter Geoghegan of Newtown, County of Westmeath ; Hugh Ban Geoghegan of Carrymare, Do. ; Hugo Mac Kedagh Geoghegan of Lougharlagnought, Edward his son, Hugh Fitz-Conly Buy Geoghegan of Laragh ; Bryan Geoghegan of Donore ; Charles, Con, James and Anthony Geoghegan of Syonan, all in Westmeath ; Bryan Geoghegan of Ballyduffe, and Eugene of Ballyhecnock, in the

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 190.

† Story's Impartial History, part 2, p. 79.

King's County, with James Geoghegan of Granard, County of Longford. Of these, Bryan of Donore, styled Colonel Bryan, was adjudged within the Articles of Limerick ; while in 1700 the warrant issued for a pardon to Edward Geoghegan of Castletown for the reasons, as stated in his petition, "that he had never borne any employment civil or military under the late King James ; but, after the battle of the Boyne, put himself under King William's protection at his own house, until he was fallen upon by a party of Captain Pointz's soldiers, by whom he was shot through the body, stripped of all his substance, and both himself and his family most inhumanly and barbarously used : by which means he was forced into the enemy's quarters for security of his life, and that on this account only was he outlawed. That on the capitulation of Limerick he came to Dublin, and was put in possession of his estate according to the Articles ; and that he had always showed great kindness to his Protestant neighbours." He therefore prayed a reversal of his Outlawry and a pardon ; and the Privy Council, on the Attorney-General's Report, having certified in his favour, and the executors of Colonel Wolsely, deceased, (who in his lifetime had opposed said Edward's prayer,) offering no opposition, his full pardon was ordered to be made out.*—— The claims preferred against the Geoghegan confiscations in 1700 were,—Matthew Geoghegan for a charge affecting Westmeath lands of said Edward Geoghegan

* Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc. v. 10, p. 304.

in the Barony of Rathconrath, allowed.—Mary Geoghegan for her jointure off same, also allowed. Edward, Thomas and James Geoghegan, the sons of said Edward, claimed estates tail therein respectively under marriage articles of 1684, disallowed.—While Anne, the widow of Conly Geoghegan, sought a small jointure and arrears as charges on the King's County estate of Charles Geoghegan ; and Mary, *his* widow, sought her jointure to the like amount : both which claims were allowed.

In 1728, Arthur Geoghegan married Susanna, daughter of William Stafford of Blatherwick, and widow of Henry O'Brien of the Inchiquin line, whereupon said Arthur assumed the name of Stafford, and has transmitted it to his descendants.

In 1745, Sir Thomas Geoghegan of Toulouse, an Officer in Lally's Regiment, was taken prisoner at Carlisle, but, pleading that he was a French subject, he was released.* In two years after, he was killed at the battle of Lauffield, near Maestricht;† while Alexander Geoghegan, having been taken at the memorable battle of Culloden, executed with many others an article herein elsewhere more fully alluded to, engaging themselves on parole not to pass out of Inverness without the licence of the Duke of Cumberland.—Subsequently, the Abbè Jaques Mac Geoghegan, residing in France, published in 1758 a very interesting History of Ireland in the French language.

* Gent. Mag., vol. 16, p. 24.

† Idem, vol. 18, p. 377

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ARCHBOLD.

THIS name, of Danish origin, is traceable in Ireland from the earliest period of existing records ; more especially in the annals of Wicklow. Henry the Fourth, in the first year of his reign, constituted *William Archbold* Constable of the important Castle of Mackinnegan within that territory, with a salary of 100 marks in times of peace, and of £80 during war ; for the due performance of which trust, four of his sept and vicinage became sureties to the Crown.* Another *William Archbold* had been a few years previously appointed a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, while, in ecclesiastical rank, Richard Archbold was in 1491 elected Prior of the noble mitred House of Kilmainham.

In 1610, the King's letter issued for receiving a surrender from Patrick Archbold of Kendlestown, County of Wicklow, with the state policy of re-granting his estates to him on payment of a fine, and on holding same thenceforth by Knight's service.† A very long letter of the 31st March, 1628, from King Charles the First to Viscount Falkland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, directs a Commission of Inquiry to be held respecting all the manors, castles, estates, &c. of which the aforesaid Patrick Archbold died seised in Wicklow and Dublin Counties ; with authority and instructions for conveying them to the

* Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. IV.

† Patent Roll in Canc. Hib.

Earl of Meath in fee, together with Letters Patent for markets, fairs, *tan-pits*, a Court Baron and Court Leet, in Great and Little Bree. This letter was afterwards recalled for a substituted grant of said premises to George Kirke, Esq., Groom of the Bedchamber ; with specific directions that the Earl should not make use of the preceding Letter.

The Attainders of 1642 exhibit Inquisitions on Christopher and *William* Archbold of Timolin, Richard of Flemingstown, and James of Crookstown, all in the County of Kildare.—William, Roland, and Edmund Archbold of Cloghran-Swords, County of Dublin ; Robert, James, and Henry Archbold of Tuckmyne, County of Wicklow ; Christopher of Skidow, and Nicholas of Carrowkeel, County of Dublin ; Theobald of Rathbran, Edward of Stagonell, Thomas of Wicklow, George of Glancormuck, Edward and Owen Archbold of Kilmurry, Gerald of Brea and James of Ballykea, all in the County of Wicklow.

On this Army List, besides the six officers of the present Regiment, Christopher Archbold was an Ensign in the King's Own Foot, and Bernard Archbold a Lieutenant in Sir Michael Creagh's. An Ensign Archbold was, at the commencement of the campaign, taken prisoner at Derry.

In the Parliament of 1689, William Archbold, the Captain in this Regiment, was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Athy. During the siege of Limerick, in August, 1691, the fine Castle of Carrigunnel near that City, " whose garrison was one

hundred and thirty men with two Captains, commanded by one Archbold, surrendered upon mercy, and the Prisoners were immediately put into the provost's custody."——The Attainders of 1691 include Nicholas, John, and Francis Archbold of Ballymalee, County of Westmeath ; Simon of Dublin, Pierce of Carysfort, County of Wicklow ; the above Captain, by the description of Captain William of Athy, County of Kildare ; James of Brumgust, County of Carlow ; William of Kilkenny, merchant ; with Walter, Pierce, Thomas, and *Richard* Archbold of Cullen, County of Kildare. The latter, styled Captain Richard, seems identical with either of the Richards in this Regiment, and was held to be within the Articles of Limerick. At the Court of Claims, Robert Archbold sought an estate tail in the County Kildare lands, forfeited by Captain William his father, to whom they had been on a former occasion assured by a Decree of Innocence.—A James Archbold sought and was allowed a chattel leasehold in Kilmacudd, County of Dublin, the private estate (*i. e.* of the Duke of York); while a John Archbold claimed, under a deed of 1671, an estate for lives in lands in the Counties of Dublin and Kildare, forfeited by the Earl of Tyrconnel, but his petition was disallowed.

CAPTAIN LORD KINGSLAND.

THE family of Barnewall has been heretofore noticed under Lord Trimleston, who was a Captain in Lord Galmoy's Regiment of Horse.

John Barnewall, ancestor of this nobleman in the direct line, was Sheriff of Meath in 1433. After the rout of the Boyne this Lord went to Limerick, where he continued until its surrender. Pending the Treaty, he was one of the hostages for the performance thereof on the part of the Irish army.* Being comprised within the Articles, he obtained a reversal of his Outlawry, but was not suffered to take his seat in the House of Peers; and, on his refusing to subscribe the required Declaration, he was ordered to withdraw; he and his brother thereupon followed the fortunes of the banished James. The former had a Commission under the Duke of Berwick, and fell in action against the Germans in 1692; whereupon his brother, returning from Flanders to Ireland, recovered the family estates and was summoned to Parliament, but he too declined the honor with the oaths. He was attainted by three Inquisitions, one taken in the County of Dublin, another in the City, and a third in the County of Meath. His son Joseph was also attainted.

* D'Alton's History of the Co. Dublin, p. 310.

· CAPTAIN RICHARD BELLEW.

THE name of Bellew will be fully treated of at Lord Bellew's Infantry Regiment. Of this officer it may be here said that he was the second son of that Lord, and early distinguished himself in supporting King James's cause. When Walter Nugent, who succeeded Lord Dongan in the command of this Regiment, fell at Aughrim, as before related, Richard Bellew, although then only twenty years of age, was appointed to succeed him ; and, on the termination of the war, he brought his forces with him to France, where they ranked as the 'King of England's Dismounted Dragoons.' There however he took umbrage, as Brigadier Thomas Maxwell was placed over his head, which he thought an unmerited slight. Returning to Ireland in 1694, on the decease of his elder brother Walter, the second Lord Bellew, he became the third Baron ; and, marrying a daughter of Lord Brudenell with a large fortune, conformed to the Established Church in 1705, sat in the House of Peers in 1707, and died in 1714, leaving John, the fourth Lord Bellew, his successor ; at whose death at Lisle, in 1770, this title became extinct.*

CAPTAIN JAMES CARROLL.

THE Sept of O'Carroll was early established in Louth,

* O'Callaghan's Brigades, v. 1, p. 156.

being there popularly styled Princes of Orgiel. Previous to the English invasion, immediately after the great Synod of Mellefont in 1152, the Four Masters record the expulsion of their Chief from that country, of which he had been the acknowledged Lord, from Drogheda to Asigh in the County of Meath. These annalists however notice O'Carrols as Chiefs of Orgiel down to the year 1193 ; and it is especially recorded that when, in 1166, on the eve of Strongbow's invasion of Ireland, Roderic O'Conor, then King of this country, seeking to ascertain the feelings of allegiance towards himself, encamped with an army hereabout, Donogh O'Carroll with the other chiefs of Louth came into his tent, delivered hostages for their fealty, and received in return, as related in the 'Annals of Inisfallen,' a present of two hundred and forty beeves. O'Carrolls were, at that time and previously, also settled in a territory of Tipperary, from them called Ely-O'Carroll ; the Masters record the death of Amergin O'Carroll, Lord of Ely, in 1033. This inheritance comprised the present Barony of Lower Ormond, with that of Clonlisk and part of Ballybritt in the King's County, and to the Slieve Bloom Mountains in the Queen's. Their chief castle was at Birr. The name was also one of power and possession in the Counties of Cavan and Leitrim.

In 1168 died — O'Carroll, Bishop of Ross, in the County of Cork. In 1171, Morrough O'Carroll, Lord of Orgiel, joined Roderick O'Conor, the last native King of Ireland, in the ineffective siege of

Dublin, then occupied by Dermott Mac Murrough and the English invaders. In 1178, he made a gallant and successful attack upon De Courcy; and dying in 1189, was interred in the noble Abbey which he had founded for Cistercians at Mellefont. In 1184, Maolisa O'Carroll was Primate of Armagh, and in 1327, John O'Carroll succeeded to the Archbishopric of Cashel; as did Thomas O'Carroll to that of Tuam in 1349. In 1532, the Four Masters commemorate the death of Maolruana O'Carrol, the distinguished Chief of Munster, 'the golden pillar of the Elyans.' His son, Ferganaim O'Carrol, being the tanist of Ely, surrendered its possessions to Edward the Sixth, who restored it to him on English tenure, with the addition of the dignity of Baron of Ely for his life. Perrot's Parliament of 1585 was attended, amongst other Irish Chiefs, by 'O'Carroll of Ely,' whom the same Annalists describe as "Calvach, son of William Odher, son of Ferganaim, son of Maolruana, son of John." In 1605, Sir Henry Broncar, Knight, President of Munster, had a grant of (*inter alia*) a castle and lands in the County of Tipperary, parcel of the estate of Teigue O'Carroll attainted.

A funeral entry of 1630, in the Office of Arms, Dublin, records the death, on 15th August in this year, of William O'Carroll of Couloge, King's County, (son and heir of Donough ni Kelly O'Carroll, son and heir of Ony, son and heir of Donogh Ballagh O'Carroll of same place,) where said William died and was interred. He had married Honora, daughter of John

Meagher of Clame, County of Tipperary ; by whom he had six sons, 1, Donogh, who married Katherine, daughter of Walter Bourke of Borrisoleigh, County of Tipperary ; 2, Keadagh, who married Amy, daughter of Roger O'Flaherty of Lomelonny, King's County ; 3, John, who married Joanna, daughter of William O'Carroll of Moderenny, County of Tipperary ; 4, Teigue, married to Grany, daughter of Ony O'Carroll of Ely-O'Carroll ; 5, Charles, *as yet* unmarried ; and 6, Ony, also unmarried. About the time of the above entry, a Donogh O'Carroll, according to an ancient manuscript forwarded in aid of this work, married the daughter of — O'Kennedy by Margaret O'Bryan Arra, which Margaret was the daughter of O'Carroll Ely. By her he is said to have had thirty sons, all of whom he presented, in one troop of Horse, and accoutred in habiliments of war, to the Earl of Ormonde, with proffers of all his and their assistance in the Royal cause. Most of these sons, it is added, died in foreign lands, having followed the wanderings of the Stuarts. One, Daniel, remaining in Ireland, was father of John, who at the tender age of five years was transplanted into Connaught by Cromwell. He married Margaret, daughter of O'Connor, Sligo, (by Margaret, daughter of Lord Athenry,) and from that union sprang Sir Daniel O'Carroll, who, some short time previous to this campaign, was created by the King of Spain a Knight of the military order of St. Jago, 'for singular services done for that Monarch in time of war.' He left Spain however in disgust,

and, entering into Queen Anne's army, was made Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and knighted. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Jervis of the 'County of Southampton,' by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Gilbert Clark of Chyliothe in Derbyshire.

To return to the line and locality of Ely. Amongst the active measures concerted by James the First for reducing Ireland, a Commission was appointed "for ascertaining the bounds and limits of O'Carroll's Country, commonly called Ely O'Carroll." In the grants that ensued on its plantation, the chief portion, including Birr and its appanages, was assigned to Laurence, brother of Sir William Parsons, the Surveyor-General; and, on the breaking out of the war of 1641, William Parsons was made Governor of Ely-O'Carroll.—Of this Sept and district of O'Carroll was the above Captain James Carroll, whose commission to the Captaincy bears date on the 30th of July, 1689, thereby suggesting that the present Army List was drawn up subsequent thereto; for previously James Carroll was but a Cornet in this Regiment, as of the troop of Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Carroll, by Commission of the 10th November, 1688, from Tyrconnel. That of 1689 was signed by the King at the Castle of Dublin, and countersigned by Lord Melfort; but, in the confusion of the time, not entered in the Office of the Muster-Master-General until the 22nd of November following. Accordingly, on this List that

especial Cornetcy is stated as filled by Cormack 'Eggan' [Egan].

Besides this Captain James Carroll, another James, and William Carroll, Lieutenants in this Regiment, there appear on the Army List, in Lord Galmoy's Infantry, John Carroll a Captain, William Carroll a Lieutenant, and Daniel and Laurence Carroll, Ensigns.—In the Earl of Westmeath's Foot, Patrick Carroll an Ensign, as was Nicholas Carroll in Sir Michael Creagh's.—In Colonel Heward Oxburgh's, Anthony Carroll a Captain, a second Anthony his Lieutenant, and a James Carroll an Ensign.—In Lord Galmoy's Horse, Charles Carroll was appointed (after the date of this List) second Lieutenant-Colonel ; while Francis Carroll, a Lieutenant-Colonel here, had afterwards the command of a Regiment of Dragoons, and to him, in conformity with the proposed arrangement of these Illustrations, that of the O'Carrolls should in strictness be referred ; but the aid of Manuscripts which Mr. Davis Carroll Dempster volunteered for this work, with a very ancient pedigree which establishes his maternal descent from this Captain James, who was himself descended from the O'Carroll of Ely, well justifies anticipating the O'Carroll notices here.—One of the Carrolls named Anthony, who are mentioned above as in Colonel Oxburgh's Infantry, appears to have been the active popular leader, ' Long Anthony Carroll,' who, according to Story, (*Impartial History*, Part II. p. 69) contrived an ambuscade, by which, in April,

1691, a Captain Palliser, Lieutenant Armstrong, and a party of sixty firelocks, were taken prisoners near Birr. "Lieutenant Armstrong paid money to be released; Captain Palliser made his escape in the beginning of June from Limerick, but the poor men were kept prisoners till the surrender of that City."*

On the 29th October, 1691, the Officer at present under consideration, being then 'Major' James Carroll, had a pass from King William's Commander-in-Chief, as one "entitled to the benefit of the Capitulation, and desirous of returning home to his *habitation in the County of Tipperary*;" and all Officers, civil and military, were thereby directed "to permit the said James, with his family and servants, horses, swords, pistols, and goods whatsoever, to pass freely from the City of 'Lymerick' to his habitation aforesaid, to look after his concerns, and into all such parts of the Kingdom where his lawful occasions will require, without giving him any trouble or hindrance."

Of the early brigaded French Regiment styled 'the King's Regiment of Dismounted Dragoons,' Turenne O'Carroll was Lieutenant-Colonel, and was killed at the battle of Marsiglia in 1693;† while at the battle of the Bridge of the Retorto, in 1705, Colonel O'Carroll of Galmoy's Brigade signally distinguished himself.—In 1743, Cornet O'Carroll was wounded at Dettingen, as was Lieutenant Carroll of

* Story's Impart. Hist. part 2, p. 69.

† O'Connor's Military Memoirs, pp. 198, 221.

Berwick's Regiment at Ypres in 1745 ; and in two years after, Major Carroll, also of Berwick's (possibly the same who was wounded in 1745) supported the credit of his name in the engagement at Lauffield village near Maestricht, as did not less in his station Lieutenant Carroll of Dillon's Brigade.

A commission from King Louis, dated at Versailles, 5th September, 1756, appointing Matthias Carroll to an Ensigncy in Berwick's Brigade, vacant by the promotion of William Cruise to a Lieutenancy, is amongst the family papers of Mr. D. Carroll Dempster, and suggests that he was of Mr. Dempster's kindred. This family also claim affinity with Charles Carroll of Carrolton, who signed the memorable Declaration of American Independence, and who, as far as present materials suggest, was the uncle of John, the grandfather of Mr. Carroll Dempster.

LIEUTENANT JOHN HURLY.

ACCORDING to the evidence of the ancient annals, the Books of Leacan and Ballymote, &c. the O'Hurley, O'Hierlehy, or Hurly was a Dalcassian Sept derived from the same stock as that of the O'Briens of Thomond ; each springing from a lineal descendant of Cormac Cas, son of Oiliol Ollum, who was King of Munster in the third century. Their territory extended on the borders of Tipperary adjoining the Limerick district of the O'Briens, and was latterly

known by the name of Knocklong in the Barony of Coshlea, County of Limerick. Within it was a Castle, for centuries the residence of the Chief. Its ruins still remain, and from it branched off others of this Sept in the Counties of Cork and Kerry.

It is true that the surname Hurle or Hurley, with the Norman prefix of 'de,' is found at an early period in English local records, even from the time of Edward the First, but a paramount authority of the Irish Annalists shows the long previous existence of the Milesian O'Hurly.

In reference to an era more within the scope of these illustrations, Thomas Urley, alias Ourhilly, Bachelor of Canon Law, afterwards Bishop of Emly, being a recognised native Irishman, sued out in 1502 a licence entitling him to use the English tongue and law.* In a venerable pedigree, of forty-one unbroken generations, preserved by the present representative of the family of Knocklong, occurs the name of Dermot, son of Teigue O'Hurly, described as the Chief 'living at the Oakwoods,' about the middle of the sixteenth century. His daughter Juliana, according to Lodge,† was married to Edmund Oge de Courcy, by whom she was mother of John the eighteenth Baron of Kinsale; whose only daughter Ellen de Courcy became the wife of Randal Hurley of Ballinacarrig; while *his* son, Randal Hurley the younger, married the widow of Gerald the nineteenth Lord of Kinsale.‡

* Rot. Pat. in Canc. Hib.

† Peerage, vol. 6, p. 151.

‡ Idem, p. 154.

The ensuing annals of this family afford strong evidence of the loose spirit in which, after the secession from Rome, the dignities of the Established Church were filled in Ireland. In 1543, King Henry presented Donogh Ryan, chaplain, to the Deanery of the Cathedral of Emly, "vacant, inasmuch as William Mc Bryen and William O'Hurly, the present incumbents, hold the same by the authority of the Bishop of Rome." In 1609, King James presented Edmund Hurly, 'notwithstanding his minority and defect of clerical orders,' to the Chancellorship of that Cathedral, with a corps of vicarages united ; and in the same year his Majesty presented Randal Hurley, under similar disqualifications, to the Chantorship thereof.*

In 1563, Thomas O'Herlihey, being Bishop of Ross, (it would seem on the Pope's appointment) assisted at the Council of Trent. He died in 1579, and was interred in the Abbey of Kilcrea. In 1583, Dermott O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, suffered martyrdom in Dublin ; and was buried in St. Kevin's Church, where his tomb became celebrated, says De Burgo,† for miracles.

In the Conciliation Parliament, convened two years afterwards by Sir John Perrot, Thomas Hurley of Knocklong represented the Borough of Kilmallock. He was father of Maurice of Knocklong, who, in 1601, "for his dutiful affection and good disposition towards her Majesty's service in Munster, and

* Patent Rolls, Jac. I.

† *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 601.

considering that for the good of the country and daily annoyance of the rebels he hath been at such great charge of 'wardening' the Castle of 'Knocklongy' during the rebellion in Munster," obtained a patent for a weekly market and fair twice a year at that locality. It was also ordered in the patent that certain lands of said Maurice, which he alleged were of ancient freedom, should, if proved on inquiry to be so, be thenceforth exempted from cesses and exactions; and Knocklong was proved to be, with other lands, within the privilege. In 1632, this Maurice erected in the Cathedral of Emly a fine marble monument to the memory of his two wives, whom he had survived. His will, dated in 1634, is registered in the Prerogative Court. By his first wife, Grania Hogan, he left two sons, Sir Thomas, his successor, and John Hurly. The former married Johanna, daughter of John Browne of Camus, by Catherine, daughter of Dermot O'Ryan of Solloghode, County of Tipperary; by whom he had Sir Maurice, mentioned hereafter, and another John, with four daughters: 1st, Catherine, married to Pierce, Lord Dunboyne; 2nd, Anne, to Daniel O'Ryan of Solloghode; 3rd, Grace, to Walter Bourke; and 4th, Eleanor, to David Barry of Rabinisky, father of Edmund Barry, Queen Anne's foster-father. In 1638, James O'Hurly was constituted Bishop of Emly.

The Outlawries in 1642 present the names of Randle Hurley and Randle Hurley Oge of Ballynacarrig, William Hurly of Ballenlearde and Lisgulby, County

of Cork ; Donough McDaniel Hurley of Bunnamunney, Ellen Hurley of Gellagh-Iteragh, Donnell Oge Hurly of Kilbrittain, James Hurly of Ballenbride, Thomas O'Hurlehy, Donogh O'Hurlehy of Monitaginta and John O'Hurlehy of Ballyberny, all in the County of Cork.

Sir Maurice Hurly, the grandson of Maurice the testator of 1634, was one of the Confederate Catholics at the Council of Kilkenny in 1647. He forfeited largely by his adherence to Charles the First, and his estates in the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary were seized for Cromwell's adventurers ; while he was himself transplanted into Connaught, where he died in 1683, leaving Sir William, his eldest son, hereafter alluded to. In his will of that year, Sir Maurice, with 'a sweet remembrance of his ancient inheritance,' directs, in regard to "the lands that I have been dispossessed of, and to which I have a just title, and now is defending in law, after the recovery thereof, I leave and bequeath the same unto my sons William and John Hurly, to be equally divided between them for ever ; together with the 'maine' profits thereof:" and in a codicil he further leaves to his said son John, "if my ancient estate (*i. e.* Knocklong) be recovered, £200 *per annum* for himself and his heirs for ever." This eldest son, however, who inherited the Baronetcy, could not recover the ancient estate ; it is not, therefore, to be wondered that he attended King James's Parliament of Dublin in 1689, as a Representative of the Borough

of Kilmallock; and early in August of the last year of the campaign, when "the English army marched from Carrick to Golden-bridge, three miles from Cashel, Mr. John Grady of Corbray in the County of Clare, arriving there with some intelligence of the posture and strength of the Irish forces, stated that Lord Brittas and Sir William Hurly were devastating the country."* Again, in the subsequent engagement at Thomond Gate, where 600 of the Irish perished, besides 150 who were forced over the bridge, Colonels Skelton, *Hurly*, sixteen other officers, and above one hundred privates were taken prisoners.† Dean Story, in his '*Impartial History*,' says that Colonel Hurly was wounded in desperate conflict, of which wounds he probably died, as, when on his attainder his transplanted Galway estate became forfeited, it appears that the claim of his infant heir, Sir John Hurly, was put forward at Chichester House in 1700, as that of a minor, by Bryan O'Bryan, his guardian (who had married his widowed mother); an estate tail was claimed for him, and a jointure off the Galway property for her; but both petitions were dismissed, and the estate was sold discharged thereof to Thomas O'Connor, Sir Thomas Montgomery, and the Hollow Swords Blades' Company. The ill-fated young Baronet, smarting under the confiscations which had left him landless, attempted to raise men for the service of the Pretender, but was arrested in Dublin about the year 1714; he, however, effected his escape.

* Fitzgerald's Limerick, vol. 2, p. 332. † Idem, p. 370.

—Others of this name attainted in 1691 were Patrick Hurley of Dublin, Arthur of Grillagh, County of Cork, and John of Lissene, County of Sligo.

The Hurly Manuscript Pedigree Book, the interesting document before referred to, suggests that Sir Maurice, the transplanted Hurly that died in 1683, had a younger brother John, who was father of a John the younger (that may be identical with the Lieutenant John at present under consideration), and of three daughters; 1, Grace, married to Captain Purdon of the County of Clare; 2, Anne, to John Bourke of Cahirmoyle; and 3, Ellen, to John Lacey the father by her of John and Pierce Lacey;—all these males having been companions in arms in this short but desperate campaign. Another John Hurly was Lieutenant in Lord Clare's Dragoons, but he had passed with them to France; yet a third John was a Lieutenant in the Infantry Regiment of Colonel Charles O'Bryan, while a John 'Hurlin' ranks as Cornet in the Earl of Abercorn's Horse.

The aforesaid Genealogical Manuscript also relates that a Dennis Hurly (descending from the brother of Sir Thomas of Knocklong, Baronet), married Anne, daughter of Robert Blenerhassett of Ballyseedy, Esq., by Avice Conway, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Conway of Castle Conway; and that he had issue by said Anne five sons, Thomas, Charles, John, William, and Dennis. The three last died without issue. Thomas, the eldest, married Alice, daughter of his

uncle, Thomas Blenerhassett and Jane Darby, and he had by her three daughters. Charles, the second son, married Alice, sole daughter and heiress of Edmund Fitzgerald of Morrineregan and Mary Ferriter, by whom he had a daughter and two sons, Thomas and John. Thomas married Letitia, daughter of Arthur Browne of Ventry and Alice Hurly ; and had issue one son, Charles the younger. John, the second son of the above-named Charles, married Mary, daughter of Edmund Conway and Christian Rice, by whom he left issue two sons, Robert Conway Hurly, the eldest, and John, and five daughters. John, the second son of John by Mary Conway, married Anna-Maria-Theresa, only daughter of Colonel Hugh Hill of Mount-hill, County of Armagh, by Elizabeth Kirwan, daughter of the distinguished scholar, Richard Kirwan of Creg Castle, County of Galway ; and he has issue three sons ; Robert Conway married, and has issue ; Hugh-Richard Kirwan, died s.p. and John unmarried ; with four daughters.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MAPAS [alias Malpas].

WHEN Edward Bruce, in the assertion of a claim to the Crown of Ireland, fought in 1317 the battle of Faughart, near Dundalk, John Malpas a native of Drogheda, accomplished the most signal achievement of that day ; he and Edward Bruce, writes Pembridge, "fought hand to hand ; the valiant Scot fell before his

opponent; who, himself pierced with mortal wounds, sunk a victor in death on the corse of his prostrate enemy." In 1326, Henry Mapase, his descendant, is recorded as a landed proprietor in Louth. John 'Malpas' was Mayor of Waterford in 1363.

Of those attainted in 1642, were Christopher Mapas of Dublin, Merchant; Nicholas Mapas of the same, and Garret and Edward 'Mape' of Maperath, County of Meath; the outlawed of 1691 were the above John Mapas and Christopher Mapas, both described as of Rochestown, County of Dublin;—an estate which does not appear to have been divested, or it has otherwise been restored to the old family; for in 1789, on the marriage of Catherine, the heiress of John 'Malpas,' as he is called, with Lord Talbot de Malahide, the uncle of the present Peer, this property passed to his family.

CORNET JOHN BEGG.

THIS surname appears on Irish records from the commencement of the fourteenth century. In 1359, John 'Beg' was one of the influential proprietors of the County of Dublin, who were selected to applot that district for a state assessment; and a family of the name appears subsequently settled at Saggard in said County. In 1500, the Corporation of Galway voted the freedom of their town to Richard Begg, on condi-

tion of his keeping an inn for victualling and lodging strangers.* In the Outlawries of 1642 appears the name of Matthew Begg of Boranstown, County of Dublin.—On this Army List, another John Begg ranks an Ensign in Sir Michael Creagh's Infantry ; and the Attainders of 1691 comprise *John Begg*, described of Kilkellan, County of Meath ; *James 'Beggs'* of Cartown in the same County, *Barnabas Begg* of Galway, Merchant ; and *Thomas Begg* of same.—At the Court of Claims in 1703, *Joseph Dowdall*, and *Ishma Begg* his mother, (widow of *Matt Dowdall* his father, who had married to her second husband *Ignatius Begg*), claimed an estate tail for him, an estate for life to *Ishma*, and a reversion to the heirs of *Ignatius* in County of Westmeath lands, forfeited by said *Matt Dowdall*. Pending the proceedings at Chichester House, she became an idiot and a fresh claim was made for her as *Ishmay Begg*, alias *Dowdall*, by her son *Ignatius Begg* the younger, for small incumbrances charged on the confiscations of *Sir Anthony Mulledy* in the County of Meath.

QUARTER-MASTERS FRANCIS BOWERS AND
SIMON BRICE.

NEITHER of these surnames occurs again on this Army List, nor at all on the Attainders of 1642 or 1691.

* Hardiman's Galway, p. 199.

QUARTER-MASTER JAMES WOLVERSTON.

THE Wolverstons were long located in Wicklow. At the time that tract was erected into a County, James Wolverston claimed Ballinecor and Ballycreery in Cooleranill as his right and inheritance, by a conveyance from a native Sept.* He was also possessed of 'Stalorgan,' County of Dublin, under a lease from Richard Plunket of Rathmore. Of those outlawed in 1642, were *James* Wolverston, described as of Rathbran and Frainstown, County of Wicklow; Paul Wolverston of the same locality, with Christopher Wolverston of Newcastle in said County.

At the Assembly of Confederates in Kilkenny in 1647, Francis Wolverston, styled of Newtown, was of the Commons.—On the present Army List, besides this James, Richard Wolverston was an Ensign in Lord Galway's Regiment of Infantry. Neither of these surnames appears in the Attainders of 1691, but only that of a William 'Wolferston' of Knockedritt, County of Wicklow. He, it appears, held these lands under Sir Robert Kennedy, whose heir, Sir Richard Kennedy, claimed and was allowed the reversion. William forfeited also certain interests in King's County lands, the former estate of Robert Wolverston.

* Inquis. 1605, in Canc. Hib.

QUARTER-MASTER RICHARD NETTERVILLE.

THE name of Netterville is traceable on Rolls in the Irish Chancery of such high antiquity, that the general contents have ceased to be legible. In 1224, Luke Netterville, Archbishop of Armagh, founded the Dominican Friary in Drogheda; in three years after which he died, and was buried at the noble religious house of Mellefont. In 1335, John Netterville was summoned to attend John D'Arcy the Justiciary on an expedition against Scotland. Some years after which, Luke Netterville's seisin of Dowth, (long subsequently the residence of this ennobled family) is recognised on record,* while the right of presentation to its Rectory was, on suit instituted, adjudged to the English Priory of Lanthony. In 1559, Luke Netterville of Dowth, theretofore Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was promoted to be Chief of the King's Bench. In Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585, Richard Netterville was one of the Representatives of the County of Dublin.

Immediately after the breaking out of the Insurrection of 1641, Lords Netterville, Gormanston, Fingal, and Trimleston addressed a letter to the Marquess of Clanricarde, whereby they sought earnestly to vindicate 'the scope and purpose of their taking up arms;' and, while the letter is dated 23rd February, 1641, from the camp near Drogheda, it contains a

* D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda, v. 2, p. 432.

candid and explicit avowal that they had made common cause with O'Neill ; "and we now give your Lordship to understand, that by God's assistance the work is, by the help of our neighbours of Ulster, and by our own endeavours, in a fair way ; we having already in the field about Dublin and Drogheda about 12,000 able men, and more expected daily, for the most part well armed ; and besides we can assure ourselves of the good will and endeavours of the rest of our Catholic countrymen."* Nicholas Netterville, Lord Viscount Dowth, was consequently attainted in 1642; as were Luke Netterville of Corballis, and Thomas Netterville of Black Castle, both in the County of Dublin. At the Kilkenny Assembly of 1646, Viscount Netterville was one of the Temporal Peers ; while, amongst the Commons, were Patrick Netterville of Belfast, and Richard Netterville. This Viscount was 'excepted from pardon for life and estate' in Cromwell's Act of 1652, as was also Sir John Netterville, Knight. The Act of Settlement, however, of 1662, restored (after certain reprisals) Lord Netterville and Luke Netterville of Corballis. The Act of Explanation, 17 and 18 Car. 2, c. 2, sec. 97, reciting that whereas Nicholas Lord Netterville had been adjudged by the Commissioners 'nocent,' but his younger brothers and sisters had by decrees of said Commissioners recovered remainders, expectant upon his death without issue male, and also their portions chargeable thereon ; it was thereby ordered

* D'Alton's Hist. Drogheda, v. 2, p. 243.

that, two-thirds of his estates being reserved to the adventurers applotted thereon, the remaining third should be given back to the Viscount, and that he should himself be restored in blood to all intents and purposes.

It is remarkable that of this historic name no other member is noted in this Army List. Walker, however, in his 'Siege of Derry,' (p. 60) makes mention of a Lieutenant 'Netervil' as having been taken prisoner on that occasion.—The Viscount's name appears on the Pension List of 1687–8, for £100 per annum. He sat in the Parliament of 1689, and was attainted in 1691, with James and Terence Netterville of Dowth, Sir John Netterville, and William and Nicholas Netterville of Cruise-rath, County of Meath. The Inquisition held at Trim on the 13th January, 1699, on Viscount Nettervill, finds that he, "with divers other armed traitors, and with banners displayed, levied war against the King and Queen ; that he did service at the siege of Derry, in July, 1689, where he was taken in battle; and that he afterwards died." At the Court of Claims in 1703, a Nicholas Netterville was a suitor for the benefit of a mortgage, affecting lands forfeited by John Cheevers within the Half Barony of Killian, County of Galway.

REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

SIR NEILL O'NEILL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Henry O'Neill.		

Lieut.-Colonel.			

Major.			
Nicholas Eustace.	Christopher Eustace.		Daniel Egan.
William Butler.	Richard Reddy.	John Manning.	Constant Kelly.
Jeffry Fay.		Christopher Piers.	Thomas Darcy.
Murtogh McGuinnis.			
Ever McGuinnis.			
Charles Fitzgerald.	Laurence Delahunty.		
Roland Savage.	John Savage.	Henry Savage.	
Charles McCarty.		Nicholas Williams.	

COLONEL SIR NEILL O'NEILL.

It would detract from the glories of this great Milesian name to attempt any summary of its annals and achievements here. They alike abound on the native chronicles and on those of later histories and records.

In 1394, on the occasion of King Richard's first visit to Ireland, O'Neill, Dynast of Ulster, and his subordinate Chieftains, O'Hanlon, Mac Mahon, and others, did homage and fealty to that Monarch at

Drogheda.* In 1520, when the Earl of Surrey came over as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, Con (surnamed Bocagh) O'Neill, who had by popular election succeeded his brother in the Principality of Ulster, invaded Meath with a large but undisciplined force: Surrey hastened to encounter him, but O'Neill, awed by his character and the well-known discipline of his forces, retired before him, and sent letters to solicit pardon and peace. In the October following, Royal policy directed that O'Neill and certain other Irish potentates should be knighted, and the King sent a collar of gold to the former, ordering Surrey to prevail upon him to visit the Court, where Henry hoped to introduce him to English habits.† A similar policy prompted James the First to take under his especial care Con O'Neill, the son of the newly created Earl of Tyrone; and Royal disbursements appear on the Pell Rolls of that time, as for "£51 for so much money expended for the apparel, bedding, and other necessities, provided for the education and bringing up of Con O'Neill;" another "for £20 5s. for his expenses one quarter, at Eton College," &c.‡

The Attainders of 1642 include James 'O'Neale' of Feltrim, and Thomas Neale of Athy; while, in the Assembly of Confederate Catholics, four years afterwards, sat Henry O'Neill of Kilboy, Phelim O'Neill of Morly, and Turlough O'Neill of Ardgonnell.—The Declaration of Royal gratitude in 1662, as "for

* Dalton's Drogheda, vol. 1, p. 122.

† Idem, vol. 2, p. 182.

‡ Idem, p. 210.

services beyond the seas," notices Con O'Neill of Ardgonnell, County of Armagh; and Captain John O'Neill of Carrick, County of Tipperary. In 1687, Sir Bryan O'Neill was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench; at which time Sir Neill O'Neill raised this Regiment at his own expence.* Besides him and Lieutenant Henry in his Regiment, there are on this Army List four other O'Neills, Colonels of Infantry; viz. Cormuck O'Neill, Gordon O'Neill, Felix O'Neill, and Henry O'Neill. The name further appears commissioned in other Regiments; as,—in Sarsfield's Horse, Daniel O'Neill was a Captain;—in Lord Donagan's Dragoons, Cormuck and Daniel O'Neill were Captains, and Arthur a Lieutenant;—in the Earl of Antrim's Infantry, Hugh O'Neill was a Captain, John, Bryan, and a second John, Lieutenants, and Francis and Turlough O'Neill were Ensigns.—In Lord Bellew's, Henry and Hugh O'Neill were Captains;—in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's, Felix, James, Bryan, and Con O'Neill were Captains, Thomas and Henry, Lieutenants, and Art O'Neill an Ensign.

"I am sending down," wrote King James to General Richard Hamilton before Derry, on the 10th of May, 1689, the day after the meeting of his Parliament of Dublin, "Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons into the Counties of Down and Antrim.....I think it absolutely necessary you should not let any more men come out of Derry, but for intelligence or some extraordinary occasion; for they may want provisions,

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p 195.

and would be glad to rid themselves of useless mouths."* Accordingly, early in the campaign this Regiment signalized itself in Down and Antrim, and afterwards at the siege of Derry, where a Lieutenant Con O'Neill was killed.—In the Parliament of 1689, Constantine O'Neill was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Armagh, as was Cormuck O'Neill for the County of Antrim, Daniel O'Neill for Lisburn, Toole O'Neill for Killileagh, Arthur O'Neill of Ballygawly for Dungannon, and Colonel Gordon O'Neill for the County of Tyrone.

When Schomberg was reported to have sent detachments to Sligo to command that country, King James despatched Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, with Brigadier Sarsfield's and Henry Luttrell's Horse, and Charles Moore's and O'Gara's Infantry, to prevent their progress thither ; and the gallant conduct of Henry Luttrell on this occasion is before alluded to, *ante* p. 191, by King James's biographer. This Regiment did further and most effective service at the Boyne, disputing the passing of the River at Slane by the enemy's right wing, "till their cannon came up, and then retiring in good order with the loss of only five or six common men, their Colonel shot through the thigh, (of which wound he died), and one officer or two wounded.† According to the Duke of Berwick's Memoir, this movement of Sir Neill O'Neill was by King James's especial order ; who, "believing

* Manuscripts in T.C.D. (E. ii. 19).

† O'Callaghan's *Excid. Mac.* p. 352.

the enemy might march by their right up to Slane to pass the river there, and endeavour to force the ford at Old Bridge, sent for Sir Neill O'Neill's Regiment of Dragoons to Slane, with orders to defend that pass as long as he could, without exposing his men to be cut to pieces, and then either offer the King battle, or march straight towards Dublin, which they might easily have done, at least with a detached body of Horse and Dragoons, being so much superior to the King in them as well as in Foot.* His Regiment accordingly "resisted for a whole hour the passage of the English at Slane, though exposed to the fire of a numerous artillery and the charges of cavalry greatly their superiors in number."†

The Attainders of 1691 include of this name Richard, Earl of Tyrone; Bryan O'Neill of Dublin, Baronet; Henry, Gordon, Hugh, and Philip O'Neill, also of Dublin; Arthur of Ballygawley, County of Tyrone; Constantine of Armagh, Cormuck of Brookshane, County of Antrim; Daniel of Belfast, Toole of Drominwilly, County of Down; Arthur of Ballyduff, King's County; Brian of Ballinacor, County of Wicklow; Henry 'Neal' of Drogheda, clerk; Daniel Neal of Ballycamond, County of Carlow; James 'Neel' of Clonegal, Do.; Cam O'Neill of Loughmore, County of Antrim; Gordon O'Neill of Crea, County of Tyrone; Cormuck of Kilultagh, Felix and Michael of Killellagh, County of Antrim; and this Sir Neill

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 395.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 107.

O'Neill, described as also of said Killellagh ; Shane O'Neill of Creevecarnow, and Murtough of Tullylish, County of Down ; John of Fallagh, Owen of Brenton, Turlough, James, and Francis of Fintona, all in the County of Tyrone ; Paul and Phelemy of Ballymacully, Charles of Derrynoose, and Terence of Aghnagrahan, all in the County of Armagh. At the Court of Chichester House in 1700, claims were preferred against the confiscations of Sir Neill O'Neill, Baronet, by Dame Frances O'Neill his widow, for her jointure, as charged by settlement of 1677, allowed.—By Cormuck O'Neill, as administrator of the Marchioness of Antrim, for mortgages and judgments affecting his estates, allowed.—By Rose O'Neill, one of his daughters, for her portion,—dismist. There were three other daughters of his, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne, who do not appear to have made any claims.—Jane, Clare, and Elizabeth O'Neill sought and were allowed their portions off Mayo estates of Con O'Neill ; as did Alice and Margaret, other daughters of Con by his wife Honoria O'Neill, alias 'Mc Daniel,' and all their claims were allowed, as charged by the will of said Con, dated 10th of May, 1684.—Ellis O'Neill, alias Mc Donnell, and Neile O'Neile claimed and were allowed a leasehold affecting Mayo lands of Henry O'Neile ; while a second Ellis O'Neill claimed, as administratrix of John O'Neill, a charge on other Mayo estates of Turlough O'Neill, but her petition was dismist.

CAPTAIN JEFFREY FAY.

A FAMILY of the name was settled in the County of Westmeath, of which this Jeffry, styled in the Inquisition of 1691 Galfred Ffay of Trumroe in that County, Gentleman, was a member. Richard, William, Michael, and Edward Fay were also attainted, and described as of the same house. George and John Ffay of Derryneganahan and Thomas Ffay of Togher were likewise outlawed in that County. There was also in the North a Sept to which the Milesian O was prefixed, and of which Morres O'Fay of Ballyloran and Hugo O'Fay of Ballylanagh, County of Antrim, were attainted in 1691.

CAPTAIN ROLAND SAVAGE.

THIS name is of early introduction into Ireland. In 1302, William, son of Alexander Savage, was one of the Irish Magnates selected to attend Richard de Burgo in the Scottish war. In eight years after, Richard le Savage was one of those summoned to a great Council convened at Kilkenny ; and, in 1335, Robert Savage and John de Sauvage were of the Ulster chiefs ordered to attend John Darcy the Justiciary in the expedition against Scotland.* Pembrige in his Annals records the death in 1360 of Sir Robert

* D'Alton's History of Drogheda, vol. 2, p. 83.

Savage of Ulster, 'an excellent soldier;' he was buried in the Dominican Friary of Derry. In 1375, Henry Savage, Knight, was summoned to Parliament; as he was again in 1377 and 1381. In 1493, John 'Savage' was Mayor of Dublin.

The Settlement of the family in the Ardes, County of Down—or rather the recognition of their occupancy there in the time of Queen Elizabeth—is fully set out in Harris's too brief History of that interesting County. "The Family is reputed to be above 400 years standing in Ireland," writes William Montgomery immediately after the Revolution; "They called themselves Lords of the Little Ardes, and were men of great esteem, and had far larger estates in the County of Antrim, than they have now in the Ardes, which former they resigned to hold under the Mc Donnell.* Besides the line long settled at Portaferry, there was another not less ancient branch, the Savages of Ardkeen Castle. This family is of good account, and hath a second Castle called Scatrick, (the oldest pile of this family as is said,) and thirteen islands in Lough Coan; both castles are tenable if fortified and repaired. Of this family one cadet, named *Roland*, an officer in Queen Elizabeth's wars against the Irish, hath, since King James's entry into England, built the two Castles of Ballygalgat and Kerkstone (being high square piles), and gave the shore with lands adjoining unto two of his sons."† In 1614, Sir Arthur Savage, Knight and Privy

* Montgomery MS. p. 68.

† Idem, p. 302.

Councillor, (who had been previously distinguished in the war in Munster) obtained a grant of various castles, rectories, houses, mills, woods, lands, tithes, &c. in the Counties of Cavan, Mayo, Galway, Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry, Cork, Clare, Kildare, Wicklow, Meath, Roscommon and Dublin, as well as in the City of Dublin. The only individual of the name attainted in 1642 was William Savage of Lusk.

—In King James's new Charter of 1688 to Armagh, Patrick Savage was one of the burgesses.

Besides this Captain Roland, there are in the Army List, in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, Edmund Savage a Lieutenant, and Henry Savage an Ensign. Captain Roland represented Newry in King James's Parliament, and, in the Inquisition for his Attainder, was described as of Portaferry and Newry, in Down. Within which County were also outlawed Patrick and Henry Savage of Ballygalgat, Thomas and Hugh of Dromode, James of Ballyspurge, Hugh of Ballydarves, Lucas of Dunhunck, and John and James Savage of Rocks.

In 1702, the Right Honourable Philip Savage, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, purchased various lands in the County of Carlow, which had been the estates of John Baggott attainted ; as did Patrick Savage of Portaferry part of the confiscations of Captain Roland Savage, with "the fresh-water lough thereto belonging." The Hollow Swords Blades' Company also purchased his estate of Dromardin in the Ardes. At the Court of Claims, Patrick Savage

a minor, sought and was in part allowed a remainder in tail under settlements of 1685 in said Roland's estates ; while Hugh Savage, as son and heir of John Savage, was allowed a chiefry out of certain lands of the same forfeiting proprietor ; as was another Patrick Savage, to a certain extent, a mortgage charged upon same ; and John Mc Cormick and Dame Elizabeth Ponsonby claimed and were allowed charges on other premises of Roland.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD REDDY.

THE Inquisition, taken on his Attainder in 1691, describes him as of Leighlin Bridge ; a William Reddy, described as of Old Leighlin, was also then outlawed.

CORNET JOHN MANNING.

THE O'Mannings were a Sept more especially located in the present Barony of Tyaquin, County of Galway, where the Castle of Clogher was their chief residence. This Cornet is however described, on the Inquisition for his Outlawry, as of Lebeltstown, County of Kilkenny ; and, as a family of the name of 'Maynwaring' was at this time and previously of influence and respect in Kilkenny, it would seem that this officer's

surname may have been here corrupted from the latter appellation.

CORNET CHRISTOPHER PIERS.

BESIDES Cornet Piers, in this Regiment, Maurice Piers was a Lieutenant, and Patrick 'Peirs' an Ensign in Lord Mountcashel's Infantry. Yet the Attainders of 1691 do not mark off any of these persons, but only others, viz. John and Turlogh Piers of Calavennane, County of Clare ; while John Piers of Wicklow is the single outlaw on those of 1641.

The name is however of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third. In 1362, Thomas Piers was Abbot of the venerable Religious House of Clonard ; and when, in two centuries after, the dissolution of these establishments was resolved upon, Sir Henry Piers, Baronet, had a grant of the monasteries of Corock, Gervaherin, and Puble in the County of Tyrone, with their possessions ; while Captain William Piers had a lease of the once beautiful priory of Tristernagh, with its ambit and possessions. His title was afterwards converted into the fee ; the noble Priory, however, has long since been disconsecrated to domestic uses, and its extent and magnificence can but be conjectured from the view in *Grose's Antiquities of Ireland*.

CORNET NICHOLAS WILLIAMS.

THE name of Williams does not appear on the Attainders of 1642, or on those of 1691. In Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585, Thomas Williams was one of the Representatives of the County of Mayo, as was Edward Williams of the Borough of Philipstown. Dr. Griffith Williams, born in Caernarvon in 1589, succeeded to the see of Ossory in 1641, and died at Kilkenny in 1672. His Life is chronicled fully in *Ware's Bishops*.—In 1662, William Williams represented the borough of Swords in Parliament, and in 1675 he was Sheriff of the County of Dublin.

REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

COLONEL DANIEL O'BRYAN'S, (LORD CLARE).

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Turlogh O'Bryan.	Daniel O'Bryan.	James Neylan.
James Phillips,	David Barry.	Thomas Fitzgerald.	William Hawford.
Lieut.-Colonel.			
Francis Browne,			
Major.			
Florence Mac Namara.	John Hurley.	Murtagh Hogan.	James White.
Redmond Magrath.	John Ryan.	Hugh Perry.	James Ryan.
Morres Fitzgerald.	Murrough O'Bryan.	Thomas Donnell.	Christopher O'Bryan
James Mc Daniell.	Owen Cahane.	Nicholas Archdeken.	Edmund Bohilly.
Nicholas Bourke.	Silvester Purdon.	John Bourke.	Gerald Fitzgerald.
John Fitzgerald.	William Lysaght.	William Neylan.	Daniel MacNamara.
Roger Shaughnessy.	Joseph Furlong.	Laurence Dean.	Dermott Sullivan.
Teigue O'Bryan.	Patrick Hehir.	Hugh Hogan.	James O'Dea.
Thady Quin.	Richard Bedford.	Thomas Clanchy.	Thomas Lee.

COLONEL DANIEL O'BRYAN, LORD CLARE.

THIS is another of the kingly families of Ireland in old times, whose achievements cannot be here compressed. The Sept was one of the five of the Irishry, who were by special grace early enfranchised, and enabled to take benefit of the laws of England ; the other four being O'Neill of Ulster, O'Melaghlin of Meath, O'Conor of Connaught, and Mac Murrough of Leinster.* In 1314, Edward the Second directed an especial letter missive for aid on his Scottish expedition to Donogh O'Brian, 'Duci Hibernicorum de Thomond ;' and also to Murtagh O'Brien. As the descendants of Brien Boru of immortal memory, this race gave titular Kings to Thomond down to the year 1543 ; when Murrough O'Brien, surrendering his Captaincy and Principality to Henry the Eighth, was created the first Earl of Thomond ; while at the same time the politic monarch conferred the title of Baron of Ibrackan upon his nephew, Donogh O'Brien, on whom, upon his uncle's death, Edward the Sixth, in 1552, conferred the Earldom of Thomond, to be enjoyed by him and his heirs male.

At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1647, sat in the Commons Conor O'Brien of Ballinacody, and Dermot O'Brien of Dromore.—In 1652, Cromwell's 'Act for Settling Ireland' excepted from 'pardon for life and estate' Murrough O'Brien, Baron of Inchiquin,

* Davis's Hist. Rel. p. 46.

Dermot O'Brien of the County of Clare, and Murtoagh O'Brien of Arra, County of Tipperary. In 1663, the Declaration of Royal gratitude for 'services beyond the seas,' includes Captain Terence Bryan of Palacegreny, County of Louth; and Captain Dermot O'Brian of Carrickonguis, County of Cork; while, by the Act of Explanation, Daniel O'Bryan of Duogh, County of Clare, was ordered to be restored to his 'Seat' and 2,000 acres of his estates.

By an order of Lord Tyrconnel to Colonel John Russell, dated 18th June, 1686, that officer was directed to receive into his Regiment, and to rank there on his respective companies, (*inter alios*) Lieutenant Cornelius O'Bryan, Lieutenant Terence O'Bryan, Ensign Turlogh O'Bryan, and Ensign Maurice 'Bryan.*' In King James's Charter of 1687, &c. Pierce Bryan was one of the Free Burgesses in that to Carlow, and was also head of the municipal Roll of Maryborough. Michael was one of the Aldermen in that to Kilkenny. This Colonel, Lord Clare, and Denis O'Bryan of Dough, Esq., were Burgesses in the Charter to Ennis, as was Terence O'Bryan in that to Navan, and Luke 'Bryan' in the Charter to Enniscorthy.—In the Parliament of Dublin (1689) sat, amongst the Peers, O'Bryan, Earl of Thomond ('a papist'); O'Bryan, Earl of Inchiquin, (a Protestant); and O'Brien, this Viscount Clare: while in the Commons David O'Brien was one of the Representatives of the County of Clare, Alderman James 'Bryan' one of

* Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon, v. 1, p. 459.

those for the City of Kilkenny, as was Piers 'Bryan' for the Borough of Maryborough.

This Army List has on Lord Clare's Regiment, besides the Colonel, four others of the name of O'Bryan :—Charles O'Bryan was Colonel of another Regiment, (Infantry), in which Donogh O'Bryan was Captain, and Teigue and a second Donogh were Lieutenants ; Carberry 'Bryan' was a Lieutenant in Colonel Robert Clifford's Dragoons ; Kennedy O'Bryan, a Captain in Lord Mount Cashel's Infantry, in which Walter Bryan was a Lieutenant. James and Lewis 'Bryan' were Lieutenants, and Denis Bryan an Ensign in the Earl of Tyrone's ; Michael 'Bryan' a Captain in Colonel Thomas Butler's ; Thomas Bryan, a Captain in Lord Kilmallock's, as was Donogh O'Bryan in Major-General Boiseleau's ; Arthur and Denis Bryan were Lieutenants in Sir Michael Creagh's ; James Bryan a Captain in Lord Galmoy's Horse ; Murtagh Bryan in Sarsfield's. In that of Colonel Hugh Sutherland, James Bryan was a Captain, and Francis Bryan a Cornet ; while, lastly, John Bryan was a Quarter-Master in Tyrconnel's. —One of these officers, styled Captain O'Bryan, was killed at the siege of Derry, 28th June, 1689.* In the August following, at the time of Schomberg's landing, this Regiment was stationed in Munster.†

The history of this family has very peculiar interest, even within the limits prescribed for these Illus-

* Walker's Siege of Derry, p. 61.

† Clarke's James II. p. 372.

trations. Daniel O'Bryan, the third and youngest son of Cornelius O'Bryan, third Earl of Thomond, was styled of Moyarty and Carrigaholt. He did great service and received many wounds in the wars of Ireland, for which he was knighted and rewarded with considerable grants of lands in the County of Clare, which he had represented in the Parliament of 1613. Living to see the Restoration, he was created Viscount of Clare in 1662, in consideration of his own and his children's services, both at home and in foreign parts, and, for the maintenance of that degree of honor, he had restitution of his whole estate. His grandson and namesake was the individual under present consideration, the third Viscount Clare, who attended King Charles in his exile, raised two Regiments of Infantry for James the Second, and this of Dragoons, which, from the facing of the uniform, was known by the popular name of the Dragoons Buy (yellow). It was raised at Carrigaholt, and being considered the flower of James's army, was sent into Ulster at the opening of the campaign, under the conduct of Sir James Cotter, forming part of the numerous and well appointed force of which Lord Mountcashel had then the command; but, on the 26th July, 1689, those troops were encountered near Lisnaskea, in the County of Fermanagh, by Captain Martin Armstrong, with two troops of Horse and two companies of Foot, who, "making a feint to attack with his horse, retired as if in disorder, till he drew Lord Mountcashel's forces into the ambuscade of his Foot, who, by an un-

expected volley caused a great slaughter ; the Horse at the same instant facing about, fell on with incredible force, and cut this brave Regiment almost to pieces, very few escaping by flight.”*

This Colonel Lord Clare was of King James's Privy Council from 1684, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Clare. He fought at the Boyne, and died soon after. He had married Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Francis Leonard Lord Dacre, of the South, and sister to Thomas, Earl of Sussex. She died in 1662, leaving two sons by Lord Clare, Daniel and Charles ; Daniel, the fourth Viscount, went with King James into France, and was selected by that Monarch to form a portion of the Brigade of Mountcashel. He died in 1693 at Pignerol, of wounds he had received on the occasion of the victory gained by Catinat over the Allies at Marsiglia. He never married, and his brother Charles, who had espoused the eldest daughter of Henry Buckley, Esq. Master of the Household to King James, became the fifth Viscount. For him was embodied a French Brigade Regiment, styled the Queen's Dismounted Dragoons, that afterwards was eminently distinguished in the wars of the Continent. It consisted of one Battalion formed into six Companies, each of one hundred men, officered by one Captain, two Lieutenants, and two Cornets. Alexander Barnewall was its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles Maxwell, Major.

This gallant Brigade in 1691 mounted the trenches

* Graham's Derriana, p. 27.

at Mountmelian, and served in Piedmont in 1693. At the battle of Marsiglia, being strengthened to three Battalions, they presented a phalanx which remained impenetrable to the attacks of the German Regiments commanded by Prince Eugene, and they mainly effected his defeat. In Spain, in 1695, this Lord Clare, at the head of his Dragoons, was very active in several encounters, and chiefly contributed to raising the siege of Castle Follet. In the Campaign of 1696, his Regiment was distinguished at the siege of Valenza in Lombardy, in one of the sallies from which the garrison bore everything before them, until checked by Clare's Regiment, who finally repulsed and pursued them to the palisades of Ortavie. In 1703, it won much glory in the Italian campaign, when Prince Eugene was compelled to raise the blockade of Mantua. Afterwards, in the same year under Villiers it maintained its character. At Blenheim, Lord Clare led the Irish by a forced and rapid march against the Imperialists, charged and broke them, and commenced a horrible carnage, which continued in the woods during the whole of the following night. It is perhaps unnecessary to say, however, that this was not the battle which immortalized Marlborough. At *that* battle, however, which occurred in 1704, Clare's was one of the Regiments posted at Oberklaw; and, though assailed by four of the Dutch Regiments, Lord Clare maintained his post with indescribable bravery; the carnage was awful. In 1705, it served in Germany under Marshal Villars, and in 1706 was

thrown into Ramillies to resist the assault of Marlborough. "So long as the Irish were supported by the right wing of the French, they never yielded a single inch of ground ; but, when the cavalry of that wing was broken, and the infantry taken in flank, they were forced to retreat. Lord Clare, who commanded the Irish, and who on this occasion performed prodigies, did not surrender his fine corps prisoners of war, but cut his way through the enemy's Battalion, bearing down their infantry with matchless intrepidity. In the heroic effort to save his corps, he was mortally wounded, and many of his best officers were killed. His Lieutenant-Colonel, then Murrough O'Brien, evinced on this occasion heroism worthy of the name. Assuming the command, and leading on his men with fixed bayonets, he bore down and broke through the enemy's ranks, took two pair of colours, and joined the rearguard of the French retreat on the heights of St. Andre."* Lord Clare was himself carried into Brussels, where he died of his wounds, and was interred in the Irish monastery there.

He left several children, but only one son, another Charles, born at St. Germain-en-Laye in 1699, and styled the sixth Viscount, or more usually in France, my Lord Comte de Clare. He, after some years, having been invited to England by his cousin Henry, Earl of Thomond, was by him presented to King

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 316-17, to which work the compiler is indebted for much of this narrative of Lord Clare's Brigade.

George the First, as heir at law to his estates and honours, whereupon he was assured of pardon, provided he would conform to the Established Church, but with this condition he would not comply. On the breaking out of war between France and the Empire in 1733, this Lord was attached to the army of the Rhine, under the Duke of Berwick, and on the following year he served at the memorable siege of Philipsburg, where he received a contusion on the shoulder from the same cannon shot that killed the Marshal Duke. The Earl of Thomond did not however forget his nephew ; but, dying in 1741, left a will of 1738, whereby, although he bequeathed the bulk of his estates to Murrough, Lord O'Brien, eldest son of the Earl of Inchiquin, as being a Protestant ; he yet left a legacy of £20,000 to this individual, who upon his death assumed the title of 'Thomond' in France, and there in the military service was distinguished for his knowledge of strategics, particularly evinced at the battle of Dettingen in 1743, and of Fontenoy in two years after ; on the latter occasion, he was made Lieutenant-General. In the same year, at Ypres in Flanders, this Regiment of Lord Clare suffered considerably. The list of those killed and wounded there records of the *killed*, Lieutenant-Colonel O'Neill, Captain-Lieutenant Shortall, Captains Talsey, Mac Ellicott and Maguire ; and Lieutenants Edward Fitzgerald and — Macnamara ; while of the *wounded* were Captain Grant, (Lord Clare's Aid-de-Camp), Captains Christopher Plunket, Brien O'Brien, —

Creagh, — Kennedy, Daniel Mac Carty and John O'Brien; with Lieutenants Hugh Talsey, — Davoren, Charles O'Brien, Cornelius O'Neill, and Brien O'Brien.* A Captain O'Brien was there also mortally wounded in Roth's Regiment. In two years after, at Lauffield, was *killed* in Clare's Regiment Captain Charles O'Brien; while Captains Murtough and Conor O'Brien were there *wounded*. For his services in this engagement, the French monarch promoted this Colonel to the rank of Marshal Thomond, appointing him Governor of New Brisac in Alsace, and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Languedoc and all the coasts on the Mediterranean. In 1755, he married Lady Marie Genevieve Louisa de Cheffrville, Marchioness of Cheffrville in Normandy, and, dying of fever at Montpellier in 1762, left by her Charles, his heir, born at Paris in 1757, and a daughter born in 1758, who married the Duke de Choiseul Praslin, by whom she had a numerous issue. Charles the younger, and the last Viscount, died at Paris unmarried in 1774, when the title became extinct,† while the Regiment that bore his name was, on his decease, drafted into Berwick's.

JAMES O'BRYAN, THIRD VISCOUNT INCHQUIN,

Was a Captain of Grenadiers in this army, and as such he was allowed a pension of £235 4s per annum on the military establishment, with another of £100

* Gent. Mag. vol. xv. p. 276.

† Lodge's Peerage, vol. 2, p. 34.

per annum on the Civil List ; he died in London of smallpox, 26th October, 1688. His third son, Richard, being an officer, also in King James's service, and going to France in April, 1689, during the war with that kingdom, was therefore prohibited from coming home by the Act, 9 William III.; but, upon his petition and his avowed willingness to take the oath of allegiance, Queen Anne granted him licence to return in 1703, and he died in 1707 unmarried.*

This Viscount was not included in the Attainders of 1601 ; but Daniel Viscount Clare was then outlawed, as was Charles the fifth Viscount in 1696, by the designation of Charles O'Bryan, commonly called Lord Viscount Clare. There were also outlawed in the former year Charles and Daniel O'Brien of Carrigaholt, and Murrough of Corrofin in the County of Clare ; Morgan, Connor, and Daniel 'O'Bryen' of Hospital ; William, Kennedy, and Daniel O'Bryen of Castletown, County of Limerick ; and Teigue 'O'Brien' of Carrowmore, County of Sligo. While in the County of Westmeath were held Inquisitions of outlawry against Bartholomew 'Bryan' of Coolvock, Francis Bryan of Ballykeeran, and Henry Bryan of Castleback ;—in the County of Carlow, against William and Michael Bryan of Raheragh ;—in the County of Kilkenny, against Walter and Michael Bryan of Harristown, James Bryan of Jenkinstown, and John and Edward Fitz-james Bryan of Brownstown ; in the County of Cork, against Dionysius

* Lodge's Peerage, vol. 2, p. 316.

Bryan of Kilcoleman, Edward Bryan, Senior, and Edward Bryan, Junior. In the County of Wexford, against Lucas Bryan of Wexford Town, Hugh Bryan of Mungane, Arthur Bryan of Ironbrick, and William 'Bryant' of Rosse. In the County of Waterford, against Darby Bryan of Craig-rush, and Terence Bryan of Comeragh; and lastly, against Turrock Bryan of Ballinroan, County of Galway, and Piers Bryan of the Queen's County.—At the Court of Claims, Francis O'Brien claimed an estate in fee, pursuant to the Act of Settlement, in lands forfeited by Lord Clare; while Ellen O'Bryen, alias O'Shaughnessy, widow of Connor O'Bryen, claimed an estate for life under her marriage settlements on lands forfeited by Donogh O'Bryan.

For the gallant achievements of Murrough O'Bryan (of Carrigogunnell) on the Continent, see *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. I, p. 82, &c.; and of various other O'Bryens distinguished in foreign service much will be found in the same work, (p. 291).—In 1769, died at Cambray in France Dr. John O'Brien, therefore the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES PHILLIPS.

COLONEL Phillips was killed early in the campaign, at the engagement with Colonel Wolseley, near Beltur-

bet,* when John Macnamara of Cratloe was appointed in his place.

The earliest notice of this name within the scope of these Illustrations, occurs in the Declaration of King Charles's gratitude for 'services beyond the seas,' which includes Captain Walter Phillips of Clonmore, County of Mayo. Of that family was Charles Phillips, a Captain in Colonel O'Gara's Infantry, and Gilduff Phillips, an Ensign in his troop. Captain Charles, described as of Ballindoe, a townland adjoining Clonmore, and his relative Philip Phillips, were afterwards adjudged within the Articles of Limerick.—The name appears also in King James's Charter to Kilkenny, where Samuel Phillips was one of the Aldermen, and Thomas Phillips one of the Burgesses. In the Attainders of 1691 are included *James* and Edward Phillips, described as of Dromore, County of Down; and this James it would certainly seem was the Lieutenant-Colonel here under consideration. As the surname has, however, not flourished in the North, while in the aforesaid locality of Clonmore it existed to the present year, some particulars of *its* descent from Wales are extracted from an ancient Pedigree in the compiler's possession, drawn up in the last century, and expressly vouched by the attestation of all the Roman Catholic Bishops of Connaught, and the Warden of Galway.

It commences with Cadifer ap Colhoyn, Lord of Dyfed, who was of the same tribe with Vortigern

* O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 36.

King of Britain, and paternally descended from Maximus, King of Britain and Emperor of Rome. This Cadifer was the founder of the ennobled line of Picton Castle, and from him and his lady Helen, only daughter and heiress of Lleoch Llawen Vawr, a Prince of Wales, the tree of these two Houses grows out through his lineal heir male, Sir Adrin Ap Rhys, who attended Richard the First into the Holy Land, where he behaved so gallantly that he received the order of Knighthood of the Holy Sepulchre, and a grant of armorials, a lion rampant sable in a field argent. His descendant, Philip ap Evan, left a son Meredith, who was the first that took the name of Phillips, styling himself Meredith Phillips, instead of ap Phillip, the usual character of designation.

This Meredith was born in 1242, and while his eldest son, Philip Phillips of Kysant, was the ancestor of the family of Picton Castle, his youngest son, John Phillips, in the time of Edward the First, crossed over in that monarch's service to subdue the Irish 'rebels' in Connaught, where, the enterprise having succeeded, he acquired the patrimony of Clonmore, with the townlands annexed in the County of Mayo, in reward of his services. This John was born in 1271, as was, in the eighth generation from him, Gilbert Phillips of Clonmore, who married Mary Jordan, daughter of Walter Jordan, a Chief of the adjacent Barony of Gallen. Their eldest son Philip Phillips, born in 1557, married a daughter of — O'Gara, Chief of the Barony of Coolavin, in the County of Sligo; and their son Myles, born in 1590, married

Mable, daughter of — O'Donnellan of Rossedonelan, County of Roscommon. Walter, the eldest son of Myles and Mable, became a Major in the army, and he is the individual named in the aforesaid Declaration of thanks. He married Winifred, daughter of Dudley Costello of the Barony of Costello. Their eldest son, Philip Phillips, commonly called Captain Phillips, was born in Austrian Belgium in 1653, where his father then sojourned with the Royal Family. On the Restoration these exiles returned to Clonmore; and Philip, in 1682, married Bridget O'Mulloy, daughter of Edward O'Mulloy, Chief of Oughtertyry, County of Roscommon. Their eldest son Myles, born in 1684, married in 1712 Juliana, daughter of Edward Browne of Tullimore, County of Mayo, by whom he had issue Edward his eldest son, Philip Phillips his second son, Archbishop of Tuam, ('lately deceased,' says the Manuscript cited), and John who died unmarried. Edward, in October, 1739, married Helena, daughter of John O'Kelly, County of Galway, by whom he had one son, Thomas, born in January, 1749, who in 1767 married Catherine, daughter of Philip and Anne O'Byrne of Killoughter, County of Wicklow. Their issue 'are' Edward, born 24th May, 1768; Philip, born 1770; and Myles, born 1774.—Here this ancient Pedigree concludes. Edward, the eldest son, married in 1794, Anne, daughter of Doctor Terence Mac Dermot of Coolavin, and had issue Thomas, (and two other sons who died unmarried), with three daughters. Thomas,

the eldest son of Edward, married in 1828 Alicia, daughter of Doctor O'Ferrall, of the old Sept of Annaly, and he has by her three sons and four daughters.

This family, of such ancient origin and old respectability in their County, has, in the bloodless revolution of the Incumbered Estates' Commission, been uprooted from the soil. They are there no more.

MAJOR FRANCIS BROWNE.

HE was descended from Dominick Browne, who was Mayor of Galway in 1575, through a younger son, Andrew ; (the eldest son of Dominick was Geoffry, ancestor of Lord Oranmore). Andrew's son, John, was the father of this Major Francis, who having been killed at Athlone was attainted in the following year, the Inquisition styling him 'a Merchant of Waterford.' On his death and attainder, his brother Anthony succeeded to his property, and he was the lineal ancestor of the present inheritor of Moyne, Michael Joseph Browne.

Extended notices of this name are appended to Lord Kenmare.

CAPTAIN REDMOND MAGRATH.

THE Sept of Magrath, or Mac Crath, was located in

the County of Tipperary, also at Termon-Magrath in the County of Fermanagh, and in later time in the County of Clare, where they are spoken of in the middle ages as the chief poets of Thomond ; while in the Parish of Modeligo, County of Waterford, they had a large estate, on which the remains of their Castles are noted by Smith.* In 1224, Simon Magrath was Bishop of Ardagh; of Killaloe, Matthew 'Mac Cragh' was Bishop in 1391, Donat 'Mac Cragh' in 1428, Thady Mac Cragh in 1430, and Dermot 'Mac Cragh' in 1480; and Matthew Macraigh was Bishop of Clonfert in 1482. In the ensuing century lived Miler Magrath, a Franciscan friar of the Fermanagh line of this family. He had been by the Pope's provision advanced to the See of Down ; but, having embraced the Protestant religion in 1570, he was by Queen Elizabeth translated to that of Clogher, and afterwards in the same year to the Archbishopric of Cashel, with Emly annexed, and yet more those of Waterford and Lismore by a commendatory grant, with various other substantial favours from her Majesty. He filled the Archbishopric for upwards of fifty-two years, during which time, says Harris in his additions to Ware, 'he made most scandalous wastes and alienations of the revenues and manors belonging to it.' He died at Cashel in 1622, in the hundredth year of his age.† In 1629, a Royal warrant issued, directing Lord Falkland

* History of Waterford, p. 82.

† Ware's Bishops, pp. 484-5.

to grant a Baronetage* to John Magrath of Attyvolane, in the County of Tipperary, who had some years previously obtained from the Crown a grant of the Lordship of Knockorden, with divers townlands, the castle, town, and lands of Ballyneanty, and all tithes and advowsons belonging to the premises, with courts leet and baron.†

The Attainders of 1641 present the names of Richard and Patrick Magrath, both of Fyanstown, County of Meath; while Cromwell's Act (1652) so often cited, excepted from pardon for life and estate Sir John 'Magrath' of the County of Tipperary, (i. e. the Baronet of Attyvolane), and Turlogh, son of James Magrath.—Besides Captain Redmond Magrath, there are on this List Bryan Magrath, a Lieutenant in the Earl of Antrim's Infantry; James, a Captain in the Earl of Tyrone's; Terence and John, Captains in Lord Galmoy's (the latter was afterwards adjudged within the Articles of Limerick); another Terence was Lieutenant in Tyrone's, Miles and Nicholas were Lieutenants in Colonel John Barrett's, and Thomas was a Captain in Sir Charles O'Bryan's Infantry.

It appears from the Inquisitions of 1691, and the Petitions of 1700, that this Captain Redmond was of

* Gilbert, in his interesting History of the City of Dublin, states (p. 4) that Charles II. granted to the request of Sir James Ware, who had declined the honours of a Viscounty and a Baronetage from his Sovereign, two blank baronetcies which Sir James filled up for two friends.

† Rot. Pat. 13, Jac. 1, in Canc. Hib.

a Clare family, and seized of estates in that County ; an estate tail in which was on his attainder claimed by Robert Magrath, and allowed. Redmond Magrath, a minor, also sought and was allowed an estate tail in other Clare lands of said Redmond, under articles entered into in 1687, upon the marriage of James, the father of said minor, and Mary his mother; under which articles that mother was allowed an annuity and jointure off said lands; while John Magrath obtained the benefit of a mortgage on the same estate, and Honora, widow of Thomas Magrath, an annuity thereof. For other claims, see *ante*, p. 155.—A large portion lying in the Barony of Tullagh, County of Clare, was sold by the Commissioners of the forfeitures to Terence Geoghegan in 1703. Another Magrath then attainted was Bryan of Large, County of Fermanagh.

At the battle of Lauffield, near Maestricht, in 1747, Captain John Magrath and Lieutenant —— Magrath were of those in Berwick's Brigade wounded.

CAPTAIN ROGER SHAUGHNESSY.

THE O'Shaughnessys were Lords of a mountainous district dividing Galway from Clare. The Sept is, however, traced in the Annals of other parts of this country. In 1060, died Dermot O'Shaughnessy, Abbot of Dunshaughlin, County of Meath; as did in 1140 another Dermot O'Shaughnessy, 'the most dis-

tinguished sage of Leath Cuinn,' the northern half of Ireland ; and in 1224, Giolla-na-naomh O'Shaughnessy, Lord of the western half of Kinalea, (Barony of Kiltartan, County of Galway). In 1451, a licence for using the English law was granted to Donat 'O'Shasnam,' which seems to refer to a member of this Sept. In 1543, King Henry, by a patent, reciting that Sir Dermot O'Shaughnessy and his ancestors had theretofore possessed themselves of premises in the County of Galway *unjustly*, but that Sir Dermot had now surrendered same, the King therefore hereby conveyed to him as the Chief of his name, and to his heirs male, all the manors, lands, &c. of Gort-Inchigorie, with several other denominations. To Perrot's Parliament of 1585, went John and Dermot, the two sons of Giolla Dhu O'Shaughnessy, Chief of Kinel-aodha and Gort ; while in the Supreme Council of 1647, Dermot O'Shaughnessy, the heir male of Dermot of 1543, was one of the Commons. He was deprived of his estates by the Usurping Powers ; but on the Restoration was knighted, and by the Act of Explanation restored to his seat and 2,000 acres of his inheritance.

In 1642, the Marquis of Clanricarde wrote to Lord Inchiquin :—"The bearer, my noble kinsman, Sir Roger Shaughnessy, has, by my licence, taken his departure out of this government into Munster, to take care of his lady, family [who were besieged there] and estate in these parts, which, by reason of his long absence, doth and may suffer by the general unhappy

distemper in this kingdom. I could not let so much worth and merit pass from me, without giving your Lordship notice that in his own person, his son and followers, he hath constantly, and with much forward affection, been present and assisting to me in all my proceedings and endeavours for his Majesty's service."* The son here alluded to was Dermot O'Shaughnessy, hereinafter mentioned, who raised fifty foot soldiers in the Marquis's service. William, the brother of Sir Roger, was likewise a Captain in the Clanricarde levy, and his character and loyalty obtained from the Corporation of Galway in 1648 a vote that he, then "Lieutenant-Colonel William O'Shaughnessy, (in consideration of his alliance in blood to the whole town, and for the good nature and affection that he and his whole family do bear to it,) and his posterity shall be hereafter free of their guild."† The Captain Roger in this Regiment was the lineal male descendant of his namesake; he married Helen, daughter of Connor O'Bryan, Lord Viscount Clare; joined King James's forces, and was present at the battle of the Boyne, from which he returned home sick, though not wounded, and died in the Castle of Gort ten days after that fatal field. He was attainted in 1697, when his estates were granted to Sir Thomas Prendergast, 'a gentleman of family in Ireland,'‡ "upon the most valuable consideration of his

* Clanricarde's Memoirs, fol. p. 201.

† Hardiman's Galway, p. 216.

‡ Dalrymple's Mem. vol. 3, p. 75.

discovering a most barbarous and bloody conspiracy to assassinate the King's most Excellent Majesty, to destroy the liberties and in consequence the Protestant religion throughout Europe." The Irish House of Commons had previously solemnly thanked him therefor; and, on a representation that the rental of O'Shaughnessy's estate fell short of £500 *per ann.* other lands in the Counties of Tipperary, Galway, Roscommon and Wexford were added to those already appropriated for his reward; the latter to the clear amount of £334 *per annum.* The O'Shaughnessy estates were afterwards the subject of long litigation, even to an appeal to the Lords; but all attempts to disturb the grant of these confiscations were ineffective. Sir William, the heir of Roger O'Shaughnessy, died an exile in France in 1744. His cousin and next heir was Coleman O'Shaughnessy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, who instituted the alleged proceedings; they were continued by his next relative, Roebuck O'Shaughnessy, and on his death by Joseph, the son of Roebuck, until decisively defeated.

The Attainders of 1691 include those of Dermot 'Shaghnessy' of Castlegar, and William Shaghnessy of Gort; while from the claims preferred at Chichester House it appears that Captain Hugh Kelly, on behalf of himself and his wife, sought a jointure charged under settlements of 1688, on lands in the County of Galway, forfeited by Roger O'Shaughnessy; but their petition was dismissed.—In 1699, the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates complained, in an

official report, that so hasty had been several of the grantees or their agents in the disposal of the forfeited woods, that vast numbers of trees had been cut and sold for not above 6d. a piece; and they particularly named the wood of O'Shaughnessy's estate as having been the subject of such waste.

CAPTAIN THADY QUINN.

THIS ancient Sept is recognised in the native Annals from the earliest date of surnames; those of Ulster commemorate, amongst the heroes who fought at Clontarf in 1014, Neill O'Quin. Widely spreading over Ireland, this family held territory in Limerick, Clare, Longford, Westmeath, and Derry. In the first County the name has been in later years ennobled, with the titles of Barons Adare and Earls of Dunraven.—In 1095, died of the plague Augustin O'Quinn, Chief Brehon of Leinster; and in 1188, Edwina, commemorated as 'daughter of O'Quinn of Muintir-Iffernan in Thomond (Clare), and Queen of Munster,' died in her pilgrimage at Derry, 'victorious over the world and the devil.' In 1252, Thomas O'Quinn was Bishop of Clonmacnoise, as was John Quin of Limerick in 1505. The Patent Rolls record pardons to Thomas O 'Cuin' in 1318, to Maolmurry O'Coigne of Castlemartin in 1395; and in 1402, King Henry the Fourth granted to Thomas O'Coyne, clerk, 'of the Irish nation and blood,' liberty to use

the English law and language. In 1404, David and John O' 'Coynge,' of the County of Kildare, sued out a licence of pardon ; and in 1413, Henry the Fifth granted to James O' 'Coygne' similar licence as that before given to Thomas O' 'Coyne,' clerk, with the additional liberty of acquiring lands in mortmain for religious uses.—Walter Quinn 'of Dublin' was preceptor to Prince Henry, on whose death he published an epitaph in 1613.*

The Act that in 1612 confiscated Ulster by the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and his confederates, included Murrough O'Quinn, 'late of Dungannon,' and Teigue Modder O'Quinn of the same place. Cromwell's memorable Ordinance of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate Brien Modder O'Quynne, and Turlogh Groom O'Quynne of Monagowre, in the County of Tyrone; while Mr. John Quinn was one of the twenty-four whom Ireton condemned to die on the capitulation of Limerick. The Attainders of 1642 include Richard and Laughlin Quinn of Ballyhooke, County of Wicklow ; Edmund Quin of Ballylenteskin, do. clerk ; Christopher Quinn of St. Audoen's parish, Dublin, and Christopher Quin of St. Michan's, do. merchant. In a patent of Clare lands granted in 1680 to Dame Lucy 'Fitzmorrice' and her son Richard Fitz-Morrice, there was an especial saving of the rights of Thady Quinn, possibly the above Captain, to certain lands therein, and to a mortgage on others of the grant.

* Watt's Biblioth. Britt.

On this Army List, besides the above Captain Thady Quinn, Daniel Quinn was a Quarter-Master in Colonel Nicholas Purcell's Horse, as was Robert Quinn in Lord Dongan's Dragoons; Christopher 'Quin,' a Cornet in Colonel Symon Luttrell's, and James 'Quinn,' a Lieutenant in Major General Boise-leau's Infantry. Captain Thady Quinn was attainted in 1691, when his estates in the County of Limerick became vested in the Crown. The other Outlawries were of William Quin of Dublin, Richard Quinn of Athy, Hugh Mc Turlogh O'Quin of Cornetule, and Brian Oge Mac Turlogh O'Quin of Glunoe, County of Tyrone.

LIEUTENANT SYLVESTER PURDON.

WHILE this name is still extant of respectability in the County of Clare, the above Lieutenant appears to have been of a Cork family; to one of whom, Colonel Bartholomew Purdon, M. P. who died in 1737, a monument is erected in the church of Ballyclogh. The name does not appear on the Outlawries, or elsewhere on the Army List.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM LYSAGHT.

IN 1542, Edward 'Lysart' was presented by the King to the perpetual vicarage of Ballytobin, which

had come to the Crown on the Dissolution of monasteries, as parcel of the possessions of that of Kenlis in Ossory. The List of 'Scholars' of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1612, has the name of Daniel Lysagh, otherwise Mac Gillisagh, afterwards presented to the rectory of Rathblynnige in the Diocese of *Killaloe*, with a proviso that 'unless he shall reside thereon, after he shall have finished his studies in Trinity College, Dublin, the presentation shall be void.'* In the war of 1641, James Lysaght was a Cornet in the army, and distinguished himself under the command of the Earl of Inchiquin. [His son Nicholas was a Captain in King William's army at the battle of the Boyne, and was afterwards a claimant at Chichester House, for charges affecting the Clare estates of William Creagh, but his petition was dismissed. His son John Lysaght was in 1758 raised to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Lisle of Mountrath, a title which still exists.] In 1666, Cornet John Lysaght had a confirmatory grant of 500 acres in the Barony of Orrery, County of Cork. It was at this time that a Thomas Lysaght, then a young man, being on his passage to England, on his way to study at Oxford, was taken by a French privateer and carried into France, where he became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. Incurring thereby the displeasure of his father, he was disinherited, and the estate of the family was bequeathed by that gentleman

* Rot. Pat. 10 Car. 1, in Canc. Hib.

to a younger son, the above Captain Nicholas of King William's army.

In the old cathedral graveyard of Kilfenora is the chief burial place of the Clare Lysaghts, and on a slab there is an inscription to Patrick Lysaght; in his epitaph he is made to say, '*Marti et Baccho sæpe tributa dedi.*' The tradition of the country points to his grave as that of 'the warrior,' and suggests him to have been engaged in the Stuart wars, more especially as it is stated on the tombstone that he died in 1741, at the very advanced age of 85; he had four brothers, whose descendants are yet established in and about Ennis. In 1678, a William Lysaght, possibly the above Lieutenant, obtained a grant of 800 acres in the Baronies of Bunratty, Tulla, and Inchiquin in the County of Clare, by a patent in which he is expressly described as the son of a *Patrick* Lysaght. The daughters and co-heiresses of this William were married as before mentioned, *ante*, p. 84. Besides this Lieutenant, a Thomas 'Lycett' held the same rank in Colonel Carroll's Dragoons.

In the before mentioned churchyard of Ballyclogh, County of Cork, is a handsome monument to the memory of the above John Lysaght, styled of Mount-north, Lord Lisle, and to his wife Catherine, who died before him.—In the year 1780, another John Lysaght, styled of Brick-hill, died at Mallow; he was the father of the facetious Barrister of a past generation,—Ned Lysaght.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH FURLONG.

THIS family was one of the earliest English colonists of the County of Wexford, where they settled in the neighbourhood of Roscarlan. On the Patent Rolls of 1346, David Furlong is mentioned as then a landed proprietor there ; it would seem indeed he was the mitred Abbot of the noble monastery of Dunbrody, whose remains, after a lapse of centuries, are still strikingly interesting. About his time a Carmelite House was founded and endowed at Hoartown, in the same County, by a Furlong. In the Parliament of 1585, Patrick Furlong was one of the Representatives of the borough of Wexford ; and at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, Mark Furlong, described as of Wexford, was one of the Commons. This Mark, it would seem, was the same gratefully named in the Declaration of Royal gratitude of 1662, for subsequent services 'beyond the seas.'

Besides this Lieutenant Joseph, James Furlong was a Quarter-Master in Lord Tyrconnel's Horse. Yet neither of the names appears in the Outlawries of 1691, which do mention David Furlong of Bannow, Nicholas of Kilcavan, Michael of Brown-castle, and Walter of Coole-Hall. The lands of the latter were in 1703 purchased from the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates by George Saville.

Ware, in his 'Writers of Ireland,' makes mention of a White Furlong, born in Wexford, a student in

Oxford, and subsequently a priest and author; while in later years Thomas Furlong of the same County was a poet, whose talents, out of Ireland, might have been encouraged into high repute. He was one of the principal translators engaged in that national compilation of Mr. Hardiman, "the Irish Minstrelsy,"—the songs of Carolan having been assigned for his translation. Dying in 1827, at the age of 33 years, he was buried at Drumcondra, near the monument of Francis Grose the Antiquarian.*

LIEUTENANT PATRICK HEHIR.

THE Sept of O'Hehir was in earliest time noticed as territorially located at Magh-Adhair, a district of Clare lying between Ennis and Tulla. In a battle fought in 1094, at Fenagh, in the County of Leitrim, between Roderic O'Connor with his adherents of the Siol-Murry, and the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which Roderic was victorious, Aulaffe O'Hehir was slain; while the Four Masters notice at 1099 the death of Donogh O'Hehir, as then Lord of Magh-Adhair. Soon after, however, this Sept were driven hence by the Macnamaras, westward to Hy-Cormaic, a tract lying between Slieve Callan and the town of Ennis.

The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1642, but the clause of Royal gratitude in the Act of

* D'Alton's County of Dublin, p. 247

Settlement includes Ensign Turlogh O'Hehir, described as of Balame in that County. Adherents, as this family were of the O'Briens, the present Army List, besides the above Lieutenant Patrick, presents Teigue O'Hehir, an Ensign in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's Regiment of Infantry; while, still following the fortunes of the dethroned Stuart under the O'Bryan guidance, Captain Hehir was one of those in Clare's Regiment of Dragoons, wounded at the battle of Lauffield village in 1747.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD BEDFORD.

THIS Officer was of Ardclough in the County of Wicklow, as was also Thomas Bedford an Ensign in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry, and a Dennis Bedford attainted at the same time, all of whom are described in the Inquisitions for their outlawry as of this locality.——The name is of record in the Irish Rolls of Chancery from Edward the First.

CORNET HUGH PERRY.

THIS name is not repeated on the Army List, nor does it at all appear on the Attainders. It is traced in the later records of Cork; as that of 'Pery' is from an earlier period in Limerick; where, in the middle of the last century, flourished the Right Honourable

Edmund Sexton Pery, by whose influence that City of the Sieges was, though not until the year 1760, declared by government to be no longer a fortress; and its walls were thereupon levelled, new approaches made to it, and a new bridge and spacious quays were constructed.

CORNET NICHOLAS ARCHIDEKIN.

THIS name is traceable in the Local and Family History of the Counties of Galway and Kilkenny, from a very early period, and subsequently in Cork. Alured, Prior of the House of Inistiogue, County of Kilkenny, assigned in 1218 to the Abbey of St. Thomas of Dublin, a moiety of the Churches of Kilcormack and Tullaghbarry, with which his house had been previously endowed by Stephen Archdekin, Knight; who on this occasion confirmed the transfer. In 1309, 'Maurice le Ercedekne' had livery of his estates in Ireland, a short time previous to which John le Ercedekne, Maurice le Ercedekne, Sylvester and William le Ercedekne were summoned, as 'Fideles' of Ireland, to the Scottish wars. And in 1435, John Archdekin, a citizen and merchant of Dublin, was permitted to sue out a 'quietus' from being thenceforth summoned on Juries. In 1585, Robert 'Archdeacon' was one of the Representatives of Ennistogue in Perrot's Parliament.—In King James's Charter of 1687, to Kilkenny, John Archdekin, merchant, was one of the

Aldermen ; John Archdekin, junior, merchant, Sheriff, and Peter Archdekin, Chamberlain. The aforesaid Alderman John was in 1689 elected by this body Mayor of their City.

Besides the above Nicholas, Redmond 'Archdeacon' was a Lieutenant in Lord Galway's Infantry. The former, according to the description on the Inquisition of Outlawry in 1691, was of the County of Cork, yet he is shown on record to have been seized of lands in Galway, which were the subject of a marriage settlement in 1699 ; while Redmond is styled on his Attainder as of Tristane, County of Galway. There were also attainted with them in 1691, James Archdeacon of Kilmosheer, Henry Archdeacon of the City of Cork, merchant, and John Archdeacon of Monks-town, in the same County, at which latter place the castle was erected by one of said John's progenitors.

CORNET THOMAS CLANCHY.

THE Mac Clanchys were a Sept of the Dal-Cassian stock, hereditary Brehons or Judges of Thomond, under the O'Bryans its Princes ; while another family of the name were Lords of Dartry and Rosclogher, in West Brefney (Leitrim). The Declaration of Royal gratitude in 1662, for 'services beyond the seas,' includes Captain Murtough Clanchy of Castlekeale, County of Clare ; while on this Army List, besides

Cornet Thomas, John 'Clancy' was a Lieutenant in the Royal Infantry.

The Attainders of 1691 name Murtough and James Clancy of Knocklane, Beetum Clancy of Corringer, and Boetius Clancy of Glancun, all in the County of Clare. At the Court of Chichester House in 1700, Connor Clancey claimed a freehold in a small estate of Lord Clare ;—allowed.

QUARTER-MASTER WILLIAM HAWFORD.

THIS surname, probably identical with Harford, is not found again on the List, nor at all on the Attainders. A family of the latter spelling existed in the County of Dublin in the last century.

QUARTER-MASTER EDMUND BOHILLY.

THE Milesian surname of O'Bohilly, O'Bohill, O'Boyle, is of early record, as well on the native annals as on the Rolls of the Irish Chancery. In 1099, Canlamrach O'Boyle was Bishop of Armagh, as was Cineath O'Boyle of Clogher in 1135. In 1301, during the vacancy of the See of Cashel, the King presented John O'Boghill to the Vicarage of Calveston, within that Diocese ; while in 1318 Dionysius O'Boghill sued out a patent for pardon and protection, and in 1597

* Rolls in Canc. Hib.

Niall O'Boyle was Bishop of Raphoe. Of the particular individual, however, here in commission, nothing has been ascertained, nor of his family.

QUARTER-MASTER JAMES O'DEA.

THIS Sept possessed the territory in the County of Clare now known as the Parish of Dysart, in the Barony of Inchiquin, and within it had many castles, of which some ruins still remain. Branches of the family had also settled in Cork and Tipperary. So early as 1151 the Four Masters record that when at Moinmore, a place which lies between Cork and the Blackwater, a battle was fought to establish the right to the sovereignty of Munster, (claimed as vested in the O'Brien succession), no less than nine of the Sept of O'Dea were slain. Again, in 1318 occurred the battle of Dysart-O'Dea, where Sir Robert de Clare was slain by Conor O'Dea, the warlike Prince of Cineal-Fermain,* a country of ancient Thomond in the County of Clare. In 1415, Dionysius O'Dea, precentor in the Cathedral of Limerick, sued out a licence to absent himself from his dignity for five years, and place himself in the schools of Oxford or Cambridge, receiving there, however, during that interval, the profits of his precentorship:† he was subse-

* Vallancey's Collect. Hib. vol. 1, p. 617.

† Rot. Pat. 2 Hen. 5, in Canc. Hib.

quently raised to the See of Ossory. Cornelius O'Dea died Bishop of Limerick in 1426, while another Cornelius O'Dea was the first Prelate appointed to the See of Killaloe by Henry VIII. in 1546 ; his predecessor, James O'Corren, having then resigned "for the sake of retirement and living private."* At the Court of Chichester House, John O'Dea was a claimant for a freehold in Clare, on Lord Clare's confiscations ;—allowed.

REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

COLONEL SIMON LUTTRELL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
Th Colonel.			

Lieut.-Colonel.			
Edward Moclare,			
Major.			
Oliver Grace.			
Charles Geoghegan.	Charles Lucas.	Adam Kennigs.	
Conn Geoghegan.	Christopher Quinn.	Thomas Bourke.	
Thomas Ducken-	Henry Morley.	Christopher Tyrrell.	
field.			
Sir Edward Tyrrell.		John Perkins.	

COLONEL SIMON LUTTRELL.

AN Inquisition taken in 1687 finds that Thomas Luttrell of Luttrellstown died about fourteen years pre-

* Ware's Bishops.

vious, seized of upwards of 2,500 acres in the County of Dublin, with the Rectories of Clonsillaigh, Dunabate, and Knockraddy, and that this Simon Luttrell was his son and heir; and as so much has been written of the Luttrell family, *ante*, p. 189, &c., the notices here shall be confined to him. When Tyrconnel repaired to Cork to receive King James on his landing, this Simon (who had previously, as before mentioned, *ante*, p. 61, been the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hon. Thomas Newcomen's Infantry), was appointed Governor of Dublin, with an adequate Garrison.* Such he continued to be when James made his entry into that City; and, in the Parliament convened there immediately after, he represented the County of Dublin. In June, 1690, when James heard that his rival was marching to confront him, he committed Dublin to the more especial charge of Colonel Simon Luttrell, intending himself to penetrate northwards to Dundalk, preserving the harvest of the County of Louth behind him.† After the defeat at the Boyne, when Berwick collected a body of the routed Army at Brazeel, near Swords, King James at his instance sent out from Dublin six troops of this Colonel's Dragoons, to cover the Duke's retreat into the City. He afterwards, when determined to fly from Ireland, ordered this Officer to march to Leixlip with all the forces in town, except two troops of his own Regiment of Horse, of which this Army

* Clarke's Mem. Jac. 2, v. 2, p. 378.

† D'Alton's Drogheda, v. 2, p. 316.

List affords no details, but which he kept to attend upon himself if necessitated to fly.* After the departure of his Sovereign, however, Colonel Simon, true to the interest of the self-exiled James, returned to Dublin, and did not retire from the trust which had been reposed in him, until dusk.† (A Narcissus Luttrell, it may be remarked, was about this time in King William's service,‡ while a Spottiswode Luttrell commanded an independent troop for James after the Boyne §) When the Irish party at Limerick, opposed to Tyrconnel, despatched their deputation to the King at St. Germain, Colonel Simon was associated therein, as before mentioned, p. 54.

He was attainted in 1691, as were also his wife, and Thomas Luttrell described as of Luttrellstown, and Robert Luttrell of Simonstown, County of Kildare. That wife, Katherine, became a widow before the sitting of the Court of Claims in 1700, where she preferred a memorial for her jointure off his estates in the Counties of Dublin and Kildare, which was allowed her; while his brother, Colonel Henry, claimed an estate tail therein; but his petition was postponed, as pending already before Parliament. Margaret Luttrell, spinster, also sought and was allowed a remainder for years in Meath lands of said Colonel Simon. By the Articles of Limerick it was

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 402.

† O'Callaghan's *Excid. Mac.* p. 358.

‡ Rawdon Papers, p. 419.

§ Singer's Correspondence, v. 2, p. 514.

agreed that this Simon Luttrell, together with Maurice Eustace of Yeomanstown, and — Chevers of Mayestown, commonly called 'Viscount Leinster,' (who are stated then to belong to the Regiments in the garrisons and quarters of the Irish Army beyond the seas, sent thither upon the affairs of their respective Regiments, or of the Army in general), should have the benefit thereof, provided they returned within eight months, submitted to King William's government, and took the oath of allegiance.* Simon did not, however, avail himself of this proffered amnesty; but, remaining in France, became there Colonel of the 'Queen's Regiment of Guards,' of which Francis Wauchop was Lieutenant-Colonel, and James O'Brien Major.† He died in September, 1698, as recorded on his monument in the Chapel of the Irish College at Paris, and left no issue to represent him.‡ O'Connor commemorates him as an Officer of great integrity, who followed faithfully the fortune of King James, and forfeited his estates in that cause. The same historian says that at the battle of Marsiglia, in 1693, his Lieutenant-Colonel, at the head of 2,600 Irishmen, was posted in the centre of Catinat's line, and that in assuring this victory, these Irish had a principal share; their leader, Wauchop, however, fell on the field.§

* Harleian MSS. v. 7, p. 490.

† Fitzgerald's Limerick, v. 2, p. 374.

‡ O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 203.

§ O'Connor's Military Memoirs, v. 1, pp. 219, 222.

In 1696, Colonel Simon Luttrell's glebe land was granted to Walter Delamer in trust,* while several inappropriate Rectories and Tithes, of which he had been seized, were granted by the Commissioners to the Trustees for augmenting poor livings, &c.; and at Chichester House in 1700, many claims were preferred and some allowed affecting his lands in the Counties of Dublin, Kildare, and Meath, and his house property in Dublin City.

MAJOR EDWARD MOCLARE.

THE Moclare were a family very widely spread over Tipperary in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It does not appear, however, of what County this Major was a native; while in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry John Moclare was a Captain, and James Moclare an Ensign. The Attainders of 1691 present the names of James Moclare, Knight, of Dublin; and a Jeffry 'Mockler' was the forfeiting occupant of lands in the Barony of Tulla, County of Clare, which were claimed in 1703, and allowed to be the estate in fee of Sir Arthur Gore, then a minor.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DUCKENFIELD.

THIS Officer is described in the Inquisition of Attainder as of Longwood, County of Meath; as is also

* Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc. v. 10, p. 260.

a Loftus Duckenfield who was attainted at the same time. The name no otherwise occurs on this Army List, or in the Attainders. Captain Thomas appears to have been the son of Colonel William Duckenfield, by Elinor, daughter of Sir Dudley Loftus of Killyan, who after his decease married Sir Edward Tyrrell of Lynn, the next Captain in this Regiment. The early ancestry of this family is to be traced in Cheshire, where it enjoyed the honor of a Baronetcy.

CAPTAIN SIR EDWARD TYRRELL.

HUGH De Lacy, the great Palatine of Meath, in his settlement of that 'Kingdom,' as it was then yet designated, gave Castleknock and its lands accounted therein to his namesake Hugh Tyrrell, whose descendants were hence long after styled Barons of Castleknock. In 1302, Gerald Tyrrell and Richard Tyrrell were two of the 'Fideles' of Ireland, whose military services were sought by King Edward for the war in Scotland. When, in fifteen years after, Edward Bruce led his rash invasion into Ireland, in his southward march he encamped before Castleknock, and took the Baron and his Lady prisoners, until soon after ransomed.* The last Lord of this ancient line was Hugh Tyrrell, in 1485; and, on his death without issue male, the inheritance passed to Christopher

* D'Alton's Hist. Dub. p. 557.

Barnewall and John Burnell, who had, respectively married the daughters and co-heiresses of the Chief.

During Tyrone's rebellion in 1597, a Captain Tyrrell was sent into Leinster by the 'insurgents,' with a troop of five hundred men to excite disaffection in that Province; "a son of Lord Trimleston was detached with 1,000 men to attack him and his party; but the experience and address of the rebel leader supplied the deficiency of his numbers, he gave the royalists a total defeat, and sent their young commander a prisoner to O'Neill.* In 1600, the same Tyrrell it would seem was an active adherent of Desmond in the Munster war. He it was who defended the Castle of Cape Clear, and consequently, in the Instruction given for the prosecution of the war in Munster, 'Tyrrel' is mentioned as one of the 'capital rebels' whom his Lordship (the President) must lose no exertion to take, alive or dead. A Funeral Entry of 1636, in the Office of Arms, records the death of Edward Tyrrell of Caverstown, County of Westmeath, (second son of Edward Tyrrell of do., eldest son and heir of Richard Tyrrell of same place); adding that he married Honora, daughter of John Tyrrell of Clonmoyle in said County, by whom he had three sons; Richard, as yet unmarried, and two others who died so; that said Edward took to his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Eustace of Clongowes Wood, by whom he had a daughter—dead. His third wife was Amy, daughter of Richard Sutton

* Leland's Ireland, vol. 2, p. 354.

of Richardstown, County of Kildare ; by whom he had one son James. Said first-mentioned Edward Tyrrell died 11th May, 1636, and was buried at Castlelost, County of Westmeath. The Attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Henry Tyrrell of Killussy, County of Kildare ; Peter Tyrrell of Athboy, merchant ; and Thomas Tyrrell of do., with many others of the name in Westmeath.* In the same year Colonel Monk, afterwards celebrated as the Duke of Albemarle, took Castleknock and put many of the garrison to the sword ; but in November, 1647, Owen Roe O'Neill retook this old fortress from the Republicans. In this latter year, Thomas Tyrrell of Kilbride was of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny ; he was therefore, in Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate ; but, by the Act of Explanation in 1665, was restored to his seat and three thousand acres.

In particular reference to this Captain Sir Edward Tyrrel, the Earl of Clarendon, writing to the Earl of Rochester, says, "On Saturday last in the evening, one Mr. Edward Tyrrell of the County of Meath brought me the King's letter for creating him a Baronet. He is a very old man, and it were to be wished His Majesty had good accounts of men before he conferred marks of honor upon them, which he

* On the Westmeath Forfeitures of this Civil war and the several patentees thereof, the Book of Survey and Distribution in that County has been recently copied, compared, and *printed*, to the extent of 126 folios, beautifully executed by John Charles Lyons, Esq. of Ladiston, a Deputy Lieutenant there.

may very easily have if he pleaseth, and still do what he has a mind to. This gentleman's father was a lawyer and a Roman Catholic ; what religion he was of in the time of the Usurper nobody can tell, but he was employed by them to make a Survey of the County of Meath, which he did most exactly ; therein discovering all the secrets with which he was entrusted. His estate was very small. *This gentleman has much improved it, as he says that he bought of new title from soldiers, adventurers, and '49' interest, to the value of about £700 per annum ; of which it is said he owes £5,000, and is incumbered with variety of lawsuits.....He is of any or no religion, sometimes a Roman Catholic, sometimes a Protestant.*"* In the Parliament of 1689, this individual sat as one of the Representatives for the Borough of Belturbet, and there appear of his name, and possibly kindred, on this Army List, John Tyrrell, a Captain in the King's Own Foot ; Walter Tyrrell in Fitz-James's ; and Simon 'Turrill,' a Lieutenant in Colonel Robert Clifford's Dragoons. On the 7th of April, 1690, King James, 'reposing great trust and confidence in the honesty and diligence, care and circumspection of our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward Tyrrell,' appointed him supervisor of the Counties of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry ; with powers to prevent or punish frauds, neglects, and misdemeanours there ; " to preserve our woods, houses, and parks, and to view our fortifications within the

* Singer's Corresp. of Lord Clarendon, &c., v. 1, p. 383.

same, and execute all necessary repairs.”* In the King's ecclesiastical appointments of 4th June, 1690, Doctor Philip Tyrrell was one of those whom His Majesty presented to the Rectories of Lynn and Moylesker in the County of Westmeath; while Doctor John Tyrrell was at the same time presented to those of Kilmetsan and Galtoon, and another John Tyrrel to the Rectory of Rathconnel, all in said County.† It may be observed that amongst the Roman Catholic Prelates, whom King James immediately after his accession recommended to the protection of the Earl of Clarendon, were Doctor Patrick Tyrrell, R.C. Bishop of Clogher and Kilmore, with Doctor Dominick Maguire, the R.C. Primate of Armagh, and the other Irish Roman Catholic Prelates. The first Doctor Tyrrell was Secretary to Lord Tyrconnel, and amongst papers of his that were taken by King William's party, was that Lord's ‘occult onomatographie,’ to which was a key on a separate sheet, in which Ireland was designated Barbadoes, &c.‡

There were of this name attainted in 1691, the above Captain Edward of Longwood, Baronet, with nine of the name in the County of Westmeath, and three in other parts of the country.§ At the Court of

* Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc. v. 10, p. 148.

† De Burgo, Hib. Dom. p. 20.

‡ Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS. p. 183.

§ Hitherto the ‘Illustrations’ in this Work have been extended to details, which it is thought prudent henceforth to abridge as above. In cases, where no particular interest has been evinced, they might be only irksome to the public at large.

Claims, Gabriel Tyrrell claimed an estate tail especial in County of Westmeath lands forfeited by Francis Tyrrell, but his petition was dismissed ; as was also a claim of Richard Tyrrel for a remainder of 41 years leasehold, in the lands forfeited by Sir Edward Tyrrell. The witness to this conveyance was Thomas Duckenfield, probably the preceding Captain. The daughter of this Sir Edward was a Protestant, and, marrying Sir John Edgeworth, another Protestant, Longwood passed into the latter family, in which it remained unaffected by the penal laws.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES LUCAS.

THIS Officer seems to have been akin to another Charles Lucas, the nephew of Sir Charles Lucas who was shot in 1648, by the Parliament army, on the surrender of Colchester. This nephew was ennobled by the title of Lord Lucas, had a pension of £500 *per ann.* on the Establishment of 1687-8, and was, by warrant of the Lords assembled at Guildhall, December 11th, 1688, the day before James the Second fled from the palace of Whitehall, appointed Constable of the Tower of London. In 1661, Edward Lucas, who seems to have been of the Monaghan lineage, was appointed a Sub-Commissioner for putting in execution the King's Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland ; while in later years flourished in Ireland a namesake of the Lieutenant, the well-known Dr. Charles Lucas,

commemorated by a fine marble statue in the Royal Exchange, now the Town-hall of Dublin.

LIEUTENANT HENRY MORLEY,
CORNET ADAM KENNINGS,
CORNET JOHN PERKINS.

NONE of these names is repeated on the Army List, nor noted in the Outlawries of 1691. A family of the 'Morleys' had been settled at Feltrim, in the County of Dublin; and in the minutes of the Courts-martial held by the Usurping Power in 1651, &c., appears the name of Humphrey Morley, tried at Naas on the 27th October, 1652.—A family of the name of Perkins was about the same time settled at Athboy.

REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

COLONEL ROBERT CLIFFORD'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.			
Alexander McKensie	Constantine O'Connor.		
Lieut.-Col.			
Connell Ferrall.	Carberry Bryan.	Christopher Ferrall.	Daniel Griffin.
Henry Crofton.	Myles M'Dermott.	John Crofton,	
Terence Coghlan.	Robert Cusack.		
Miles D'Alton.	Simon Terrill.	William Smith.	
James Fitzgerald.	William Clifford.	Henry Clifford.	
Simon Wyer.			
John Mackewy.	Thomas Burton.	Christopher Fitzgerald.	

COLONEL ROBERT CLIFFORD.

THE name of De Clifford is traced on Irish records from the time of Henry the Third. In 1227, Simon Clifford granted an annuity of forty shillings (no very small sum at the time) to the Abbey which he had refounded at Durrow, in the King's County. The religious house which previously existed there had been dilapidated by Sir Hugh de Lacy, as before mentioned, in 1175. In 1282, William de Clifford was Bishop of Emly ; and in 1374, Sir Thomas Clifford was summoned to a Parliament held in Dublin. In 1597, Sir Conyers Clifford was governor of Connaught; and in 1600, Sir Alexander Clifford had the command of 150 men in the Munster war. Story, in his *Impartial History*, alluding to the movements of King William's army, relates that on the 31st December, 1690, three Regiments of the Irish, coming down to the Shannon at the Connaught side near Lanesborough, "Colonel Clifford and the other Irish officers drank healths over to our men, and those on our side returned the compliment." In May, 1691, says the same historian, Captain Johnston, at the head of 100 men, surprised near Ballinamona in the King's County two troops of Clifford's Dragoons and a party of Lord Merrión's Horse. In three months after, at the time of the death of Tyrconnel, as Harris suggests,* the Irish began to be jealous of Brigadier Clifford, (as in truth they had some reason) but, in consequence of

* Life of King Will. 3, p. 337.

the disunion among the principal officers, he was continued in the command of 1,500 horse to guard the passes of the Shannon ; and in confirmation of the justice of that jealousy, the writer adds that "when the besiegers had finished a bridge into the island of Limerick, and Colonel Matthews' (Williamite) Dragoons began to pass over it, Brigadier Clifford was posted near the place of passage with four Regiments of Dragoons, who did not seem very forward, though they marched down on foot and pretended to give opposition.....He was of the moderate party who were inclined to put an end to the war."* Colonel O'Kelly, in reference to this inertness, states circumstances which clearly establish that Clifford, if innocent of treachery, was at least guilty of unpardonable neglect.† "He (says the Colonel) was an Irishman by birth, his grandfather being of a noble family in England who came to Ireland in Queen Elizabeth's days ; he professed the Roman Catholic religion ; was vain, of shallow parts, of no great conduct ; and, though it cannot be positively averred he was a traitor, yet it was not prudent in Sarsfield to entrust him with such a post, as he knew him to be a creature of Tyrconnel's, to be malcontent, and very unfortunate in all his undertakings ; and Sarsfield was earnestly desired, on the morning before that fatal night, by O'Kelly himself (as the Colonel relies), for whose opinion he always seemed to have a great value, either to come

* Life of King Will. 3, p. 346.

† *Excid. Mac.* p. 151, &c.

in person from Limerick to command at those passes, or, if he could not come himself, to send Wauchop thither ; otherwise that the enemy would come over and besiege the town on both sides ; but there was some fatality in the matter."

The Earl of Westmeath (whose Regiment of Infantry is hereafter alluded to), writing to Harris, the compiler of the Life of William the Third, on 22nd August, 1749, further confirms by his experience Clifford's great neglect:—"This Brigadier commanded where the bridge was laid over, and by a very great neglect he made no opposition to it. He was for that neglect confined in the Castle [of Limerick], and I believe, if the Articles were not made, he must of course be condemned by a Court Martial. I had a Regiment of Horse, and we were encamped on a mountain within three miles of the bridge, and the body consisted of 3,000 horse commanded by General Sheldon ; and, on his hearing an account of Ginkle's having laid a bridge over the Shannon, and that a great number both of Horse and Foot had passed it, he marched with the Horse to Sixmilebridge, which we passed, and marched the next day to Clare, where we remained till we made Articles."*——After the Capitulation, Clifford was particularly active in endeavouring to bring over the Irish soldiers to the English service,† and his own Regiment is represented as having exhibited the most numerous defections to

* *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 481.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 188.

the new interest. His Attainder bears date 11th May, 1691, and he is thereon described as Robert Clifford of Dublin, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER MAC
KENZIE.

NOTHING has been ascertained of this evidently Scotch officer, though information has been sought from the Baronet of Coul, in Rosshire, of whose ancestry it is conjectured he was.

CAPTAIN CONNELL FERRALL.

THE Principality of this illustrious Irish Sept was Annaly, covering a large portion of the present County of Longford ; and, from the earliest use of surnames in Ireland, the achievements, succession, and obits of their Tanists or Captains, the many religious houses they founded, and the castles they erected, are recorded in the native annals. They have been Bishops and Abbots of the highest rank, and, although located on the debateable borders of the Pale, have intermarried with the noblest houses of the English Settlers. The Four Masters relate that Gildas O'Ferral, leader of the Annaly Sept, Chief Arbitrator of Ireland, died in 1141 at an advanced age. In 1203, Amalgaid O'Ferral, then Abbot of Derry, was elected

Abbot of Iona. Later in this century the O'Ferrals founded Abbey-shrule for Cistercian monks, and the friary of Ballynasaggard for Franciscans : both establishments being in the present County of Longford. In 1299, Florence O'Ferral died Bishop of Emly, and 'left behind him a great reputation for his alms-deeds, hospitality, and other good works.* In 1314, Geoffrey O'Ferral of 'Montravy' was summoned by King Edward to the Scottish war. In 1347, Owen O'Ferral succeeded to the See of Ardagh, as did Charles O'Ferral in 1373. In 1400, the noble Dominican Friary of Longford was founded by the Chief, in which Cornelius O'Ferral, who died Bishop of Ardagh in 1424, was buried. In 1486, William O'Ferrall, himself the Dynast of Annaly, was Bishop of Ardagh, and continued to discharge the double duties of the prelacy and the Chiefry.† In 1541, Richard O'Ferrall, Abbot of Larha and Dynast of Annaly, had a similar charge of the Diocese of Ardagh. In 1565, Sir Henry Sidney first erected 'Annaly of the O'Ferralls' into the Shire of Longford. In 1583, Lysach O'Ferral, a conformist, obtained the See of Ardagh from Queen Elizabeth ; and in 1587, Thady O'Ferral was Bishop of Clonfert. Two years previously, in Perrot's Parliament, the sept was represented by the Captains of two diverging lines ; viz. William, son of Donal, son of Cormac O'Ferrall ; and Fachtna, son of Bryan, son of Roderic, son of Cathal O'Ferrall ; yet

* Ware's Bishops, p. 271.

† Idem, p. 254.

both their territories were soon after included in the plantation scheme of James the First, and an enquiry was directed to ascertain the extent of their estates. This measure almost wholly cast the Sept out of their old territory ; and in 1610, by the marriage of Amy, daughter of Cormac O'Ferral, with Captain George Lane, a portion passed to that family, the grandson of which marriage was the first Viscount Lanesborough.

The Attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Gerald O' ' Farrel,' of Kill, Clerk ; Dionysius Ferrel, of Kildrought, County of Kildare ; and Nicholas Farrel of Kill, merchant. Amongst the Confederate Catholics who were assembled at Kilkenny in 1647, were Donel O'Ferrall of Enniscorthy, Fergus O'Ferrall of Bleamclogher, and Francis O'Ferrall of Moate.—Colonel Richard O'Ferrall was then a distinguished officer in the service of Owen Roe O'Neill. The Declaration of Royal gratitude, for services beyond the seas, includes Captain Gerald Ferrall, Ensign John Ferrall, Colonel Lewis O'Ferrall, Sir Connell Ferrall of Tirlickin, County of Longford (who seems to be identical with the above Captain Connell), with Charles Ferrall, and Francis Ferrall of Mornin in the same County. Besides the above Captain Connell Ferrall, there are on this Army List Fergus Farrell a Captain in Colonel Richard Nugent's Infantry, and Gerald Farrell a Lieutenant, and Fergus Farrell an Ensign in Colonel Oliver O'Gara's (late Colonel Iriell Farrell's). In the Parliament of 1689, Roger and Robert Ferrall were the Representatives of the County of Longford, as was another Roger Ferrall one of

those for Lanesborough. The above Captain Connell (or more correctly, it would seem, Sir Connell Ferrall) was early advanced to be a Lieutenant-Colonel; and he, as Mackenzie relates, was in 1688 ordered out from Boyle, with the Dartry Irish to the number of four or five hundred, to oppose the Enniskilleners. He was afterwards killed at the siege of Derry, as was also a Captain Ferrall.*

The Attainders of 1691 present the names of eight of the Sept in the County of Longford, and one in each of the Counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, Tyrone, and the City of Dublin; and at Chichester House many claims were made as attaching on the Longford estates of O'Ferralls; they are, however, too numerous to detail here. On the 10th of July, 1703, the Duke of Marlbro' wrote to the Duke of Ormond, in regard to an officer of this name, "I give your Grace this trouble at the request of my old acquaintance Brigadier 'Offarel;' though falling now under your Grace's government, I cannot but recommend him to your protection; and pray that as he may have occasion to apply himself to your Grace, you will please to afford him your favourable countenance, as well on account of his own merit as for the sake of your Grace's, &c. &c. MARLBRO'.† Diana, daughter of this Brigadier, married Francis, afterwards created Earl of Effingham, from which union this noble house has sprung.

* Mac Kenzie's *Siege of Derry*, p. 17.

† Murray's *Marlborough Despatches*, v. 1, p. 136.

The notice of this Sept cannot be closed without expressing a regret, that the compiler has in vain sought the free inspection of a 'Diary' of the above Brigadier, where it is known to exist.

CAPTAIN HENRY CROFTON.

IN 1606, Edward Crofton had a grant from the Crown of several rectories, vicarages, priories, tithes, and lands in the Counties of Sligo and Roscommon. He is described in the patent as Edward, "son of John Crofton of Connaught." His grandson and namesake, Edward Crofton of Moate, was created a Baronet, and married Mary, daughter of the justly venerated Sir James Ware. The above Captain Henry Crofton was Sheriff of the County of Sligo in 1687, and one of its Representatives in the Parliament of 1689. He was attainted in 1691, and from him is lineally descended the present Sir Malby Crofton, Baronet, who represents the elder branch of this family in Ireland. Another Henry Crofton was Captain in the Earl of Clanricarde's Infantry, and seems to have been the Captain Henry adjudged within the Articles of Limerick. The Attainders of 1691, besides this Captain Henry, name John Crofton, described as of Ruppagh, County of Mayo.

CAPTAIN TERENCE COGHLAN.

THE Sept of Mac Coghlan was one of those eligible to the dignity of Kings of Leinster, and at a very remote period was possessed of Dealbhna Eathra, the present Barony of Garrycastle in the King's County. The ruins of seven castles in that County attest their former importance there. In 1134, say the Four Masters, died Aodh (Hugh), grandson of Loughlin Mac 'Cochlan,' Lord of Dealbhna Eathra, as did Randall Mac Coghlan the Chief in 1187, and Murrough Mac Coghlan in 1199. In 1213, Melaghlin Mac Coghlan, 'Prince of Dealbhna,' died on pilgrimage at the Abbey of Kilbeggan. In 1386, Conor Mac Coghlan died the Chief. John Mac Coughlan was Bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1427. In 1520, died Turlough, son of Phelim Mac Coghlan, the Lord of Delvin, by whom the Castles of Feadan and Kincora were erected. In the following year the Masters record a 'dividing of Delvin, by the authority of Melaghlin and O'Carroll, between Ferdoragh, the son of the last Mac Coghlan, and his relative Cormac;' and, on the death of this Ferdoragh in 1535, 'Phelim, son of Meyler Mac Coghlan, took his place.' Cormac, the tanist of a moiety, died in the preceding year, and in his line the Chieftaincy appears to have been recognised; at least, on the convening of the Irish Septs in Perrot's Parliament, this was represented by John, son of Art, son of Cormac Mac Coghlan. In December, 1641, the Marquis of Clanricarde accused the

O'Mulloys, Coghlan, Geoghegans, &c., of passing out of the King's County and preying over that of Galway. In the following year, however, he made especial mention of Terence Coghlan, then proprietor of Kilcolgan in the former County, as 'a person of great worth and ability,'—'whom himself confidentially employed ;'.....' a gentleman of very good parts and ability, and of a disposition and integrity suitable thereto.' The Outlawries of 1642 include John Coghlan of Wicklow, Dermot Mac-Teigue Coghlan of Long Island, County of Cork ; and Donough Mac-Teigue O'Coghlan of do. In the Assembly of Confederate Catholics (1647), the Reverend Charles Coghlan was an active member ; he was Vicar-General of the Diocese of Leighlin ; while John and *Terence* Coghlan were of the Commons in that meeting. The latter individual appears identical with this Captain, who also sat in the Parliament of 1689 as Representative for the Borough of Banagher. The Royal Declaration of gratitude, embodied in the Act of Settlement for 'services beyond the seas,' includes Lieutenants Simon Coghlan and Francis Coghlan of Belclare ; while the Act of Explanation, three years afterwards, restored the latter, described as Francis Coghlan of Kilcolgan, King's County, to his family mansion and 2,000 acres, with a saving for Dame Mary, widow of the above Terence, in lieu of her jointure.

On this Army List, besides Captain Terence, John 'Mc Coghlan' was a Captain in Lord Galway's

Infantry, and Cornelius Coghlan a Lieutenant. In Colonel Heward Oxburgh's, John Coghlan was a Captain, and Edmund Coghlan an Ensign.—In King James's Parliament, Captain Terence and another Terence Coghlan, probably his son, represented Banagher ; and Joseph Coghlan was one of the Members for Trinity College, Dublin ; but, according to Dr. King, this latter having been a Protestant, would not sit out the Acts of Attainder there passed. The Attainders of 1691 include Captain Terence Coghlan, four others of the County of Cork, two of the King's County, one of the Queen's County, and one of Limerick. Sundry claims were made at Chichester House as affecting their confiscations, and some were allowed.

In 1704, a private Act was passed to prevent the disinheriting of Captain Garret Coghlan, and another in 1706 for the relief of Captain James Coghlan and Felix Coghlan, the surviving Protestant sons of John Coghlan, Esq., they having petitioned for such relief in regard to some defects in the Act of 1704. In 1746, Quarter-Master Coghlan was one of the prisoners taken on board the Bourbon by Commodore Knowles.*

It is said that the last Representative of note of this ancient family was Thomas Mac Coghlan, who was one of the Members for Banagher in the Irish Parliament, and died in 1790. In the year 1828, however, died in London Lieutenant-Colonel Edmond Coghlan, who had been Governor of Chester ; and his

* Gent. Mag. vol. 16, p. 145.

obituary states him to have been second son of the late Mr. *James Coghlan* of Cloghan in the King's County, by Miss *Hearne* of Hearnbrook, County of Galway. The notice adds that a remnant of about £7,000 *per ann.* of the family property is now vested in the Honorable *Frederic Ponsonby*, to whom it came in the maternal line of inheritance. This Officer, (Lieutenant-Colonel *Edmund*) was buried in St. James's Church, his only son and his brother Colonel *Andrew Coghlan* being the chief mourners, and a number of the Members of the United Service Club attending the obsequies. In six years after, died at Brighton Lieutenant-General *Roger Coghlan*, who commenced his career in the Connaught Rangers in 1779; he accompanied that Regiment to Jamaica, and was afterwards in the 60th at Nova Scotia; then in the 66th, in the 134th, and the 82nd; on which last occasion he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1796, and in 1819 the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPTAIN MILES D'ALTON.

THE tradition of the introduction of this family from France to Ireland, as preserved in the Office of Arms, records *Walter D'Alton* to have been its founder; that he secretly married a daughter of *Louis*, King of France, and, having thereby incurred this Monarch's displeasure, fled to England, whence he passed with *Henry the Second* on the invasion of Ireland. He

early acquired possessions in the Western portion of Meath, where he and his descendants founded religious houses and erected castles.

In 1328, the English forces, including the D'Altons (who from the time of their settling in Western Meath were the chief bulwark of the Pale in that direction), sustained a dreadful defeat near Mullingar; when, according to the Four Masters, 3,500 of their army, 'together with the D'Altons,' were slain. At the siege of Calais in 1346, under the gallant English King, Robert D'Alton was one of his Knights; while in the Parliament of Westminster, in 1376, William D'Alton sat as one of the Representatives of the County of Cork.* The district, however, where the name was first planted, witnessed its extension so widely, that, when in the time of Henry the Eighth, (1545) the western portion of Meath was separated and erected into a distinct County by the title of Westmeath, a very large tract especially described as 'the D'Alton's Country' was, with that *alias*, constituted the Barony of Rathconrath. The D'Alton had previously ranked as a Palatine Baron thereof, under an early grant of that dignity from Hugh De Lacy; and he and his descendants adopted the *fleur-de-lis* on 'their' armorials, as in right of the daughter of Louis. Throughout the centuries of this their residence in Ireland, they supported their rank and influence by alliances not only with the noble native families, but likewise with the most illustrious of Anglo-Norman descent; while in the progress of time

* Leland's Ireland, v. 1, p. 386. 385.

members of the House branched into the Counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary.

A Funeral Entry in the Office of Arms, Dublin, records the death in July, 1636, of John D'Alton of Dundonell, County of Westmeath, son and heir of Hubert D'Alton, eldest son of Henry D'Alton, eldest son of Edmund, eldest son of Henry, eldest son of John, (all of Dundonell) eldest son of Pierce D'Alton of Ballymore in said County, whose death, as son of an elder Pierce, is attributed to the plague of 1467. The first named John had married Elinor, daughter of Gerald Dillon of Portlick in said County, by whom he had five sons; 1st. Garret, married to Margaret Plunket of Loughcrew, County of Meath; 2nd. Richard; 3rd. Robert; 4th. James;* 5th. Thomas, unmarried. Said John, the defunct, was buried in Churchtown. None of this name appear on the Outlawries of 1642, but many fell in the contests that immediately preceded, and estates were then forfeited in Westmeath by Oliver, Nicholas, Richard, Garret, Henry, Edmund, John, Geoffry, Walter, Theobald, and James Dalton, respectively. In 1662, Lieutenant Alexander D'Alton received the Royal thanks in the Act of Settlement.

Besides this Myles, there are on the Army List

* It may be permitted to remark that this James, the fourth son of John D'Alton of Dundonell, married Mary or Margaret Purdon, and was the great grandfather of the compiler of the present volume. This single entry therefore suggests a retrospective pedigree of eleven generations for one, who is now the *only* D'Alton inheriting a fee-simple estate in the old barony.

Walter D'Alton, (who appears to have been of the family of Kildallon) a Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Infantry. In Colonel Henry Dillon's, two John D'Altons were Captains, Richard a Lieutenant, and a third John an Ensign. In Colonel John Grace's, Walter 'Daton' and John D'Alton were Lieutenants; and in Sir Michael Creagh's, Richard D'Alton was a Captain. One of these Officers, a Captain D'Alton, was taken prisoner at the siege of Athlone.* The Attainders of 1691 include the above Captain Myles 'of Grangebegg, County of Westmeath,' with seventeen others of the name in Westmeath, three in Wexford, three in Kilkenny, and one in Dublin. Of these outlaws, Christopher D'Alton of Miltown, Major John D'Alton of Doneele, and William his son, with Edward D'Alton of Cleg, County of Wexford, were adjudged within the Articles. At the Court of Claims, James D'Alton, then a minor, by Walter Delamer, his guardian, claimed an estate in fee in lands forfeited by Garret D'Alton. Elizabeth D'Alton, widow, claimed dower off Doneele, forfeited by Major John D'Alton; Richard and Mary D'Alton, minors, by Bryan Kelly their *prochain ami*, claimed a mortgage affecting County of Roscommon estates, (including Lough-Glynn, &c.,) of Richard D'Alton; John Adams claimed an estate in fee in the lands of Irishtown and Raheenquin forfeited by — D'Alton; but his petition was disallowed.

In 1725, Thomas D'Alton was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, in five years after

* Story's Impartial History, part 2, p.108.

which he died. Captain 'Daton' was one of those in Rothe's Regiment wounded in 1747, at the battle of Lauffield, near Maestricht. Other members of the family were distinguished in the services of foreign states, and created Counts of the Holy Roman Empire ; as Count Richard D'Alton, the too memorable agent of the Emperor Joseph in the oppressions of Brabant ; and Major-General James D'Alton, Governor of Gratz, from which he removed to Brussels. Christopher D'Alton of Grenanstown was Chamberlain and Colonel of the Guards to His Electoral Highness of Saxony, and died at Richmond near Dublin, in 1793.* Edward D'Alton brother of said Christopher, was Chamberlain and Major-General in the service of the Emperor of Austria. He was killed in the trenches at Dunkirk, when in 1793 that town was besieged by the Duke of York.

CAPTAIN SIMON WYER.

HE was attainted in 1691, as of Lea, Queen's County ; James Wyer of Kilbeggan was then also outlawed.

CAPTAIN JOHN MACKEWY.

THIS name does not otherwise occur in the Army List, or at all on the Attainders.

Hib. v. 2, p. 320.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS BURTON.

NEITHER is this name repeated on the Army List, nor is it at all on the Attainders. Robert Burton was Constable of Castle Mac-Kinnegan, County of Wicklow, in 1309 ; soon after which William de Burton was one of the Remembrancers of the Irish Exchequer. —A Lieutenant-Colonel 'Burston' was the Irish Engineer when Ballymore was besieged by de Ginckle; and on his death, he having been slain in the defence, the garrison surrendered at discretion.*

QUARTER-MASTER DANIEL GRIFFIN.

A NATIVE Sept of the O'Griffin is traceable in the Annals of Ireland, while it would appear that the same name, without the Milesian prefix, came early from Pembrokeshire into this country.

In 1199, Daniel O'Griffin died Abbot of the Abbey of Canons Regular of Roscommon. Matthew Fitz-Griffin was summoned hence in 1220 to the war in Brittany, and in 1257, say the Four Masters, Mac Griffin, an illustrious Knight, was taken prisoner by O'Donnell's people. In 1375, O'Molroney O'Griffin, having made his submission to the English government as Captain of his Sept, he and his three brothers obtained liberty to use the English law ; about which time Matthew 'Mac Griffin' founded a Priory for

* O'Callaghan's Excid. Mac. p. 419.

Canons Regular of St. Augustine at Tullylesk in the County of Cork, which was afterwards united to that of Kells (Kenlis) in the County of Kilkenny.* In 1398, John Griffin was appointed Bishop of Ossory, as was Michael Griffin to be Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer in 1446. In 1601, Dermot O'Griffien' was one of the Irish who fled to Spain after the result of the Munster war.† In 1643, Walter Griffin, described as of Hacketstown, County of Wicklow, was attainted.—The name of this Quarter-Master does not appear upon the Attainders of 1691, but only Murtoogh Griffin, described as 'of Dublin,' and George and Thomas Griffin of Knocksymon, County of Westmeath ; while in Ulster, Hugo 'O'Gribbin' of Killegneen, Henry O'Gribbin of Glenbuck, and Richard O'Gribbin of Clogher, all in the County of Antrim, were outlawed.

A Lord Griffin, it may be here observed, followed the fortunes of James the Second through all his wanderings ; and at the time of the Revolution maintained personal fidelity to the unfortunate Exile. "He had been Lieutenant-General of that Regiment of his Guards, which bore the name of the Coldstream. Coming over from France in the Pretender's interest, he was captured in the Salisbury by Sir George Byng in 1708, and was tried and condemned to be beheaded ; but Queen Anne, well knowing the adherence of the old Jacobite to her father, could not

* Archdall's Mon. Hib. p. 80.

† Pacata Hibernia. p. 426.

be prevailed upon to sign the death-warrant, and he was thus regularly respited every month, until his death in the Tower in 1710."^{*}

REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

COLONEL FRANCIS CARROLL'S, FORMERLY COLONEL THOMAS TRANT'S, FORMERLY SIR JAMES COTTER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Cornets.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters.</i>
The Colonel.	Piers Power.	Arthur Hide.	Richard Barry.
.....	Stephen Galway.	James Connell.	David Moskell.
Lieut. Colonel.			
Terence Carroll,			
Major.			
John Taylor.	John Kirwan.	Dominick Lynch.	Stephen Lawless.
Edward Rice.	John Lacy.	William Bourke.	Kenedy Mc Kenedy.
Peter Lavallen.	Matthew Lavallen.	Patrick Stanton.	Patrick Stanton.
Arthur Galway.	Nicholas Barry.	William Collins.	John Fennell.
Sir Thomas Crosby. Thomas Lycett.			
John Winnetts.	Charles Geoghegan.	Robert Goold.	Edward Shewell.
John Barry.	George Moore.	Teigue O'Lyne.	Dermot Donworth.
Jasper Grant.	James Barry.	Henry Wilse.	William Baker.
Henry Coppinger.	James Coppinger.	John Fitzgerald.	Thomas Dynneen.

COLONEL FRANCIS CARROLL.

THE Officers who commanded this Regiment previous to Colonel Carroll were, Colonel Thomas Trant, of

* Miss Strickland's *Queens of England*, v. 12, p. 214.

whom hereafter ; and Colonel Sir James Cotter, the lineal ancestor of Sir James Laurence Cotter of Rockforest, County of Cork, Baronet.

The chief notices of this ancient Irish Sept have been collected at 'Captain James Carroll,' of Lord Dongan's Dragoons. It but remains to observe, that the Colonel here brought forward was previously Lieutenant-Colonel of that Lord's Dragoons. In the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum, are some papers which appear to have been rough drafts of King James's correspondence with the Irish Executive before the Revolution, and which the Rev. Mr. Rowan of Belmont, County of Kerry, conjectures to have been Sunderland's papers. One of these, (without date) directed to the Lords Justices, the Right Reverend Father, &c. &c. runs thus:—"Whereas we thought fit by our instructions to you, bearing date the 27th of March last, to direct you to cause the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to be administered to all officers and soldiers of our army there, and to all Governors of Towns, Forts, Castles ; and to cashier and dismiss our service such of them as shall refuse the said oaths or either of them ; and whereas we have been pleased to withhold Richard Talbot, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse ; Col. Justin Macartie, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot ; Rene Carney and Dominick Sheldon, Captains to the Duke of Ormonde ; Anthony Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir Thomas Newcomen's Regiment of Foot ; William Dorrington, Major to Colonel Fairfax ; Patrick Lawless, Major

to Colonel Macartie ;* and *Francis Carroll*, Captain to said Colonel's Company ; all in our army, to dispense as we do hereby dispense accordingly with their taking the said oaths or either of them : our will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents charge and require you to give effectual orders from time to time for mustering the said officers, notwithstanding their not having taken the said oaths or either of them." "On the 11th of April, 1691," says Story, "Colonel Mac Fineen's, Colonel Mac Carty's, and two more Regiments, making in all about 1,500 men, commanded by Brigadier Carroll, came to Iniskean with a design to have that place and some other small garrisons near it, as steps to further advance upon our frontiers ;"† but the assailants were driven off by Colonel Ogleby. In the following month, Brigadier Francis Carroll was stationed at Ross, and acting as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's army in the Counties of Kerry and Cork. (See *post*, at Colonel 'Daniel O'Donovan.')

—A Colonel Carroll was taken prisoner at Aughrim, while, in the August following, after De Ginkle with his army had passed the Shannon, Anthony Carroll, (surnamed *Fada*, the tall), a gentleman of Tipperary who possessed much influence with the Rapparees, and who could, according to Story, bring together to the number of at least 2,000 men, was Governor of Nenagh, a position which he continued to hold during the autumn and winter of

* See his death in 1686, *ante*, p. 205.

† Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 65.

1690, and the spring and summer of 1691, making frequent hostile excursions through the County. On the 2nd of August in that year he set fire to the town, in opposition to the movements of Brigadier Levison, who was making with his party to Limerick; but the fire was soon put out by some prisoners of the Williamites who were in the town. The Diary here cited,* adds that "Brigadier Levison with his Horse and Dragoons pursued Carroll and his party so closely and so far, that within four miles of Limerick he took all their baggage; amongst which were two rich coats of long Anthony Carroll's, one valued at eighty pounds, the other at forty guineas, and about forty pistoles in gold; as also 450 head of black cattle and some sheep, which the enemy's sudden flight would not suffer them to carry off."

Amongst those attainted in 1691 were Eugene Carroll, Queen's County; the above *Francis* Carroll, styled of Dublin; Keene Carroll of Aughurty, King's County; John Mulroney Carroll, of Do. John Carroll of Cappoquin (he is buried in the churchyard of Dunkerron, near Roscrea); Patrick Carroll of Aherna, County of Wicklow; and John Carroll of Ballindoon, County of Sligo.

This Colonel Francis was, on the formation of the Irish Brigades in France, constituted Colonel of the 'Queen's Dismounted Dragoons,' at the head of which he fell in the battle of Marsaglia in Italy, in October, 1693.†

* Harleian MSS. vol. 7, p. 480.

† O'Callaghan's Brigades, vol. 1, p. 81.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

AFTER this List was drawn up, Thomas Carroll was appointed first Lieutenant-Colonel and Francis Bois-meral, second.

CAPTAIN JOHN TAYLOR.

THE escallops in the armorials of this family afford heraldic evidence of their achievements in the Holy Land. They passed at a very early period from France into England, where they are traced in the records of the Southern and Midland Counties. In the reign of Henry the Third, Edward Taylor of Beverley in Yorkshire was Chief Falconer to his Sovereign, and his second son, Nicholas, having passed into Ireland in 1273, became the founder of the Taylors of Swords. The lineal descendant and heir male, Alexander Taylor, by his marriage with Agnes, daughter of William Swinnock, acquired the inheritance of Swords, and built a mansion house within that town. His descendant Richard Taylor was in 1543 joined in a Commission, to try and decide what temporal and spiritual possessions within the County of Dublin became vested in the Crown by the dissolution of monasteries. George Taylor of this line was afterwards Recorder of Dublin, its Representative in Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585, and its Sheriff in 1586.

In the Parliament of 1639, John, heir of Michael Taylor of Swords, was Member for that Borough. He married Mary, daughter of John Fagan of Feltrim, by whom he had John Taylor his heir, whose privations and sufferings in resisting a transplantation into Connaught up to the time of the Restoration, when he obtained a decree confirmatory of his old estate at Swords, are fully detailed in a Manuscript preserved by the family. He died in 1680, and the above Captain John was his second son, but became his heir on the death of his elder brother Michael, in 1684, without issue. He was one of the Burgesses in the new Charter granted by King James to his town, and married *first*, Alice, daughter of — Browne of Clongowes Wood, (by whom he had one daughter); and *second*, Helen, daughter of Richard Fagan of Feltrim, by whom he had, with several other children, John his heir, whose grandson, James Joseph Taylor, now represents this ancient family in the seventeenth generation from the falconer of Beverley. His sister, Jane-Elizabeth, who married Josiah Forster, formerly of St. Croix in the West Indies, died a few years since, leaving James Fitz-Eustace Forster their only issue.* This name of Fitz-Eustace was introduced into the family through the grandmother of Mrs. Forster, Anne Fitz-Eustace, daughter of — Fitz-Eustace, of Cradockstown, County of Kildare, by a daughter of Patrick Sutton of Morristown-Lattin in the same County. John, Thomas and Robert Taylor,

* D'Alton's History of the County of Dublin, p. 295, &c.

all of Swords, were attainted in 1642 ; the above Captain John was the only one of this name outlawed in 1691.

CAPTAIN PETER LEVALLIN.

BESIDES this Captain Peter, Patrick 'Lavallin' was an Ensign in Lord Mountcashel's Infantry. In the Attainders of 1691 the former was described as of Waterstown, County of Cork ; the latter of Rohara, in said County ; where were then also outlawed Matthew Levallin of Great Island ; Thomas Levallin of Moyallow and of Cork, merchant ; and Janette Levallin of Dublin, spinster. At the Court of Claims, James Levallin claimed a remainder in special tail male, expectant on the death of Melchior Levallin his father, in County of Cork lands forfeited by the above Peter Levallin and Jane his wife ; while Melchior himself at the same time claimed an estate tail in part, and an estate for life in the remainder of said lands.—Digby Foulke claimed and was allowed an interest in Cork lands forfeited by Jane Levallin, daughter of Patrick 'Lavallin,' as did the aforesaid Melchior a mortgage affecting said last mentioned forfeitures, with similar adjudication in his favour.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR GALWAY.

FROM a period early in the fourteenth century this name is found on the records of the Counties of Waterford and Cork. In 1229, Alan de 'Galweye,' and — Galwaye had military summons directed to them for services in the war in Brittany.—In 1605, the King granted to Dominick Sarsfield the wardship of Walter Galway, son and heir of John Galway, late of Cork, deceased, for the yearly sum of £5 9s. 8d. Irish, and the payment of all rents and other rights due to the Crown, the said Dominick retaining thereout the usual allowances for maintenance and education of the minor. A funeral entry of 1636, in the Ulster Office of Arms, records the death in March of this year at Kinsale of Sir Jeffrey Galway, a Limerick Baronet, eldest son of Alderman James Galway of Limerick, eldest son of Jeffrey Galway of Kinsale; where he was interred in the monument of his ancestors. Of this first named Sir Jeffrey, it is said in the *Pacata Hibernia*,* that "he had spent many years in England in studying the common laws, and, returning into Ireland about the year 1597, did so pervert the City of Limerick of which he was one time Mayor, that by his malicious counsel and 'perjurious' example he withdrew the Mayor, Aldermen, and generally the whole City from coming to the Church, which before they had some-

* P. 196, &c. Christie's edition.

times frequented." The same work alleges instances of his contumacy and disobedience to military power. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of a Sir Jeffrey Galway, Baronet, described as of Typananbeg ; with those of John Fitz-Christopher Galway and William David Galway of Blarney, County of Cork.

On the present Army List, Walter Galway appears, also a Captain, in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry. In the Parliament of 1689, John Galway sat as one of the Representatives of the City of Cork. Of those attainted in 1691 were the above Captain Arthur Galway, described as of Ballycoghane, County of Cork ; with ten others of the name in that County. The estates of this Arthur Galway in the City of Cork were sold by the Trustees of the Forfeitures to Daniel Gibbs, and Edward Bennett of Cork, merchant, and another portion to George Baghtye of Cork, cutler ; as were other his estates in the Liberties of Cork to Edward Webber, William Wakeham of Barry's Court, Abraham Dixon, and Humphrey *Sheares* of Cork severally ; as also to the Hollow Swords' Blades Company and to Thomas Hodder of Ballyea. The estates of the other officer, Walter Galway, in West Carbury, County of Cork, were then sold to Hugh Hutchinson of Black Rock in said County.

CAPTAIN SIR THOMAS CROSBY.

JOHN Crosby succeeded to the Sees of Ardfert and Aghadoe, by the Queen's provision, in 1600. Of those attainted in 1642 were Sir John Crosby of Watertown, County of Kildare, and Walter Crosby of Gortmaskohe. This Sir John was the grandson of Patrick Crosby, to whom Queen Elizabeth granted a noble estate in the Queen's County, in reward for his services towards 'exterminating' the O'Mores of Leix. Part of the lands thereby granted, viz. Ballyfin, the demesne of the Chief of that Sept, was, on Sir John's confiscation, granted to Periam Pole, brother of Sir John Pole of Shute in Devonshire. The above Captain Sir Thomas is described in the Inquisition of his Attainder, as "of Tralee, Knight." In the Parliament of 1689 he sat as one of the Representatives of the County of Kerry.—Those attainted with him were David Crosby of Ardfert, and Maurice Crosby of Knockmar, Queen's County.

CAPTAIN JOHN WINNETTS.

THIS name does not appear again in the Army List, nor at all on the Attainders.

CAPTAIN JOHN BARRY.

THIS illustrious name occurs in the earliest records of Ireland, and in especial association with the County of Cork, where the Barry was raised with grants of large possessions, and a succession of titles in the Peerage, from Baron Barry to Viscount Buttevant and Earl of Barrymore. Of the Irish magnates who in 1302 attended Edward the First in his campaign against the Scots, were William de Barry, Odo (Hugh) de Barry, David de Barry of Rathcormack, Philip de Barry of Rincorran, William Fitz-Phillip Barry, and William Fitz-William Barry.* In 1507, say the Four Masters, "The Barry Roe of Cork, i.e. James, the son of James, accompanied by the Chiefs of his people, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Spain, and, after having performed the pilgrimage, they got on board of a ship to return, and no tidings of their being living or dead was ever received." The same Annalists, at 1580, furnish an interesting genealogical notice of this noble family. "Barry More, i.e. James, the son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edward, who was imprisoned in Dublin, died. That James was of the real genealogical stock of Barry Roe; and he was a man who suffered, in the early part of his life, much trouble and affliction, and he had no hope or expectation of ever obtaining the title of Barry Roe; but, however, God granted him the Captainship of Barry Maol and also of Barry Roe; (Barry Maol or the

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, *ad ann.*

bald Barry, and also Barry Ruadh or *red* Barry, were native designations borne by two branches of this family); and not these alone, for he was nominated Chief of Barrymore, after the destruction of those whose rightful inheritance it was to possess that title till then. His son David Barry was afterwards nominated the Barry by the Earl of Desmond, and another son of his was according to law Lord of Barry Roe."

In 1641 "Philip Barry Oge, (styled of Rincorran) was amongst the earliest who took up arms against the English; and, being master of the camp of Bellgorley, he, James Mellifont, and his son went to a neck of land between the harbour and oyster-haven of Kinsale, collected all the cattle, horses, cows, &c., belonging to the inhabitants of Kinsale, took them to the camp, and divided them amongst their troopers. His lands were, by an ordinance of 4th August, 1648, given in custodiam to Captain William Parsons, in satisfaction of £1113 due to him by the Commonwealth authorities. Captain Parsons dying in 1652, Robert Southwell was in 1655 put into the custodiam of these lands, for the benefit of the Captain's children. In 1658, however, he induced the heir to relinquish his original title to these lands, and to accept them back on a lease only, and subjected to a rent of £100 per ann. which Southwell, under pretence of serving the other children, promised to pay to them. The Restoration followed in May, 1660, and, in the ensuing August, Southwell obtained a grant of the

lands as in lieu of £700 worth of sea-beer supplied by him in 1648 for Prince Rupert's shipping, and by charging interest at six per cent extended the debt to £1300. Meantime, in 1648, Philip Barry Oge, who had been so expelled from his inheritance, complying with the articles of peace of that year, retired to Flanders, where he served King Charles till his death in 1656. He had married Juliana, daughter of Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Viscount Kilmallock, by whom he had a son, William Barry Oge, who endeavoured after the Restoration to subvert the grant to Southwell, in which suit he was joined by the heir of the Mellifonts, whose adjoining estate Southwell had obtained at an undervaluation ; but Southwell was secure in the influence of the Court party, and William Barry Oge, forsaken and friendless, had the mortification to see "the soil, which was his birthplace, confirmed by patent of 1666 to his opponent. The heir of the Mellifonts, also, who had fallen irretrievably into poverty, was reduced to petition the Southwells' further interest to procure for him a tide-waitership, or other subordinate office in the Custom House of Dublin."*

Besides Philip Barry Oge of Rhyncorran, there were attainted in 1642 Redmond and Gerald Barry of Lisgriffin, and eleven others of the name in the County of Cork. The above Gerald was one of the Confederate Catholics at the Assembly of 1647 in Kilkenny. The Declaration of Royal gratitude,

* Thorpe's Cat. Southwell MSS., p. 193.

embodied in 'the Act of Settlement,' includes the names of Captain Philip Barry of Dunbogy, Captain William Barry of Rhincorran, and Lieutenant Robert Barry of Robertstown, all in the County of Cork.

Besides this John Barry a Captain, Nicholas and James Barry Lieutenants, and Richard Barry a Quarter-Master in this present Regiment, Philip Barry Oge was a Captain in Lord Mountcashel's Infantry ; (he appears to have been the grandson of Philip Barry Oge of Rhyncorran, who married the Honourable Margaret de Courcy, aunt by the father's side of Almeric Lord Kinsale, hereafter alluded to) ;* and nineteen others of the name were commissioned on this List. In King James's Parliament of 1689, James Barry was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Rathcormack, while the Attainders there attempted to be passed included — Barry, Earl of Barrymore ; Richard Barry, the second Baron of Santry ; Laurence Barry, Lord Buttevant ; and Richard Barry, Gentleman. The Inquisitions of 1691 record the effective attainders of the above Captain, described as John Barry of Shanagrane, Walshestownmore, and Derrylone, with sixteen others of the name in the County of Cork ; on whose estates sundry claims were made at Chichester House, and some allowed.

* Nichols's Top^t. and Gen^t. p. 547.

CAPTAIN JASPER GRANT.

THIS family was from a very remote period settled in the County of Kilkenny, where so early as in 1346 William le Graunt is reported a landed proprietor. Captain Jasper was, however, of the County of Cork, and had estates therein at Kilmurry, as likewise at Grantstown in the County of Waterford. Gillian Grant, his widow, claimed in 1700 and was allowed an estate for her life thereof; and for her son, another Jasper Grant a minor, she claimed an estate tail in said lands. Annabella Grant sought jointure off certain Cork Estates under Settlement of 1681, but her petition was dismissed.—Walter Grant, described as of Curlody, in the County of Kilkenny, was attainted at the same time.

In 1747, Captain Matthew Grant, of Clare's Regiment of Brigade, was killed at Lauffield village, near Maestricht.*

CAPTAIN HENRY COPINGER.

THIS is one of the few families of Danish extraction yet existing in Ireland. Its first settlement was in the County of Cork, where it still continues. In 1535, William Copinger, Mayor of Cork, had a grant of the King's Castle there to him and his future successors in the Mayoralty. In the first Parliament

* Gent. Mag. *ad ann.* p. 377.

of Queen Elizabeth, Stephen Copinger was one of the Representatives for that City. When, early in the reign of James the First, the East India Company of England meditated a settlement in Munster, for carrying on iron works and building large ships, they purchased for this speculation woods and lands in the Barony of Kinalea and Kerrycurrihy, erected a dock, and actually launched two ships. "Yet were they," says Smith,* "so disturbed in their undertaking by Walter Copinger and others of the Irishry, that they were forced to quit the country, and abandon the project. Nevertheless, soon afterwards, Walter Copinger had a grant of a castle, with various lands, chiefrents, and customs, the lands being erected into two manors, that of Cloghanmore with liberty to impark 1,000 acres, and Kilfinane with like liberty for 600 acres.

Of this name were attainted, in 1642, Stephen Copinger of Grange, Thomas Fitz-Walter Copinger of Manances, and Richard and Walter of Ringroan, all in the County of Cork. A James Copinger of Cloghanane in said County was likewise outlawed; and it was in reference to him and his sequestered estates that the Earl of Anglesey, when in power, wrote to the Sheriff of Cork in a tone of tenderness and commiseration creditable to his memory:—"Mr. Sheriff, whereas Mr. James Copinger, upon his claim before his Majesty's Commissioners for putting in execution the Act of Settlement, hath been declared innocent and to be restored to his lands, and hath obtained a

* Hist. of Cork, vol. 1, p. 219.

decree pursuant thereunto ; and whereas part of the land is in my possession, I desire, when the decree comes to your hands to be executed, that you will, notwithstanding any interest I have in the said lands, see the same put in execution for so much as I am concerned in."*——An Ensign John Copinger was on the List of officers recommended for early preferment in Lord Tyrconnel's orders of 1686 to Colonel Russel;† he does not, however, appear on this.

In April, 1691, a Captain Copinger was killed in a skirmish with a party of Captain Clayton's Infantry.‡ The Attainders of this year include the names of Thomas Copinger of Killentine, with ten others of that name in the *County* of Cork, and Henry, Matthew, and William Copinger of the *City*, merchants. This latter individual was the Catholic Sheriff of Cork in King James's time, and fled with his Royal Master to France, where on his death Louis the Fourteenth assigned a foreigner's pension for his widow. The above Captain Henry of this Regiment was his brother, as was also Edward, the Captain who was killed as above in April, 1691. From a family pedigree furnished to the compiler of these notices, it appears that the above Thomas Copinger of Killentine was an elder brother of the three last mentioned, that he married Helen Galway of Lota, and was the lineal ancestor of the present William Copinger of Ballyvo-

* Thorpe's Cat. Southw. MSS., p. 186.

† Smith's Cork, vol. 1, p. 459.

‡ Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 70.

lane and Barryscourt, in the County of Cork. At the Court of Claims, Stephen Copinger, as son and heir of said Thomas, claimed a remainder in tail in his estates under marriage settlements of 1676 ; as did John and Edward Copinger similar remainders under the same deed. These claims were allowed to the extent of the lands comprised in that settlement, which were very considerable. Such property as said Thomas Copinger had in the City of Cork was sold by the Commissioners to Charles Farrington, as were such of his unsettled estates as lay in the County and within the Liberties of the City, to Helen Galway and Abraham Dixon, of Cork ; while those of the above Walter, and James his son, were similarly conveyed to Edmund Roch of Trabolgan.

From the above Captain Henry Coppinger are descended, in the male line, General Joseph Coppinger, now in the Spanish service ; and Francis Coppinger of Monkstown Castle, County of Dublin ; as are, in the female line, Christopher Coppinger, Chairman of the County of Kildare ; and the O'Briens of Kilcor, near Castle Lyons, County of Cork.

LIEUTENANT JOHN LACY.

THIS great name occurs in the first Roll of the Patents of Ireland, the King thereby granting to Hugh de Lacy the whole Province of Meath, theretofore the mensal estate of the native Monarchs of Ire-

land ; to hold the same with as full and ample powers as Hugh O'Melaghlin, then yet styled King of Meath had held the same, and this conveyance is especially witnessed amongst others by Earl Strongbow, whose recognition, as husband of the heiress of King Dermott Mac Murrough, Henry was perhaps then not unwilling in policy to obtain.* De Lacy in this grant had the powers of a Lord Palatine conferred upon him, and early after he sought to arrange a peaceful treaty with Roderic O'Conor, the King of Ireland, as acknowledged by the natives. They met on the banks of the Shannon, but De Lacy's terms were then considered too severe to be accepted by Roderic. The former, however, received his daughter in marriage as his second wife, whereby he incurred the Royal jealousy, and was recalled from the Viceroyalty which he then filled. His powers as a Palatine extended to the erection of boroughs, one of which, on the northern border of the Pale, was Drogheda ; and he yet more practically endeavoured to secure the English interest, and to extend the circuit of that Pale, by fortifying castles in advance into the island. The Four Masters jealously say of his government, that "he confiscated and transferred many churches to the English Lords in Meath, Brefney, and Oriel, and to him the rents of Connaught were paid." He was assassinated in 1186, while inspecting a castle which had just been erected by his order at Durrow, in the Kings County. His sons were Hugh and Walter ;

* D'Alton's Drogheda, v. 2, p. 40.

the former, after sharp contests with De Courcy, became Lord of Ulster; and dying in 1241, his daughter and heiress married William de Burgo, who died in 1244. Their daughter and heiress married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, third son of King Edward the Third, and she was grandmother of Edward the Fourth, in whose right the title and estates vested in the Crown. To the failure of the De Lacys' issue male, Baron Finglas in his 'Breviate' mainly attributes the origin of absenteeism in this country; and it is a remarkable concurrence in the destinies of Ireland, that the male line of Earl Strongbow also failed, and similar marriages of his female issue into English families, scattered his immense territory amongst powerful but ever absent proprietors.

In 1314, Walter and another Hugh de Lacy were of the Irish Magnates, who attended King Edward on his expedition against Scotland. They appear to have descended from Hugh de Lacy's second marriage with the daughter of Roderic O'Connor. In Mountjoy's engagement against the Earl of Tyrone, fell Pierce Lacy of Bruff, County of Limerick, "a zealous Catholic and one of the most alert of the Munster Chieftains."* In 1604, and 1608, King James the First granted to his favourite Sir James Fullerton the castle and lands of Bruff (*inter alia*) as "late in the tenure of Piers Lacie attainted, with all other his estate belonging to him at his death in rebellion." The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1642,

* Stuart's Armagh, p. 296.

although there were at that time three branches of the family settled in the County of Limerick alone, at Bruree, Bruff, and Ballingarry.*

John Lacy of the House of Bruff was the only individual of the name who attended the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1647 ; he was placed in the rank of Colonel on the Restoration ; and, on the raising of the army for King James, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Charles Cavanagh's Infantry, as noted hereafter ; but, as his name did not appear on the present Army List, the notices of 'de Lacy' could not be referred to him. He resided at Kilmallock, and was Deputy Governor of Limerick under Lord Blessington in 1685-6 ; at which time the Viceroy, the Earl of Clarendon, wrote of him to the Earl of Sunderland:—"Here is a Colonel Lacy, an old Cavalier, who hopes the King will, when he has an opportunity, put him into employment. I am sure he desires it. He was an officer in the time of King Charles the First, and I believe His Majesty remembers him with himself in France and Flanders, where he served very bravely. This poor gentleman was settled here in a very comfortable way, when in Oates' 'reign' he was sent into England, and kept prisoner in the Gatehouse about two years, besides other severities both to his person and his estate. I take the liberty to recommend his enclosed petition to your Lordship."† Clarendon at the same time wrote

* Ferrar's Limerick, p. 346.

† Singer's Correspondence of Clarendon, v. 1, p. 207.

a special letter in Lacy's favour to the King, gracefully adding, "I beg your Majesty's pardon for saying thus much in a particular man's case, which I will never do, but when the person's eminent loyalty and services will justify me."* Subsequently, alluding to growing apprehensions that a restoration of their lands would be sought by many from the new King, and that some who had been made officers encouraged the apprehension, the Viceroy says, "all this would be very easily remedied, and the King have all done he has mind to, if men would be discreet in their states as several are; amongst whom ought to be remembered Sir John Fitzgerald, both the Dempsys, Colonel Sheldon, Lacy, and many more who have moulded their troops and companies to their mind, without the least dissatisfaction to any one. They are beloved in their quarters, they cherish and comfort the people, and punish those who talk impertinently. But there are likewise several of whom I cannot give so good characters; and those who ought to reprove them for indiscretion will only say, 'Alas! poor man, he has lost his estate; you must give him leave to talk.' I have taken the liberty to entertain your Lordship with these stories, that you may see something of the temper of persons as well as things; and to show you that it is not so much the King's employing Roman Catholics in his army which disquiets men, as that there are such from whom, by their own words and actions, they fear to

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 208.

be oppressed instead of being protected. Believe it, my Lord, when it is known what the King would have, and which, with submission (in some cases) ought to be known but to a few, it may be easily done to general satisfaction ; for I must needs say, never were people in the world more disposed to obedience, and to betake themselves to their industry, than the generality of people here, if they are let alone.”* In 1689, this Colonel John Lacy was one of the Representatives of Kilmallock in the Parliament of Dublin. At the second siege of Limerick, when the Williamites had succeeded in throwing a bridge over the Shannon at Thomond Gate, (as before mentioned, p. 71) Colonel Lacy, with 800 picked men, was ordered out to contest their advance, which he did with great valour and good success for a time, till, overpowered by a continual supply of fresh opponents, he was forced to give way and retire to the gate ; which the mayor of the City, however, apprehending the English might enter with them, imprudently closed, whereby the greater number of Lacy's gallant band was cut down.

The subsequent Attainders of 1691 include the names of this Colonel, stiled “of Kilmallock ;” Simon Lacy of Ferns, County of Wexford ; and Thomas and Walter Lacy of Balrath, County of Westmeath. This Thomas Lacy forfeited also largely in the Barony and County of Roscommon, and very many claims were preferred at Chichester House as affecting his confis-

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 456.

cations, the greater portion of which was sold in 1703 by the Commissioners to Samuel Massy of Dublin, M.D.

Various gallant officers of this name appear on the records of continental military achievement, the career of one of whom powerfully connects with passing events,——the Count Peter de Lascei; whom an autobiography preserved by his descendant Mrs. de Lacy Nash states to have been born in the County of Limerick in 1678; that his father was Peter, son of John Lacy of Ballingarry; that on the capitulation of Limerick he was brought off by his uncle John (who appears to have been the above Colonel), who had the rank of Quarter-master General and Brigadier in France, and was Colonel of the Prince of Wales's Infantry Regiment, on which this youth was at once enrolled; that he marched with it to Piedmont in 1692, joined Catinat in May, 1693, and in the October of that year was at the battle of the 'Val de Marseilles,' in which his uncle, said John, received a mortal wound. The Regiment having been disbanded on the peace of Ryswick, this young officer volunteered in the Polish service under Marshal Duc de Croy, in the rank of Lieutenant. The Duc presented him to Peter the Great, who was then in alliance with Poland, and the Czar took him into his own service, in which he obtained a majority in 1705, and a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the following year. In 1708, he was promoted to the command of the Siberian Regiment of Infantry, and joined the Grand

Army. On the first of January, 1709, he commanded the right wing and acted as a Brigadier at the great Battle of Pultowa, where he was wounded. In 1710, he distinguished himself in the attack on Riga, and in the following year was made Major-General. His various movements are in the manuscript set down by the year, until in 1737 he was appointed to command an expedition into the *Crimea*. *Crossing an arm of the sea (he writes) near Arabat, we marched and took Perekop, and blew up the fortifications.* He died in Livonia in 1751, Governor of that Province. This was the general who, according to Ferrar,* *"taught the Russians to beat the army of the King of Sweden, and to become from the worst some of the best soldiers of Europe.* Before the battle of Pultowa he advised the Czar to send orders that every soldier should reserve his fire until he came within a few yards of the enemy; in consequence of which Charles the Twelfth was there totally defeated, losing in that single action the advantages of nine campaigns of glory, and narrowly escaping being taken prisoner." —The son of this Count Peter was Joseph-Francis-Maurice, Count de Lasce, born in 1725 at St. Petersburg, and educated at Vienna. He made his first campaign in the Austrian army in Italy during the year 1744, where he had three horses shot under him at the battle of Velletri. At the siege of Maestricht in 1748, he received the rank of Colonel. He distinguished himself against Prussia in the seven years'

* Hist. of Limerick, p. 347.

war, in 1762 received the baton of Marshal from the Emperor's own hand, and in the same year served with considerable eclat in the war between Austria and Prussia. In 1801, he died at Vienna, where the Emperor Joseph the Second, to whom he left all his property, caused a bust to be erected to his memory in the hall of the Chancery of the Council of War. Of this latter Marshal, Wraxall writes,* in 1778, "Marshal Lacy is now approaching his sixtieth year ; when young, he must have been very handsome. Though he has been six times wounded by musket balls, he enjoys perfect health, and preserves a youthful appearance. He was born in Russia, son of the famous Marshal Lacy, who in conjunction with Munich commanded the Muscovite armies against the Turks, and obtained so many victories over them in the last years of the Empress Anne. It was in that great school he learned the art of war. I have heard him say that his father sent him to study at Legnitz in Silesia, and afterwards at Vienna. In 1740, about the time of Maria Theresa's accession, he entered the Austrian service as an Ensign in the Regiment of Count (afterwards Marshal) Brown, who was killed at the battle of Prague. Having distinguished himself by a thousand acts of personal courage, activity, and ability, he rose so rapidly that at the commencement of the war of 1756 he was already a Colonel, and soon became a Major-General.

Another General Maurice de Lacy, born in

* *Memoirs of the Court of Berlin*, vol. 1, p. 173.

Limerick in 1740, was invited to Russia by his relative, the aforesaid Marshal Peter, and entered that service when but ten years old. He served under Suwarrow in the Italian campaign of 1799, in campaigns against the Turks, and also in the Crimea. He died in 1820, unmarried.—Of Lacys in Spain, Francis Anthony Lacy, Count de Lacy, was a famous General and Diplomatist ; born in 1731, commenced his military career as an Ensign in the Irish Brigade of Ultonia Infantry, was raised to be a Colonel in 1762, and a Commander of Artillery in 1780, when he was employed at the celebrated siege of Gibraltar. After the peace of Utrecht in 1783, he was constituted Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden and Russia, and died at Barcelona in 1792. He had married a daughter of the Marquis d'Abbeville, by whom he left a son, Captain-General of Artillery to his Most Catholic Majesty ; and a daughter, who married “the Marquis of Canada, originally Irish, of the ancient family of Terry.”

CORNET PATRICK STAUNTON.

IN England the name of de Staunton dates from the Conquest, while in Ireland it is of record from the earliest days after the English Invasion. About the year 1200, Milo and Henry de Staunton disputed the patronage of the parish church of Monmohenock in Wicklow with the Bishop of Glendaloch ; Milo was

then seised of its manor.* In 1220, Adam de Staunton granted lands in Kilbrenin, with the mill, the church, and all tithes there, to Christ Church, Dublin, for the founding of a cell with resident canons. The above Milo at the same time endowed the abbey of St. Thomas in that City with the churches of Dunbrin and Demloff. In 1244, Adam was summoned, as one of the 'Fideles' of Ireland, to service in the Scottish war; and in 1279, Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, petitioned for the wardship of Adam de Staunton, who held lands in Connaught under him. In 1295, the latter Adam was summoned for the war in Gascony, as was William de Staunton to that of Scotland in 1302. In 1308, Gerald, son and heir of Maurice de Staunton, made a marriage appointment of dower, (according to the custom of the time) at the gate of St. Patrick's Cathedral; assigning four carucates of land in the County of Cork (which had been his father's) with seven marks for his wife, Matilda de Ruggeleye; while Henry de Ruggeleye passed his bond for fifty-seven marks as the portion of said Matilda. About this time, Philip de Staunton, clerk, received the full sum of £100 for his remuneration in the service of mustering men-at-arms, 'to put down the Irish felons in the mountains of Leinster.' In 1312, Fromund le Brun (Brown) acquired a considerable property in Connaught in right of his wife, Nesta, the daughter of the aforesaid Adam de Staunton. In 1359, Philip de Staunton was deputed to

* Mason's St. Patrick's, p. 65.

treat with the Irish 'rebels' in Leinster, and to hold parley and make peace with them. In 1373, John Staunton was one of those directed to be summoned from Meath by its Sheriff, to attend a great Council. In eight years after, the Earl of Mortimer, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died at Cork, whereupon the Lord Chancellor and a Justice of the Bench issued summonses for such persons as usually formed a Parliament, to meet at Cork for the purpose of appointing a temporary Viceroy. Amongst those so summoned were Milo Staunton and David Fitz-Thomas Roche, Knights, returned as for the County of Cork.* In 1422, John Staunton was appointed Constable of Trim for life, with power to hear and decide controversies concerning customs, his salary being fixed at twenty marks *per annum*. The last Prior of the old abbey of Ballintobber in the County of Mayo, at the time of the dissolution, was Walter Mac Willie de Staunton.† In 1574, Thomas Staunton, described as having been 'an ancient Captain in the Irish wars,' purchased the manor and advowson of Wolverston in Warwickshire; while another Captain Staunton distinguished himself in 1601 in the war of Ulster. In 1606, Sir John Everard of Fethard, County of Tipperary, had a grant of (*inter alia*) Clogher, one quarter and other lands in the County of Mayo, parcel of the estate of John (Ballagh) Stanton, 'attainted;' while in 1634, a George Staunton came over from Buckinghamshire to Ireland, settled in the County of Galway, and there,

* Mason's St. Patrick's, p. 127.

† King's MSS., p. 197.

intermarrying with a lady of the name of Lynch, became founder of the Cargins line. His son, another George, had a grant in 1678 of various lands in the Barony of Dunmore within that County.

On the present Army List and in this Regiment a second Patrick Staunton appears as Quarter-Master to his above namesake. The Attainders of 1691 describe either of them as *Patrick Stanton* of Great Island, County of Cork, where were also outlawed Michael Stanton, merchant, and James Stanton, clothier, both of the City of Cork. In 1698, Thomas Staunton was appointed with others to collect a state subsidy of £940 off Clare, and another of £1260 off Galway County; he became in 1722 Recorder of Galway and its Representative in Parliament. In 1801, died Sir George Leonard Staunton, (a descendant of George of 1634); he had applied himself to the profession of the Bar, and was appointed His Majesty's Attorney General for Grenada; after which he accompanied Lord Macartney to Madras, and subsequently on his celebrated embassy to China in 1791. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

CORNET WILLIAM COLLINS.

NOTHING has been discovered of note concerning him; and a Darby Collins, described as of Buttevant, is the only individual of the surname appearing on the Attainders of 1691.

CORNET ROBERT GOOLD.

THE Goold family was at an early period established in the County of Cork. In 1356, Nicholas 'Gold' was one of these influential persons commissioned to applot a state subsidy off that County, as was David 'Gold' in a few years after. With the Municipal History of the City they were, during the years previous to the first Civil War, intimately connected, Golds having been Mayors of Cork, from 1442 to 1640, no less than thirty times ; but afterwards they ceased to fill any corporate office there. Queen Elizabeth's instructions to her Lord President of Munster, Sir George Carew, in 1600, directed that William Saxey, Chief Justice, and James Golde, second Justice of the said Province, being of special trust appointed to be of his Council, shall give their continual attendance thereat, and shall not depart at any time without the special licence of the said Lord President. The salary of the Chief was fixed at £100, that of James Golde at one hundred marks, subject to deductions in case of their absence from the duties so imposed upon them. A Manuscript Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin, (F. iv. 18), supplies some links of the family of William Goold, Mayor of Cork in 1618, and who died in 1634.

The Attainders of 1642 include the names of Garrett 'Goold' of Castletown, and of James and John Fitz-Richard Goold of Tower-Bridge, merchants. James Goold was the only member of the family who

attended the Supreme Council in 1647.—Besides the above Cornet Robert Goold, there appear on this List, Thomas 'Gold' an Ensign in Colonel Nicholas Browne's Infantry Regiment; and James Gold, an Ensign in Colonel John Barrett's. The Attainders of 1691 include the names of James and Ignatius Goold, described as of Cork, Esquires; John Goold of Kinsale, Esq.; Richard of Cork, merchant; Patrick of said City; James 'Goold' of Galway, and Ellen Bagot, otherwise Goold, wife of John Bagot of Cork.

Amongst those who were taken at sea in 1746, volunteering to aid the cause of Prince Charles-Edward, was 'Captain Gould, Ultonia Regiment, Spanish service.*' It may be added that in the Church of St. Giles at Bruges is a burial place of William Goold, 'of ancient and venerable lineage in Cork,' '*hujus ecclesiæ æditui*,' as inscribed upon a white marble slab inserted in the flag of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin.† In 1801, a branch of this family was raised to the Baronetcy in Sir Francis Goold of Oldcourt, County of Cork; while in the Imperial Parliament Wyndham Goold was, until his recent decease, one of the Representatives for the County of Limerick.

CORNET TEIGUE O'LYNE.

THE O'Lyne's constituted an ancient Sept in the

* Gent. Mag. vol. 16, p. 208.

† Nichols's Top^l. and Gen^l. for 1853, p. 535.

County of Kerry, but the name does not otherwise appear on this List. John Lyne was one of those attainted in 1691, and his estate in Kerry was sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures to Thomas Connor of Dublin.

CORNET HENRY WILSE,
QUARTER-MASTER DAVID MOSKELL,
QUARTER-MASTER EDWARD SHEWELL.

NOTHING is known of these officers or their families.

QUARTER-MASTER JOHN FENNELL.

THE Attainders of 1642 include a Patrick Fennell, described as of Kilrush, County of Clare. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, five years after, Gerard Fennell 'of Ballygriffin,' County of Tipperary, was one of the Commons ; his estates were accordingly confiscated in Cromwell's time, but restored by the Act of Explanation in 1665. By the Usurper's ordinance of 1652 this Gerard, described as a Doctor of Physic, was excepted from pardon for life and estate. He died in 1663, and was buried at St. Michan's, Dublin. This estate of Ballygriffin was, in 1668, confirmed under the Act of Settlement to Thomas Gower, with a saving, however, of such right as Ellen, Gerald's widow, might prove herself entitled to.

QUARTER-MASTER DERMOT DONWORTH.

IN the Inquisition for his Attainder in 1691, he is described as of Templeconolly, County of Cork; where another of the family, Robert Donworth, was also outlawed.

QUARTER-MASTER WILLIAM BAKER.

THIS Officer seems identical with William Baker of Ballytobin in the County of Kilkenny, (the son of a Major William Baker, who lost all his estates in Worcestershire by his adherence to King Charles the First). He obtained Ballytobin from Charles the Second, and is at this day represented by his lineal descendant, Abraham Whyte Baker. A Francis Baker was Captain in Lord Bophin's Regiment of Infantry; yet neither name appears on the Attainders of 1691, but only that of Peter Baker, described as of Dungorney, County of Cork.

QUARTER-MASTER THOMAS DYNNEEN.

THE O'Dinnahans or O'Dinans were located in the County of Limerick, Chiefs of the tract now known as the Barony of Owneybeg.

REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.

[BRIGADIER THOMAS MAXWELL.]

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DANIEL MAGENNIS.]

[MAJOR ——— CALLAGHAN.]

THE Army List, more concisely given in Somers' State Tracts, (vol. xi., p. 399) makes note of this seventh Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Thomas Maxwell, and his name appears on the List of Colonels that introduces this Muster Roll; while in Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon (vol. ii, p. 512,) his force is set down as twelve companies, comprising a total of six hundred men. He, according to Colonel O'Kelly, was a Scotchman by birth, a pretended Roman Catholic, and of mean extraction. O'Callaghan, with less prejudice and on more satisfactory authority, reports him to have been "of a very good family in his native country, probably a branch of the Maxwells of Nithsdale." Previous to King James retiring into France in 1688, Maxwell was appointed in England Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, in place of James Berkeley, Viscount Fitz-Harding, who succeeded to the command on Maxwell's following that King. In Ireland the latter was afterwards made Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, of which Daniel Magennis was Lieutenant-Colonel, and ——— Callaghan, Major.* Mr. Hardi-

* King's State of the Protestants, p. 68.

man adds of this Colonel,* that he was married in England to Jane, Duchess of Norfolk, widow of the sixth Duke, a Lady remarkable for her beauty and accomplishments. When Schomberg landed at Bangor in 1689, Maxwell, then stationed in that place, not being able with his small force to give opposition, left there Mac Carty More's Regiment with some Companies of Cormuck O'Neill's, and retired to Newry. He was present at the battle of the Boyne. Colonel O'Kelly says he was one of those appointed by Tyrconnell to guide and advise the young Duke of Berwick on that Viceroy's departure for France ; and it would appear from his narrative, that he interested himself in predisposing King James to give a cool reception to the delegates against Tyrconnell, whom he accompanied to St. Germain's. On that delegation were, besides Maxwell, the Bishop of Cork, the two Luttrells, and Colonel Purcell. " Purcell," says O'Connor,† "and Henry Luttrell, suspecting that Maxwell carried private instructions, proposed to throw him overboard ; but the Bishop interposed the sanctity, and Simon Luttrell the mildness and honesty of his character, and their united expostulations rescued him from a watery grave."

O'Kelly, who was himself a partizan of St. Ruth against Tyrconnell, ascribes the surprisal of Athlone by De Ginkle to the neglect or treachery of Colonel Maxwell. The Duke of Berwick in his Memoir takes

* History of Galway, p. 429.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 128.

a very different view of the circumstance, as mentioned in O'Callaghan's valuable notes on the *Excid. Macariæ*, (p. 427). Dr. Story, the Williamite historian of the campaign, in reference to the taking of Athlone, writes :—"1691, 28th June, the garrison detached a sergeant and ten men out of Brigadier Maxwell's Regiment, being all bold and daring Scots. These were all in armour, and came over their own works with a design to ruin ours, but were all of them slain ; yet this did not discourage as many more from setting about the same piece of service, and they effected it by throwing down our planks and beams, maugre all our firming and skill, though they all lost their lives as testimonies of their valour, except two."* The town was taken in two days after, and Major-General Maxwell made prisoner, and sent up with others to Dublin ; "but some," says Story, "made their escape.†" The Dragoons of Maxwell (who had himself in the course of the campaign become a Brigadier, and Major-General in the Irish army), with the others hereinbefore mentioned, were all engaged at Aughrim, with the exception of Lord Clare's, which had been previously brigaded ; while Mr. O'Callaghan in his *Green Book*, (p. 319) suggests the existence of another Regiment of Dragoons there, commanded by Colonel John O'Reilly.

The "Diary of the Siege and Surrender of Limerick

* Story's Impartial Hist. pt. 2, p. 102.

† Idem, pp. 108-9, and 117.

in 1691 " says, at 16th September, " About seven of the clock the bridge was finished, and the General immediately ordered the Royal Regiment of Dragoons to pass.....In the meantime the enemy's Dragoons came down on foot to oppose us, but as soon as our men advanced they took to their heels, leaving their tents and baggage with their bridles and saddles (their horses being at grass at a place about two miles off) behind them. We took also two pieces of brass cannon, and Brigadier Maxwell's standard.....We took several prisoners, and among them a French Lieutenant-Colonel of Dragoons, and some other officers."* O'Connor writes in respect to this critical scene, " Maxwell, who guarded the ford below the town, had suffered his men to fall asleep, and some of them deserting apprised the enemy of the state of the garrison; De Ginkle, who had resolved upon a desperate effort, was much encouraged by this information, and his efforts were successful.†" That this Brigadier was not guilty of any deficiency of allegiance to the King he acknowledged, may yet be presumed from the fact of his having, after the Capitulation of Limerick, passed over to France at the head of two Irish Regiments of Dragoons, spoken of by Marshal Catinat as performing '*des choses surprenantes de valeur et de bon ordre dans le combat.*' He was killed at the battle of Marsiglia in Piedmont, gained over the Duke of Savoy and the allies by that Marshal in 1693.

* Harleian MSS. vol. 7, p. 486.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 140.

O'Connor, however, in his "Military Memoirs" says* it was a *Charles* Maxwell, Major in the Brigaded Regiment styled the Queen's Dismounted Dragoons, who was killed at the battle of Marsiglia.

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem., pp. 198 and 222.

KING JAMES'S IRISH ARMY LIST.

Regiments of Infantry.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. THE KING'S, | 28. BUTLER'S (EDWARD), |
| 2. JOHN HAMILTON'S, | 29. McMAHON'S (ART), |
| 3. HENRY FITZ-JAMES'S, LORD | 30. MOORE'S (CHARLES), |
| GRAND PRIOR, | 31. BAGNALL'S (DUDLEY), |
| 4. MOUNTCASHEL'S, | 32. O'NEILL'S (GORDON), |
| 5. CLANCARTHY'S, | 33. BROWNE'S (NICHOLAS), |
| 6. CLANRICARDE'S, | 34. SIR MICHAEL CREAGH'S, |
| 7. EARL OF ANTRIM'S, | 35. SIR HEWARD OXBURGH'S, |
| 8. EARL OF TYRONE'S, | 36. BROWNE'S (DOMINICK), |
| 9. NUGENT'S (RICHARD), | 37. MACCARTIE'S (OWEN), |
| 10. GORMANSTON'S, | 38. BARRETT'S, (JOHN), |
| 11. DILLON'S (HENRY), | 39. O'BRYAN'S (CHARLES), |
| 12. LORD GALWAY'S, | 40. O'DONOVAN'S (DANIEL), |
| 13. LORD BELLEW'S, | 41. LORD IVEAGH'S, |
| 14. LORD KENMARE'S, | 42. McELLICOTT'S (ROGER), |
| 15. LORD SLANE'S, | 43. O'REILLY'S (EDMUND), |
| 16. O'NEILL'S (CORMUCK), | 44. MACGUIRE'S (CUCONAUGHT) |
| 17. CAVENAGH'S (CHARLES), | 45. BOURKE'S (WALTER), |
| 18. BUTLER'S (THOMAS), | 46. O'NEILL'S (FELIX), |
| 19. FITZGERALD'S (JOHN), | 47. McMAHON'S (HUGH), |
| 20. LORD LOUTH'S, | 48. MCGILLICUDDY'S (DENIS), |
| 21. LORD KILMALLOCK'S, | 49. PURCELL'S (JAMES), |
| 22. SIR MAURICE EUSTACE'S, | 50. LORD HUNSDON'S, |
| 23. EARL OF WESTMEATH'S, | 51. MOORE'S (GARRETT), |
| 24. MAJOR-GENERAL BOISE- | 52. BOURKE'S (PATRICK), |
| LEAU'S, | 53. BOURKE'S (MICHAEL), |
| 25. LORD BOPHIN'S, | 54. CORMICK'S (MICHAEL), |
| 26. O'GARA'S (OLIVER), | 55. O'NEILL'S (HENRY), |
| 27. GRACE'S (JOHN), | 56. McMAHON'S (HUGH). |

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

THE KING'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The King's Company, Michael Roth, Captain.	Richard Fitzgerald.	Edward Arthur.
William Dorrington, Colonel.	Robert Russell.	Talbot Salter.
William Maunsell Barker, Lieutenant-Colonel.	Thomas Wafer.	James Touchett.
Thomas Arthur, Major.	{ John Connell, } { Walter Plunket. }	John Arthur.
George Talbot.	{ William Fitzwilliam } { Barnwell, } { John Edwards. }	Nicholas Tyrwhitt.
Richard Fagan.	{ Edmund Fahy, } { John Clancy. }	Piers Meade.
Sir Luke Dowdall.	{ Christopher Weldon } { Edmund Brennan. }	Robert Barnewall.
Sir Gregory Byrne.	{ Charles M'Donnell, } { Peter Purcell. }	Edward Hanlon.
Patrick Dowdall.	Richard Bourke.	Christopher Archbold.
Bartholomew Russel.	{ James Russell, } { James Carney. }	-----
Thomas Hackett.	{ David Nihill, } { Christopher Taaffe. }	Edward Toole.
Thomas Warren.	{ Robert Dillon, } { Walter D'Alton. }	Michael Warren.
Walter Nangle, and Geo. } Nangle, his Son. }	{ Edward Nangle, } { John Grace. }	John Dillon.
Edward Dowdall.	{ Peter Bathe, } { Bryen Lynch. }	John Plunket.
George Aylmer.	{ Edward Tipper, } { Thomas Skelton. }	John Cusack.
John Segrave.	James Molloy.	Matthew Taaffe.
Sir Anthony Mulledy.	{ Francis White, } { Edmund Kelly. }	Adam Cusack.
Thomas Arundell, Grenadiers.	{ Charles Povey, } { John Margetson. }	-----
John Tyrrell.	-----	George Russell.
John Arthur.	-----	Henry Driscoll.
-----	Andrew Doyle,	Thomas Poyntz.
	William Fitzwilliam	
	Barnwell.	

THE KING'S.

THIS fine Regiment is stated in the Establishment of 1687-8 as then consisting of only twelve companies (1080 men); its charge being stated as £17,827 12s. When strengthened as in this Muster Roll, it comprised twenty-two companies of ninety soldiers each, or 1980 men, exclusive of officers. The celebrated Doctor Alexius Stafford (a secular priest of Wexford County) Dean of Christ Church, Master in Chancery, and member for Bannow in King James's Parliament, was Chaplain to the Regiment; and he, having in his zeal passed into the ranks at the battle of Aughrim, fell on that disastrous day.

The Clarendon Correspondence (vol. 1, p. 434,) gives an interesting account of a review of this Regiment in 1686. "This morning (8th June, 1686) the Royal Regiment drew up in St. Stephen's Green, when my Lord Tyrconnel viewed them and saw them exercise; Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrington was in his post; I was not in the field. His Lordship told the officers that the King was so satisfied in the long services of Sir Charles Fielding, that he had removed him to prefer him to a better post, and that he did the like for Master Billingsley, who was then in the field, Major Barker not being yet come. His Lordship likewise said, as I am informed, His Majesty did not remove any of the other officers out of any dislike, for he was well satisfied with their services, but to make room for other men of great

merit. Then presented Captain Harman to the Company he was to command, on the head of which was Captain Margetson, who said he bought his employment to show his readiness to venture his life and fortune in the King's service ; that whilst he had been in it he behaved himself with loyalty and honor, and did now most readily submit to his Majesty's pleasure." This Regiment of Infantry, together with Fitz-James's, Lord Galway's, Sir Maurice Eustace's, and Colonel Ramsay's, Lord Galmoy's, Lord Abercorn's, and Colonel Dominick Sheldon's Horse, constituted the besieging force at Derry ; and at the Boyne and on the last fatal field of Aughrim, the valour and steadiness of this truly Royal Regiment were preeminent.

COLONEL WILLIAM DORRINGTON.

DORRINGTON was a native of England,* and belonged to this Regiment of Guards from its first formation. In the Establishment of 1687-8 he is entered on the Pension List for £200 *per annum*. A tract, contemporaneous with the arrival of King James in Dublin, states as in a letter from Chester, that this ill-judging monarch had issued orders which were construed as confiding the care and guard of his person rather to his French auxiliaries then lately arrived, than to his Irish adherents; that a deputation of his own officers

* O'Callaghan's *Macariæ Excidium*, p. 419.

having received no satisfactory reply, this Colonel and twelve other chief officers went to the King and delivered up their commissions, telling him withal that many more were resolved to do the like. Whereupon an arrangement was entered into, which, however, little satisfied either party. Constituted as the King's Council was, and attended chiefly by commanders of the Irish, the occurrence, if truly alleged, must have had an awful effect on the eve of the campaign. Dorrington was himself of that Board, together with the Dukes of Powis and Berwick, the Earls of Clanricarde, Abercorn, Carlingford, and Melfort, the Lords Kilmallock, Clare, Merrion, and Kenmare ; the English Lord Chief Justice, Sir Edward Herbert, (who followed the King's fortune, and subsequently became his Chancellor at St. Germain's), Colonel Patrick Sarsfield, afterwards created by him Earl of Lucan, and Sir Ignatius White of Limerick, Baronet.*

Colonel Dorrington was afterwards commissioned by his King, immediately before the meeting of the Parliament of Dublin, to serve at the siege of Derry, and there was he wounded, but not so badly as long to supersede his active duty. In the September of that year, when King James would fain advance to arrest the progress of his enemy in Louth, having marched within a short distance of Dundalk, he directed Colonel Dorrington with the Brigade of Guards to come on as far as Mapletown-bridge, and resolved

* O'Callaghan's *Brigade*, v. 1, p. 168.

himself to encamp near that of Affane.* Dorrington subsequently distinguished himself at the Boyne, and was Governor of Limerick in the latter portion of that year (1690). When Tyconnel passed over to France, leaving the Duke of Berwick his Deputy in the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, Brigadier Dorrington was one of these deputed to represent to his Grace that the power so attempted to be conferred upon him was illegal, but that the Great Council in Limerick, consisting of the Prelates, Nobles, and Officers, were willing that he should have the civil and military authority, provided he would admit a select council of officers to direct his military operations, and allow two able persons from each of the provinces to advise him in relation to the civil.† On Tyrconnel's return to France, Dorrington was made Major-General of the Army‡.

Immediately before the last siege of Limerick, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim,§ and was thereupon sent up to Dublin, from thence to Chester and at last to the Tower of London; but was so soon released or exchanged by the Revolutionists as to be able to resume in France his active adherence to the Jacobite cause. There he retained his Colonelcy of the Royal Irish Foot Guards; of which, in the remodelling, Oliver O'Gara, who had been a full Colonel in Ireland, was constituted Lieutenant-Colonel, and

* Clarke's James II., v. 2. p. 379.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 126.

‡ Story's Impartial Hist. pt. 2, p. 55. § Idem, p. 137.

John Roth, Major. The Regiment, then consisting of twelve companies, was stationed on the coast of Normandy, as part of the army designed for the invasion of England in 1693: it subsequently served in Flanders; and in Germany, in 1703, under Villars, maintained a high character; Dorrington himself having been then raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In the same year he was engaged in the mountain campaign against the Tyrolse. In 1704, he sustained with the French that signal discomfiture of which O'Connor writes as "a memorable instance of the finest army in the world annihilated by the ignorance of the leaders."* He again distinguished himself in Germany under Marshal Villars, and especially at Ramillies in 1705. In 1709, he was engaged at the battle of Malplaquet, and subsequently under the same leadership until 1712. In 1718, he died at Paris, when this Regiment^a was transferred to the Compté Michael de Roth, and bore his name. This title was again changed in 1766 to 'Roscommon,' and in 1770 to 'Walsh's,' which it continued to bear, down to the French Revolution.

Another Dorrington (Andrew) was Captain in the Earl of Clancarthy's Regiment of Infantry, but William is the only one on the Roll of Attainders, whereon he is described as 'of Dublin.'

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 290.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM MAUNSELL BARKER.

THIS name does not seem to have been known in Ireland until the days of the Tudor Dynasty, neither does it appear on the Attainders of 1642 or 1691. By the Act of Explanation (1665) William Barker, Esq., was restored to his estates in the County of Limerick, and seems to have been the father of the above Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded the Infantry at the momentous battle of Aughrim. There, according to Clarke's Memoir of James the Second, (vol. 2, p. 359), he was *wounded*, according to Dean Story,* *killed*. A Sir William Barker being seized in fee of lands in the County of Limerick, and also of a manor in Essex, settled same on his marriage in 1676, and the eldest son of that marriage was another Sir William.†

MAJOR THOMAS ARTHUR.

THIS name appears of Irish record from the time of Edward the Second, and Ortelius's map locates the family in the Barony of Clanwilliam, County of Limerick.—In the year 1210, Robert Arthur was a benefactor to the great Abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin. In 1486, Dr. Thomas Arthur, by birth of Limerick City, died there Bishop of the See. In the

* Impartial Hist. pt. 2, p. 130.

† Appeal Cases.

first Parliament of Elizabeth, Edward Arthur was one of the members elected to represent the City. After the Restoration, a patent of lands in the County of Limerick to Captain John Winckworth, a Cromwellian, contained a saving of the right of Dr. Thomas Arthur to certain lands therein named, as a nominee after reprisals. He had a similar saving in a patent of premises in the City of Limerick, to Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon; while, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, he was restored to his principal seat and 2,000 acres of land; as was, by the same legislative arrangement of property, John Arthur to the estates of his father, Alderman Arthur, with some exceptions; and a Patrick Arthur was likewise thereby similarly restored. In King James's Charter to Limerick, Nicholas Arthur was named one of the Aldermen, while James and *Thomas* Arthur were of its Burgesses. This Thomas it may be concluded was the above Major. At the Parliament of Dublin in 1689, he sat as one of the Representatives for the Borough of Newcastle, in the County of Dublin.*

An early notice of this Thomas appears in the "Correspondence of the Earl of Clarendon," (6th May, 1686), when, writing to the Earl of Sunderland he recommends "that Captain Thomas Arthur, a Roman Catholic, who lately bought the employment, be advanced to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Guards."† Early in the September of that year he

* King's MSS. in Dublin Soc.

† Singer's Correspond. vol. 2, p. 372.

was sent to Connaught by Tyrconnel to raise recruits, but not having the Earl of Clarendon's order, he was recalled, and this the rather "as the Captain could command no serviceable interest in Connaught."* Lord Clarendon, having been afterwards accused of thus recalling Arthur, defended himself as that the raising of men is a matter of great consequence, and ought to be done by no authority but that of the Chief Governor.† Besides Major Thomas, there were of the family in this Regiment John Arthur a Captain, Edward and John Arthur Ensigns; and Patrick Arthur was a Captain in Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry. One of these Captains was wounded at Derry, while the above Major fell at the Boyne;‡ and Dean Story records the death of a Colonel Arthur at the battle of Aughrim,§ who it would seem from Lodge,|| was married to a niece of Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel. The outlawries of 1691 include the above *Thomas*, described as of Colganstown, County of Dublin, with three others in said County, and one in each of those of Limerick, Clare, and Kilkenny. Various claims were made on their estates at Chichester House.

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, vol. 2, pp. 578-9.

† Idem.

‡ Clarke's James II. v. 2. p. 399

§ Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 138. || Peerage, v. 4, p. 160.

CAPTAIN RICHARD FAGAN.

THIS family is by some considered of English descent, while others prefix to it the Milesian 'O.' In the thirteenth century it was established in Meath, and in its branches became early connected with the De Lacys, Plunketts, and Barnewalls. In 1358, John Fagan was High Sheriff of the Liberties of Meath ; and in 1373, was appointed Governor of the important Castle of the Pale at Trim.

Christopher Fagan, the representative of the Meath line, and inheritor of their estates, was induced to lend his influence in maintaining Perkin Warbeck's claim to the Crown. He (as it is said in an old family pedigree, verified by wills and funeral entries in the Office of Arms, and now preserved by Mr. William Fagan of Cork), was slain with four of his sons at the siege of Carlow, when a great portion of their Meath estates was, as confiscated, granted to the Aylmers, Barnewalls, and other gentry of the Pale. John, the youngest son of Christopher, was also at Carlow, being then but 18 years of age ; he, however, escaped the slaughter, and fled to Cork, a city that held out strenuously for Perkin. He there married Phillis, daughter of William Skiddy of Skiddy's Castle in that city, by whom he had two sons, and a daughter Phillis, who married Thomas Gould. Richard, the eldest son of Christopher, left a son Thomas Fagan, who acquired that estate of Feltrim in the County of Dublin from which the head of the family

has since derived a territorial designation. *His* eldest son, another Christopher, was High Sheriff of the City of Dublin in 1565 and 1573 ; and it was during his possession of Feltrim that the unfortunate Earl of Desmond, being a prisoner of state in the Castle of Dublin, and his health failing so as to need the air of the country, this Christopher Fagan was selected to take charge of his person at his residence. But when it was intimated to Fagan that it would be his duty to watch the captive, he magnanimously replied, that the Earl would be welcome to diet and lodging at his house, yet would he never consent to be his keeper. Desmond, it may be added, in such liberal guardianship was allowed to walk abroad on his parol ; but, abusing the privilege, he escaped into Munster, where entering soon after into open rebellion he was treacherously murdered.* The descendant and namesake of this Christopher was declared a forfeiting proprietor during the civil wars of 1641. On proof, however, of his innocence, he was in 1670 decreed the possession of Feltrim, qualified into an estate in tail-male. His death in 1682 is recorded in a funeral entry in the Office of Arms, wherein he is described as 'Christopher, son of Richard, son of John, son of Richard ;' that he died 12th February, 1682-3, and was buried in St. Audoens' Church, Dublin ; having married Anne, daughter of Sir Nicholas White of Leixlip, by whom he had several children, of whom (says the record) Richard and Peter are now living,

* D'Alton's History of the Co. Dublin, pp. 211-12.

and one daughter, Elizabeth, married to Lord Strabane [and who became mother by him of Claud, fourth Earl of Abercorn, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse in this Army, as before noticed]. The Richard here mentioned was the above Captain, and he married Ellen, daughter of Thomas Aylmer of Lyons, by whom he had one daughter, Anna-Maria. Richard's uncle, John Fagan, became the founder of that Munster line in which the representation is now preserved ; and his son Christopher was, as hereafter noticed, a Captain in Lord Kenmare's Infantry ; while in Sir Michael Creagh's, Patrick ' Ffagan ' was also a Captain. The Attainders of 1691 exhibit the names of Thomas Fagan of Kinsale, Bryan ' O'Fegan ' of Drumgagh, County of Down, clerk ; Manus ' O'Fegan ' of Clonallon, County of Down ; with RICHARD FAGAN, described as of Drakestown, County of Meath, and Feltrim, County of Dublin. The value of the latter's estate alone was so considerable, that an inquiry into its circumstances was directed in 1690-1, with the object of presenting it as a royal boon to Sir Robert Southwell.* The sale of all his estates ultimately brought in not less than £100,000, out of which only his wife's jointure and his daughters' portions (for he died without male issue) were allowed to be paid ; viz. £1,000 for his eldest daughter Anne, and £400 for each of his other daughters, Elizabeth and Helen. They were all minors at the

* Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS. p. 213.

time of the claims made. Helen afterwards married John Taylor of Swords, *ante*, p. 379.

A James Fagan passed after the Revolution into the Spanish service, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Hamel's Regiment. He married the heiress of the House of Turges in Lorraine, and was living in 1722.* See further of this family at Christopher Fagan, a Captain in Lord Kenmare's Infantry.

CAPTAINS SIR LUKE, PATRICK, AND
EDWARD DOWDALL.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of King Edward the Third. In 1446, Robert Dowdall of Newtown-Termonfeckin, County of Louth, was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. His son Thomas was Master of the Rolls in 1488, and James Dowdall was appointed in 1583 Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. An unprinted Act of Resumption of 1468 contains a saving of the rights of the aforesaid Robert Dowdall. Edward Dowdall of Glaspistol was one of the Representatives of the County of Louth in Queen Elizabeth's first Parliament; and Laurence Dowdall of Athlumney and Nicholas Dowdall of Brownstown attended the celebrated meeting on the hill of Crofty. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of this Nicholas, Walter of

* Fagan MSS.

Athboy, and Laurence of Athlumney. The latter was of the Confederate Catholics who adhered to the King at the meeting in Kilkenny, and he was accordingly excepted from pardon for life or estate in Cromwell's Act of 1652. In a grant of Athlumney as forfeited property to William Ridges in 1666, a saving was inserted "of such right and no other as should be adjudged due to Sir Luke Dowdall, Knight, as a nominee in the town and lands of Athlumney." Besides these Captains, there appear upon this List another Edward Dowdall a Quarter-Master, and Joseph Dowdall an Ensign in Lord Louth's Regiment of Infantry; while a John Dowdall, who does not appear upon it, was, after its date, appointed Major of Lord 'Bellew's' Infantry. The list of names for the Shrievalties in Ireland, sent over to Lord Clarendon the Viceroy, contained for the County of Meath the name of Launcelot Dowdall, with the observation, 'a factious caballing whig;' to which Clarendon replied in comment, 'This gentleman is of an ancient English family in that county, where he behaves himself with great sobriety, and is so far from being a favourite of the whigs or caballing with them, that they are dissatisfied with his being Sheriff, concluding him a friend to the old natives of the County.*'

John Dowdall was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Dundalk in the Parliament of 1689, as was Henry Dowdall, Recorder of Drogheda, for that ancient town. This latter it was who, in duty of his

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 286.

office, delivered that address of its Corporation to King James, when entering the town on the 7th of April, 1689, which is preserved in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, (vol. 1, p. 42). The Attainders of 1691 comprise the names of the above Sir Luke, described as Lucas Dowdall of Old Connaught, County of Dublin, and of Dublin City; Patrick of Navan, merchant; and Edward of Dublin and Moate; besides James Dowdall of Navan, merchant, George of Cluncestown, Stephen of Athboy, Henry of Brownstown and Drogheda, Joseph and Matthew of Cloran, County of Westmeath, and Sylvester, son of Matthew of said last mentioned place. Patrick of Dundalk and Termonfeckin, John of Dundalk, Christopher and John of Drogheda, merchants, Peter of Ardee, clerk, and Walter Dowdall of Drumshallon, clerk.

Sir Lucas forfeited in Meath extensive estates, off which his widow, Dame Katherine, claimed dower, but was dismist, as were alike the claims of their children Anne, Thomasine, and Mary Dowdall for portions, and that of Daniel Dowdall, his son and heir, by his guardian, for a fee therein.—Margaret Dowdall claimed in her own right and was allowed the benefit of sundry debts due to her, but 'put out' in the name of Patrick Dowdall, who was attainted; while she also claimed as one of the executors of Lady Jane Dowdall a mortgage debt affecting the County of Longford estate of said Patrick Dowdall. Lady Alice Dowdall, otherwise Nugent, one of the daughters of Richard, late Earl of Westmeath, claimed

a jointure of £180 off the Meath estates of Henry Dowdall—dismist. Joseph Dowdall sought and was allowed an estate tail in Westmeath lands forfeited by Matthew Dowdall; and Redmond Dowdall, and Mary his wife, claimed an estate tail in County of Limerick lands forfeited by Tobias and John Dowdall, as did said Mary her dower off these estates as the widow of Tobias and under his will of 25th August, 1688.—The estates of Sir Lucas were subsequently sold in lots to John Preston of Ardsallagh, Robert Rochfort, her Majesty's Attorney-General, Michael Shields of Wainstown, John Drury of Dublin, and Richard Gorges, Esq. the patentee of Kilrue.

In the engagement at Lauffield village in 1747, Lieutenant Dowdall, then ranking in Berwick's Brigade, was wounded.

CAPTAIN SIR GREGORY BYRNE.

THE O'Byrnes were the formidable Chieftains of that last subjugated district of Ireland, now the County of Wicklow; the present Barony of Ballinacor and the Rainilogh were possessed exclusively by them, and they, with the O'Tooles, the territorial Lords of the remainder of this County, maintained for nearly four centuries an unceasing war against Dublin and the English Pale. So early after the introduction of surnames as 1119 the Four Masters record the death of Aodh O'Brin (Byrne), Lord of East Leinster, and when

afterwards Dermot McMurrough invited the English invasion, the O'Byrne, who was, in the adjustment of Irish government, his tributary, although Dermot confided in him as his last hope, renounced his allegiance, and unhesitatingly opposed the invaders; when, being brought before 'Strongbow,' he was condemned to death. In 1176, Malachy O'Byrne died Bishop of Kildare. Murrough 'Mac Byrn' of Rainilough and Connor 'O'Brin' were of the Irish Chiefs, to whom Henry the Third directed a special requisition for repairing to his standard, and assisting him with their forces against the King of Scotland.* In 1398, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, and Lord of Dunamase, was killed when endeavouring to reduce this mountain Sept; a catastrophe which induced the second visit of the unfortunate Richard the Second to Ireland, when the O'Byrne was fain to yield him homage.† In 1535, Lord Leonard Grey received intimation that one of the Fitzgeralds, uniting with Lord Baltinglas and a Chieftain of the O'Byrnes, had taken their station in the valleys of Glendalough, that their numbers were daily increasing, and 'their excursions were pestilent and audacious.' In two years after, however, the O'Byrne made his submission to Lord Grey. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the celebrated Feagh Mac Hugh was the Captain of the O'Byrnes; he it was whom Spencer commemorates, "so far emboldened as to threaten peril even to Dublin, over

* Rymer's *Fœdera*.† Davis's *Hist. Rel.* p. 22.

whose neck he continually hung." His capture and escape are well narrated by the Four Masters.

Two cruel Inquisitions were held at Newcastle, in the County of Dublin in 1604, by operation of which the estates of upwards of eighty of the O'Byrnes of Wicklow were declared forfeited to the Crown; many of them, as appears by the finding, having been killed or taken prisoners and hanged by martial law during the rebellion, which broke out 2nd of September, 36th Elizabeth. In two years after, eighty-five others of this devoted mountain Sept felt it necessary in prudence to pay the fines and charges for patents of pardon. The Attainders of 1642 include one hundred and fifty-six O'Byrnes in their old County, with four in Dublin, three in the County of Kildare, and one in Carlow. The Kilkenny Assembly of Confederate Catholics was attended by Hugh 'Brin' of Corinnon, Bryan 'Burne' of Ballinacor, Bryan of Rodine, James of Ballyaude, and John of Ballyglann. Cromwell's Denunciation Act of 1652 excepts two of these Confederates, there described as Hugh Mac Phelim and Bryan Mac Phelim Byrne, both of the County of Wicklow, from pardon for life and estate. In the Record Tower of Dublin Castle is a petition of Phelim Byrne, soon after the Restoration, to recover his ancient inheritance in Wicklow; but it does not seem to have been effective.

The above Captain Sir Gregory Byrne was resident at Tymogue in the Queen's County; in 1669, he married Margaret Copley, sister and co-heiress of Sir

Christopher Copley, and grand-daughter of the first Viscount Ranelagh ; in two years after he was created a Baronet, and in 1685 his Lady died, leaving issue by him an only son Daniel. Sir Gregory was attainted in 1691 ; nevertheless, at the Court of Chichester House he claimed estates in fee in divers lands in the Queen's County, and in plots and houses in Dublin ; but the claim was dismissed as cautionary ; while some other interests in the City and County of Dublin were allowed to him. He married to his second wife Alice Fleming, only daughter of Randal Lord Slane, by the Lady Penelope Moore, daughter of Henry, Earl of Drogheda ; (the grand-daughter of this union, having married into the family of Bryan of Jenkinstown, her son sought to establish title to the dormant title of Slane as heir general of Christopher Lord Slane, and on the extinction of all intermediate issue).—Besides this Captain, there are on the present ' List ' Garret and John Byrne, Captains in the Earl of Westmeath's Infantry. The former was afterwards adjudged within the Articles of Limerick. In the Parliament of Dublin, Hugh Byrne sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Carysfort, and Thomas Byrne as one of that of Wicklow. Sir Gregory was outlawed on four Inquisitions in Dublin, Meath, and the Queen's County ; while the scattered quantity of these political attainders in 1692, in relation to the O'Byrnes, powerfully evinces the dispersion from their native mountain fastnesses, to which this devoted race were within a few years after its reduc-

tion subjected. Nineteen of these Inquisitions were held in the County of Wicklow, eight in Carlow, seven in Westmeath, three in Meath, Dublin, and Wexford respectively, two in the Queen's County, and one in Louth; while even in such remote settlements as Derry and Galway two occur in the former and one in the latter. At the Court of Claims, besides those so made by Sir Gregory Byrne, Garret Byrne claimed the tithes of Rectories in Wicklow forfeited by Hugh Byrne,—dismissed for non-prosecution. Off the forfeitures of Walter Byrne in the City of Dublin, his widow claimed and was allowed an estate for life under settlement of 1682; and Edmund Byrne claimed and was allowed the fee of some estates of Thady Byrne in the Barony of Arklow, County of Wicklow.

In 1707, Dr. Edmund Byrne was the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. A proclamation issued in 1712 for his apprehension, as well as of others "who attempted to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction contrary to the laws of the kingdom."* In 1746, 'Cornet Byrne' was one of the rebel officers taken prisoner at sea, being in the 'Pretender's' service on board the *Charité*.† In 1757, Colonel O'Byrne was a distinguished officer in the Austrian service; he died in 1813.

* Hardiman's *Galway*, pp. 275-7.

† *Gent. Mag. ad annum*, p. 145.

CAPTAIN BARTHOLOMEW RUSSELL.

THIS name is of Irish record from the earliest period after the Invasion, while the Four Masters relate the death of Actin Russell in a battle between the Burkes and O'Conors in 1263. In 1594, Sir William Russell was appointed Lord Justice of Ireland, when his earliest movement was directed against the O'Byrnes at their stronghold of Ballinacor. The Attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Thomas Russell Ruagh of Rush, Christopher Russell of Seatown, Andrew Russell of Swords, Patrick of Brownstown, Nicholas of Collinstown, Thomas of Drynam, and Francis of Kilrush, all in the County of Dublin ; with Patrick Russell of Rodanstown, County of Meath. In 1646, George Russell of Rathmolin was one of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny.

A short time before the accession of King James, Dr. Patrick Russell (of the family that, as shown by the above attainders, was congregated about the ancient town of Swords,) was appointed the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, in which dignity he continued during that monarch's reign. In 1685, he held the first Provincial Council at Dublin that had been known for many years ; and Lord Clarendon, then Viceroy, writing at that time to the Earl of Rochester one of his state letters, says of this prelate, "He has been with me, seems to be a good man, but no politician ; he is a secular."* In the peaceful course of

* Singer's Corresp. v. 1, p. 387.

his life he continued, by synods and councils and visitations, to inculcate humility and attention in his clergy, and virtue and loyalty in their flocks."* During his King's residence in the Irish metropolis, he performed the service and rites of his church constantly in the Royal presence ; the last permitted occasion of these solemnities having been for the consecration of a Benedictine nunnery in Dublin. On the downfall of the Stuart dynasty, he fled to Paris, whence however he returned to close his life in the land of his birth and ministry. At the termination of the year 1692 he died, and was buried in the venerable church of Lusk near Swords. While he was Primate, his principal residence was in the old chapel-house at Francis-street, by the Fraternity of which establishment an ancient censer is preserved exhibiting the inscription, "*Orate pro Patricio Russell, Archiepiscopo Dubliniæ, Primati Hiberniæ et pro ejus fratre Jacobo Russell, Decano Dubliniæ et Prothonotario Apostolico, qui me fieri fecit.*"† During King James's reign he enjoyed a pension of £200 *per annum* charged on the Irish Exchequer. The above Captain Bartholomew Russell was the proprietor of Seatown, County of Dublin, by which description he was attainted in 1691 ; while there appear on this Army List Garret and Thomas Russell, Ensigns in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry (the latter described on his attainder as of Ballymacscanlon, County of Louth), and Christopher Russell (described

* D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin, p. 454.

† Idem. p. 456.

as of Seatown, County of Dublin) a Captain in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry.

The Attainders of 1691, besides the above officers, include the names of Valentine Russell of Quoniamstown, James of Russelstown, County of Westmeath, Robert of Drynam (who had been one of the Representatives of Swords in the Parliament of 1689), and eight other Russells in the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Down, and Louth. Captain Bartholomew forfeited much about Swords and in the Barony of Nethercross. Thomas's confiscations were of portions of the Rectorial tithes of Julianstown, Platten, and Dunany. Valentine's comprised extensive estates in the County of Down, in which his son Patrick Russell, then a minor, claimed an estate tail as did his mother Mary Russell, alias Hanlon, by Hugh Hanlon her Trustee, a rent charge in lieu of dower under marriage articles of February, 1683. Their petitions do not, however, appear to have been allowed, and a portion of his estates, including Quoniamstown was sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures in 1703 to Robert Echlin of Rush, Esq. Bridget, the only child and heiress of Robert Russell of Drynam, married Andrew Cruise of the Naul family. See *post*, at Captain Francis Cruise, in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HACKETT.

THIS name 'Hecket' occurs on the Roll of Battle Abbey as of one of the Knights who attended the Conqueror from Normandy. His race early extended over Worcestershire and Yorkshire. One of his decendants, Paganus Hacket, came over to Ireland with the English Invasion. He witnessed an endowment from Hugh Tyrrell to the priory of Kilmainham about 1180, and acquired a grant of lands in the district of Wicklow still known by the name of Hacketstown,* which remained in his line until their adhesion to the Earl of Desmond caused its confiscation in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1200, Rowland Hacket was seised of lands near Kinsale County of Dublin ;† and in 1250, William Hacket founded the Franciscan Friary, in Cashel.—In 1302, John and Robert 'Haket' were of the 'Fideles' of Ireland, whose services were sought by special Royal mandate for the war in Scotland.‡ About the same time, Robert and Walter Haket received similar recognitions of the King's confidence,§ the latter being entrusted with the custody of Newcastle Mac Kinegan near Delgany. In 1356, Andrew Hakett was Sheriff and Escheator of the County of Cross-Tipperary. At the Battle of Agincourt, Richard Hakett was one of the Knights in the Duke of

* Lynch's Feudal Dignities, p. 255.

† Archdall's Monasticon, p. 152.

‡ Parliamentary Writs. § Roll in Irish Chancery.

Gloucester's retinue, as was another Richard in Sir Henry Hussey's, and a Walter Haket in Sir William Bourchier's.* In 1460, David Haket was Bishop of Ossory ; and in 1484, Peter Haket was Archbishop of Cashel. In the sixteenth century, and it would seem anterior to it, a branch of this family was established in the county of Galway, and erected a castle on a townland of that district which still bears the name of Castle-Haket. By Inquisition of 1584, it was found that Ulick Mac Redmond Mac Meyler died in 1571, seised of the castles of Castle-Haket and Cahir-Morris ; but that Mac Haket, the chief of his name, and others of the Sept of the Hackets, claimed the aforesaid Castle of Castle-Haket, with the two quarters of land adjoining. †

The Attainders of 1642 comprise but one individual in the old County, described as George Hackett of Ballinahensy, County of Wicklow ; about which time Thomas Hackett was transplanted to Connaught, and others of the name settled in the County of Mayo, where they seem now extinct. In 1672, Thomas Haket succeeded to the Sees of Down and Connor. In 1678, *Thomas* Haket, described as of Dublin, merchant, an especial friend of the Duke of Tyrconnel, had a grant of upwards of 1,000 statutable acres in the Barony of Clare, County of Galway, with certain savings. In the Parliament of Dublin (1689), Thomas Hackett, Bishop of Down and Connor, was one of the spiritual Peers ; while in the Commons, Sir

* Nicholas's Agincourt.

† Hardiman's Galway, p. 21.

Thomas Hacket represented Portarlinton, as did Alderman James the City of Cashel. Another Hackett (James) appears on this Army List a Lieutenant in Colonel Thomas Butler's Infantry. When King James, after the Boyne, fled from Dublin through the hills of Wicklow, he stopped for a few hours with some followers at the house of a Mr. Hackett near Arklow, whence he proceeded to Duncannon, arriving there about sunrise. According to Archbishop King, a Captain Robert Hacket was one of those who followed the fortunes of James to France.

In 1691, was attainted *Thomas* Hackett, described as of Cloncullen, with five others of the name. It does not appear how far the estates of this *Thomas* Hackett were affected by attainder, but by a Private Act of the Irish Parliament in 1706, explained by another of 1708, those of *Sir* *Thomas* Hacket were vested in Trustees for the payment of his debts.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WARREN.

THIS 'name is' of record in Ireland early in the reign of Edward the Second, from which time it extended its branches over all the Counties of the Pale. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of six Warrens. Of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646, were Alexander Warren, then styled of Churchtown; Edward Warren, 'late of Dublin,' and William Warren of Casheltown. About the year 1667, William

and John Warren of Corduff joined in conveying a parcel of Castleknock to the Crown, for the purpose of enlarging the Phoenix Park. This William Warren, as appears by Inquisition of 1687, was seised of upwards of 283 acres in Upper Castleknock, 51 in Carpenterstown, and 58 in Lacken, which he had settled in tail-mail on his nephew, the above Captain Thomas, by deed of 22nd March, 1669.

It is of legal record that Lord Dongan, whom James the Second afterwards created Earl of Limerick, leased in 1688 lands in the County of Kildare to a Maurice Warren for his life, and the lives of his nephews Edward and William Warren, with covenant for perpetual renewal. William died in the camp of Dundalk, while the lessor was in the Irish Army, and Maurice himself (the lessee) died in 1691, when Gilbert, the eldest son of Maurice, entered on the lands, but was unable to obtain a renewal, by reason that the Earl of Athlone, the Patentee of the estates of the attainted Earl of Limerick, was absent from Ireland. On the establishment of 1687-8, a Mrs. Mary Warren appears for a pension of £80. Thomas Warren was then Sheriff of Dublin, as he was again in the year of King James's sojourn there. He was attainted in 1691, by the description of Thomas Warren of Corduff, County of Dublin, and of Warrenstown, County of Meath. Besides this officer there appear of the name on this Army List, John Warren a Captain, and Richard Warren a Lieutenant in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry. In Lord Bophin's, Laurence

Warren was a Lieutenant. In Sir Michael Creagh's, Edward was a Captain, as was Nicholas in Sir Charles Cavenagh's (but appointed subsequent to the date of the present Army List.) Said Captain John Warren was Sheriff of Dublin in 1686 ; in 1689 he was a Deputy Lieutenant of the County, and in the Parliament of that year represented the Borough of Carlow. He was attainted as of 'Warrenstown, County of Meath,' and also of Carlow, but his forfeitures lay chiefly in the Queen's County, and in the County and Town of Carlow. At the Court of Claims, Maurice Warren claimed some judgment debts as affecting the Carlow estate of John, some of which were allowed; while Henry Warren claimed and was allowed a mortgage in fee on said property; and subject to these charges his lands were sold in 1703 to Colonel Wentworth Hardman, and to Walter Weldon of Rahin, as were the town plots to Charles Bouleey. There were also attainted in 1692 Patrick, James, and Michael Warren, described as of Warrenstown, County of Meath; and Richard Warren of Carlow.

CAPTAINS WALTER AND GEORGE NANGLE.

"THIS," says Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, "is one of the most ancient Anglo-Norman families in Ireland." Amongst the Knights who accompanied Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, (Strongbow) to that country in 1169, were Gilbert

de Angulo and his two sons Jocelyn and Hostilio. From the latter descends the family of de Costello, called Mac Hostilio or Mac Costello. Gilbert de Angulo obtained the territory of Maherigallen and other lands in Meath; whilst his eldest son Jocelyn acquired Navan and the lands of Ardraccan, whence his lineal successors, the Nangles, were subsequently styled Barons of Navan. His descendant in the fourteenth generation, Sir Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jenico, third Viscount Gormanstown, by Catherine, eldest daughter of Gerald, ninth Earl of Kildare; and had issue by her eight sons, the youngest of whom, Walter Nangle of Kildalkey in the County of Meath, was grandfather of the above Captain Walter, who was himself father of Captain George, as well as of Edward, a Lieutenant herein, and of Garret or Gerald, a Lieutenant in Sir Michael Creagh's Infantry. Captain Walter had been Sheriff of Meath in 1687, and was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Trim in the Parliament of 1689.

In 1605, Robert Nangle obtained a grant or confirmation from King James of the Manor and Castle of Ballysax, with divers lands and tithes in the Counties of Kildare and Tipperary, 'in due acknowledgment,' as was recited in the patent, of his wounds and losses sustained in his several services of extraordinary merit to the Crown. He was, however, attainted in 1642, together with Matthew Nangle, also styled of Ballysax, Roland of Ardrass, Peter of

Naas, clerk ; Thomas Nangle, otherwise Baron of Navan, and Jocelyn Nangle of Kildalkey (the younger brother of the above Captain Walter). In 1646, Roger Nangle, styled of Glynmore, was of the Confederate Catholics in the Supreme Council. On this Army List, besides the Nangles in this Regiment, Robert Nangle is mentioned by Mr. O'Callaghan as having been a Major in Tyrconnel's Regiment. He was killed near Raphoe in the skirmishes that preceded the siege of Derry. Walker, in his Diary of the siege, writes (p. 62) that "Major Nangle was drowned coming over at Lifford." The Inquisition of Attainder on said Robert Nangle bears date in September, 1694, and finds him seised of various estates in the County of Westmeath. In King James's New Charters, John Nangle was appointed Portrieve in that to Navan, while Walter was one of its Burgesses. In another to Trim, Walter, George, and Edward Nangle were Burgesses, as was Walter in a third to Athboy.

Sir Richard Nagle before alluded to (p. 147), where the present notices should have been introduced, is mentioned by Lord Clarendon* as "Richard Nangle, a lawyer, a Roman Catholic, and a man of the best reputation for learning as well as honesty amongst the people ;" and when, in May, 1686, he was appointed one of King James's Council, Lord Clarendon, in a letter to the Duke of Ormond, thus commented : "I do a little wonder to find Mr. Nangle's name among them, though he be a very honest

* Singer's Corresp. of Ld. Clarendon, v. 1, p. 273.

and able man. Yet it is very extraordinary to have a practising lawyer, a Privy Councillor ; and will not be very decent for him to follow his practice or to quit his profession ; I believe he will not like it. I am sure he had no mind to be a judge, and I believe he will be as little pleased with this preferment.* Again, " I have not heard it was yet ever done but to Sir Francis Bacon, when he was Attorney-General ; and to satisfy his ambition by the credit he had with the Duke of Buckingham, or rather by importunity he was made a Privy Councillor, but never appeared afterwards in Westminster Hall, unless the King's business required him."† Nangle (Nagle) declined the honor, and the King accepted his resignation.

The Attainders of 1691 comprise the above Walter and George, together with Edward Nangle of Kildalkey, Francis of Harberston, John of Navan, Gerald of Mayne, Piers of Kilmihill, and Robert Nangle, all of the County of Westmeath. At the Court of Chichester House, Walter Nangle claimed and was allowed an estate tail in Meath lands forfeited by the above Captain Walter, as did Margaret Nangle her jointure off said estate, and also off Walter's Westmeath estates ; while Penelope Nangle claimed a jointure and her son Robert (a minor) an estate tail in the Westmeath lands of Robert Nangle. A great portion of Captain Walter Nangle's estate in Meath was afterwards sold to John Asgill of Dublin, as were

* Singer's Corresp. of Lord Clarendon, vol. 1, p. 411.

† Idem. p. 417.

Robert Nangle's estates in Westmeath to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company.

CAPTAIN JOHN SEGRAVE.

THE name of Segrave or Sedgrave is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, their chief seat being early recorded as at Killeglan in the County of Meath. See further of this name *post*, at Captain Francis Segrave, in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry. In a confirmatory grant of 1668, of lands and premises in various counties to Charles Viscount Fitz-Harding, the rights of *John* Segrave to certain houses and plots within the Manor of Rathmore were especially saved, and he may possibly be the above Captain, afterwards attainted as of Cabra, County of Dublin, and Burtonstown, County of Meath. He was, however, adjudged within the Articles of Limerick. Besides this Captain John, there appear on the Army List said Francis, a Captain, and Laurence Segrave, his Lieutenant, in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry. The attainders of 1691 present the names of the above Captain and John Segrave, with those of Gilbert and Nicholas Segrave of Ballyhack, County of Meath, and Francis Segrave of Fryarstown and of Rosberry, County of Kildare.

CAPTAIN SIR ANTHONY MULLEDY.

THE O'Mulledy's were an ancient sept of the King's County and Westmeath, located near Garry-Castle. In 1447, Cornelius O'Mulledy succeeded to the See of Clonfert, whence in the following year he was translated to that of Emly. The only individual of the name attainted in 1642 was styled Patrick O' 'Mullady, Baronet, of Ballinver, County of Meath. A letter is extant of the 10th of August, 1690, from the Williamite Colonel Wolseley to Secretary Southwell, 'from the camp near Mullingar;' in which he says, "We had advices from Colonel Babington that 2,000 of the enemy were got together at Tyrrelspass,..... they advanced with about 120 Horse, 'who' our men charged and broke;.....the night came upon us or else we had done great execution; as it was, we killed between 80 and 100, and have taken prisoners three of the greatest rogues amongst them, viz. Andrew Tuite, James Ledwich, and Redmund Mulledy, late Sheriff for King James. They are no soldiers nor have any commission for what they do, and therefore I have a great mind to hang them if His Majesty will either give orders for it or say nothing about it, but leave me to myself; for I am well assured that an Irishman is to be taught his duty only by the rod. Tuite's father holds out a garrison now in an island within two miles of this place. I conceive the whole number of this party were about 1,000; one Nugent,

the present Sheriff for King James, headed them.”* Dean Story reports the transaction as that “one Mulledy, late High Sheriff of Longford, got at least 3,000 of rabble or such like near Mullingar, where they hectorred and swaggered for some days,” adding, that Colonel Wolseley fell in with the party and killed about thirty of them, “High Sheriff Mulledy being wounded and never since able to raise such a ‘*posse comitatus*.’” Those of this name attainted in 1691 were the above Anthony Mulledy, described as of Robertstown, Knight; Redmund Mulledy of Grangemore, and Hugh Mulledy of Rathwyre, in the County of Westmeath; John Mulledy of Dublin, and John Mulledy of Ballintobber, County of Mayo. The estates of Redmund and Hugh Mulledy, comprising the Lordship of Rathwyre and various other lands, &c., in the County of Westmeath, were sold by the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates to Chichester Phillips of Drumcondra, County of Dublin, and a larger proportion to Robert Pakenham of Bracklyn. Those of the above Captain Sir Anthony lay in the Baronies of Dunboyne and Ratoath, County of Meath.

CAPTAIN THOMAS ARUNDEL.

THIS name is of Irish record from the time of Edward the Second. Several links in the pedigree of Arundells of Main, in the County of Limerick, in the 17th

* Clarke's MSS. Correspondence, Trin. Coll. Liby. Lett. lxxxiii.

century, are given in a genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (F 3, 27). In the Munster war of 1600, Paul Arundel was a Captain in Lord Audley's Regiment of Infantry. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of Garret Arundel and Garret Oge Arundel, both described as of Aghdullane, County of Cork. Lord Henry, the third Baron Arundell of Wardour, who was one of the persons committed to prison in 1678 on the information of the infamous Titus Oates, after suffering five years' incarceration, was released, and on King James's accession to the throne was sworn of the Privy Council. In the following year he was constituted Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and honored with the order of the Bath. In the will which King James executed at Whitehall, on the eve of his abdication, 17th November, 1688, he appointed this nobleman the adviser of his Queen, and he is one of the witnesses to the instrument. On that King's departure, Lord Arundel, retiring from public life, secluded himself at Breamore in Wilts, where he died 28th December, 1694.* The above Captain Arundel fell at the battle of the Boyne.†

LIEUTENANT THOMAS WAFER.

THE Attainders of 1642 name amongst the forfeiting proprietors Francis Wafer of Gyanstown, County of

* Burke's Peerage, p. 36.

† Clarke's James II. v. 2, p. 399.

Meath, and those of 1691 have the same name as of Castletown in said County.

LIEUTENANT JOHN EDWARDS.

THOUGH this name is of Irish record since the time of the Tudors, nothing worthy of notice connected with this individual has been discovered.

LIEUTENANT EDMUND FAHY.

THE O'Fahys were an ancient sept of the County of Galway, while the only notice attainable here is of an Adjutant Fahy, who, according to Walker,* was killed at Derry.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CLANCY.

THIS was the name of a clan tributary to the O'Bryan, yet in the time of Elizabeth so influential, that in Clare, Boetius 'Glanchy' was one of the Representatives of that County in Sir John Perrot's Parliament of 1585, and was afterwards its Sheriff. The name of this Lieutenant does not appear on the Attainders of 1692, which suggests that he may have fallen in the campaign. Those outlawries have the names of

* Siege of Derry, p. 86.

Murtough and James Clancy of Knocklane, and another Boetius Clancy of ' Glancan,' both in said County.

LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER WELDON.

THIS name is of record on Irish Rolls from the time of Richard the Second ; and James Weldon, described as of Newry, was of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1647.

LIEUTENANT EDMUND BRENNAN.

THE Mac Brannans were chiefs of Corcaghlan, a district of the County of Roscommon, forming part of that in which is the well-known mountain Slieve-Ban. So early as in the year 1150, the Masters record the death of Maolisa Brannan, Archdeacon of Derry ; and in 1159 that of Branan Mac Branan, chief of Corcaighlann, in a battle between the O'Conors and O'Briens. The Kilkenny Supreme Council of 1646 had of its Commons, John Brennan, styled of Cloynefinlough.

LIEUTENANT DAVID NIHILL.

BESIDES this officer, a Peter ' Nihill' was Lieutenant in Lord Kilmallock's Infantry. On the Attainders of 1691 are the names of James Nihill of Limerick and

Dublin, and the above David Nihill, styled of the Barony of Tulla, County of Clare. In the lands of the latter, Laurence Nihill claimed an estate tail, but was dismissed, while Elinor Nihill, *alias* Hackett, as his widow and executrix, sought and was allowed a third part of his Clare estates, as in pursuance of his will of 1683 ; and Robert Woulfe made a claim thereon for the portion of his wife Anstace, a daughter of said David. At the battle of Lauffield in 1746, Lieutenant Nihill, of Dillon's Regiment, was killed.

LIEUTENANT CHRISTOPHER AND ENSIGN
MATTHEW TAAFFE.

THIS Cambrian name is of record in Ireland from the time of the English invasion. In 1287 flourished Sir Nicholas Taaffe, whose son John Taaffe was by the Pope's provision consecrated Archbishop of Armagh. He died at Rome in 1306, after taking the mitre, but never saw his see.* In 1295, Richard Taaffe was Sheriff of Dublin, and, in 1311, a member of the Parliament of Kilkenny. In 1373 and 1375, Richard Taaffe of Ballybragan and John Taaffe were summoned to Great Councils ; and in 1376, John Taaffe of Castle-Lumnagh was Sheriff of Louth. In 1479, Sir Laurence Taaffe, the descendant of the above Sir Nicholas, was one of the honorable fraternity of St.

* Ware's Bishops, p. 71.

George in Ireland on its first institution ; and in 1560, Nicholas Taaffe of Ballybragan was Sheriff of Louth.*

In 1628, Sir John Taaffe of this family was advanced to the Peerage by the titles of Baron of Ballymote and Viscount Corran, in the County of Sligo. His eldest son Theobald was created Earl of Carlingford in 1661 ; his second son Lucas Taaffe was a Major-General in the Irish Army during the Commonwealth, was appointed Governor of Ross in 1649, and defended that town against Cromwell, but, being subsequently obliged to expatriate himself, served as a Colonel in Italy and Spain, whence on the Restoration he returned and died in Ireland.† On the Attainders of 1642, the only Taaffe is Laurence Taaffe, described as of ' Killen,' County of Meath. Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate Theobald, ' Viscount Taaffe of Corran,' and Luke Taaffe, his brother. In 1665, by the operation of the Act of Settlement, the aforesaid Lucas, by the style of Colonel Lucas Taaffe, and Elizabeth his wife, were restored to the " jointure, portions, lands, &c., which she or any for her use had held and enjoyed ;" while Theobald his brother, the Viscount, was likewise restored to his estates, and directed to have and enjoy to him and his heirs the manors, lands, &c., whereof Christopher Taaffe of Bryanstown and ——— Taaffe of Cockston were seised on the 23rd of October, 1641.

* See Dalton's Drogheda, v. 2, p. 162.

† Burke's Extinct Peerage.

He had likewise a pension of £800 per annum on the establishment, with other substantial marks of Royal favour, and died in December, 1677. His son Nicholas was a Colonel in this campaign, but not on the present Army List. In King James's Charters of 1697, John Taaffe was one of the Burgesses in that to Sligo; as were John 'Taaffe,' merchant, George, Peter, Nicholas, and another John in one to the Borough of Ardee.

Besides those of the name in this Regiment, Nicholas Taaffe was a Cornet in Tyrconnel's Horse, and Thomas Taaffe a Quarter-Master in Sarsfield's. At the siege of Derry, a Major John Taaffe, who was brother to the Peer of Carlingford, was killed at Pennyburn Mill. In King James's Parliament of Dublin sat in the House of Peers Nicholas, Earl of Carlingford, who was soon after despatched as a confidential envoy to the Emperor Leopold; from which embassy returning, he in the following year commanded a Regiment of Infantry at the Boyne, where he fell heading a charge. He had married, but left no issue;* whereupon his honors devolved upon his brother Francis Taaffe, the celebrated Count Taaffe of the Germanic Empire; he ranked there a Marshal, and when he succeeded to his honors in his native land, was, by a special clause in the acts of William and Mary, saved from the consequences of outlawry and attainder. He was Colonel of the Royal Cuirassiers under the Emperor, and Lieutenant-General of the Horse

* Archdall's Lodge, v. 5, p. 296.

(see of him fully in *O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 370, &c.) After the disastrous day at the Boyne, Mr. Taaffe, 'the Duke of Tyrconnel's chaplain,' "a very honest and discreet clergyman,"* was one of those who strongly laboured to persuade his discomfited Sovereign to fly from Dublin. The Attainders of 1691 contain the names of the above Christopher Taaffe, styled of Stephenstown; five others in the County of Louth; and one, Francis Taaffe of Ballymote, County of Sligo. At Chichester House, a Theobald Taaffe claimed and was allowed the benefit of sundry mortgages affecting the Louth and Sligo estates of Lord Carlingford. Of the services of Taaffe's Brigaded Regiment, see *O'Connor's Military Memoirs*, pp. 251-2 and 262.

LIEUTENANT PETER BATHE.

THIS family is of record here from the time of Edward the Second, having come from Devonshire, where Bathe House was long the designation of the locality of its settlement.—In Ireland the name first appears in the person of Simon Bathe, a proprietor of lands in the County of Limerick at the commencement of the fourteenth century. In 1327, Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, having recently died indebted to the King, Matthew de Bathe was commanded on his allegiance and under heavy penalties, to take

* Clarke's James II. v. 2. p. 402.

into his custody and care all money and jewels, silver vessels, and all other the goods and chattels of the said Earl, and them safely to keep until he received the Royal commands. This Matthew continued a confidential subject of King Edward, and of his successor Edward the Third, the latter having in 1333 granted to him the manor of Rathfay in the County of Meath, with the advowson. In 1381, Thomas Bathe, clerk, was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, in which year he had an allowance of £6 for his expences as a Commissioner, in levying the forfeited two-thirds off lands of absentees. In four years after, he had a Treasury order for his expences on passing over to England, to acquaint the King with the state of Ireland; and in 1393 was one of the Lords Justices. By an *unprinted* statute of the Parliament of Drogheda in 1640, (c. 9), it was enacted that Thomas Bathe, Knight, 'who pretends to be Lord of Louth,' shall appear in court on a certain day or be out of the King's protection; and it was further thereby ordered that said Thomas Bathe shall never have place in the Parliament of this land, nor shall enjoy any office therein under the King's grant. His lands in Louth appear to have been thereupon seized as forfeited; but a subsequent act of the same session (c. 21) restored John Bathe of Ardee, who seems to have been his son or relative, to certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Dromiskin, Dundalk, and other places in the County of Louth, which were kept from him under order of forfeitures. In 1533, William Bathe of Dollardstown was Vice-Treasurer soon afterwards at-

tainted. In 1535, James Bathe of Drumconrath was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer; when he fixed his residence in the fine old Castle of Drym-nagh near Dublin, whose ruins are still interesting.* In 1554, John Bathe of Drumconrath and Athcarne was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. In 1564, his son and namesake was Attorney-general for Ireland, and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his daughter Eleanor was married to Nicholas Netterville, who in 1622 was created the first Viscount Netterville of Dowth. In 1581, William Bathe was constituted a Justice of the Common Pleas; and, in the Parliament convened by Sir John Perrot in four years after, Thomas Bathe was one of the Representatives for Dundalk. 'A note (of about this period) of persons born in Ireland but residing beyond seas'† has the names of Luke Bath, a Capuchin friar in Cologne; William Bathe, a Jesuit in Salamanca; and John Bath, a Knight of Malta ('as is reputed') at the Court of Madrid. In 1611, King James granted to John Bathe of Balgriffen, County of Dublin, the manor, &c. of Balgriffen, to hold by the service of a rose on St. John's day, with various other lands and premises in the Counties of Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, and the City of Dublin. The Act of 1612, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and his adherents, included John Bathe of Dunalong, County of Tyrone, and John Bath, late of Drogheda, merchant.

* See D'Alton's County of Dublin, p. 700, &c.

† MSS. in Trin. Coll. Dub. (E. 3, 8, f. 46.)

In 1641, James Bathe of Athcarne was one of the gentry of the County of Meath, who assembled at the Hill of Crofty to parley with Roger Moore and his adherents of Ulster. He was consequently attainted in the following year, with Robert Bath of Killussy, County of Kildare; William and Robert Bathe of Clonturk, County of Dublin, and Patrick Bathe of the ancient inheritance of Rathfay, County of Meath. In the Commons of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny sat *Peter* Bathe Fitz-Robert, late of Dublin, *Peter* Bathe of Kilkenny, Robert Bath of Clonturk, and Robert Bath, late of Dublin. This Peter Fitz-Robert forfeited Athcarne Castle, which was thereupon granted to Colonel Grace in 1673. Before the Act of Explanation in 1665, Sir Luke Bathe was ordered to be restored to his estate, and to those which his deceased father James Bathe had held on the 22nd of October, 1641, with certain exceptions. The Attainders of 1691 included Christopher Bathe of Knightstown, Michael and James Bathe of Lady-Rath, *Peter* Bathe of Ashbourne (where he seems to have lived after the previous loss of Athcarne) Andrew Bathe of Drogheda, merchant, and Edward Bathe of Painstown, County of Louth. At Chichester House, James Bathe, a minor, by Stephen Bath his guardian, claimed under settlement of November, 1694, an estate for life to himself with remainders in tail to his sons, (after the death of *Peter* Bathe and Mary his wife,) in the County of Meath lands theretofore forfeited by Christopher Bathe; while Elizabeth Bathe, the wife of said

Christopher, claimed also an estate for her life therein, after the death of said *Peter*. On the subsequent sale of Athcarne Castle and its lands by the Trustees of the forfeited estates, it appeared that, having been forfeited as before mentioned by Peter Bathe, it vested on mesne assignment in King James, when Duke of York, and was then sold by the Trustees, as his private estate, to Thomas Somerville of Dublin, subject to a lease (allowed by the Commissioners) to George Aylmer, Launcelot Dowdall, Esqs. and Dame Cicely Bath, for 99 years, from January, 1668, at a peppercorn rent.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD TIPPER.

THIS officer is described in his attainder as of a locality in the County of Kildare, that took its name of Tipperstown from the family. Francis Tipper was also a Lieutenant in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry, and a William Tipper appears to have been at the same time attainted in this County, on whose estates there, another William claimed an estate for life with remainders in tail to his sons.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS SKELTON.

A CHARLES SKELTON also appears on this List a Lieutenant in Colonel John Parker's Horse, yet neither of

these names appears on the Attainders of 1691, which comprise only John of Dublin, Bevil Skelton of Dublin, and Maria Skelton, alias O'Brien his wife. In 1689, July the 1st, a Lieutenant-Colonel Skelton is recorded as having been joined in commission with Colonel Dominick Sheldon, to conclude a treaty with the garrison of Derry on that day. In a genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, are links of a pedigree of the Skeltons of the County of Limerick for five generations.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES POVEY.

NONE of this name appear on the Attainders, and it would seem rather of the opposite politics. In 1673, John Povey, Knight, and theretofore Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench ; and in 1702, Richard Povey was appointed principal Serjeant-at-arms. The connections of this Lieutenant are, however, wholly unknown.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MORGAN.

ONE of this name was an Ensign in Fitz-James's Infantry. Three Morgans were attainted in 1642. At the battle of Newberry, fought in 1643, a Colonel Morgan was killed on the Royalist side ; while at

Aughrim fell a Lieutenant-Colonel of the name.*
The Morgans attainted in 1692 were Joseph of Cookstown, and Edward of Drogheda, merchant.

ENSIGN TALBOT SALTER.

NOTHING has been ascertained of him or his family.

ENSIGN JAMES TOUCHETT.

THE family of Touchett came into England with the Conqueror, as recorded on the Roll of Battle Abbey, and in the Chronicles of Normandy. In 1405, John Touchett was summoned to Parliament in England as Lord Audley ; his great grandson James Audley was attainted in the time of Henry the Seventh, but his son was restored to his rank in 1513, and *his* great grandson, George Lord Audley, took up his residence in Ireland, where in the year 1610, in consideration of an annuity or rentcharge of £500 English secured to him for his life, he assigned "to Sir Mervyn 'Tuchett,' Knight, his son and heir apparent, his whole estate in Ireland, to hold to him thenceforth in fee, together with all his stock of cattle and corn, and all other goods and chattels in Ireland, reserving to his Lordship some chattels and household stuffs, and he, said Sir Mervyn, paying to Sir Ferdinando Tuchett,

* Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 138.

Knight, second son of said Lord Audley, an annuity of one hundred marks in the Middle Temple Hall, London ; and being bound after his Lordship's death, to convey over to the said Ferdinando the fee of lands in England or Ireland, to the clear yearly value of £100 sterling.* Lord George was in seven years after advanced in the Irish Peerage to the dignities of Baron Oriel and Earl of Castlehaven. His grandson, James Touchet, Earl of Castlehaven, during the civil wars of Ireland commanded under the Duke of Ormonde, and in 1649 was chosen General of the Irish forces. He and his brother were therefore, in Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. His son Mervyn, Earl of Castlehaven, was of the Peers in King James's Parliament of 1689, and had a pension of £500 *per annum*, charged on the establishment of 1687-8. Mervyn's son James, afterwards the Earl, is possibly identical with the above Ensign James.

ENSIGN NICHOLAS TYRWHITT.

NOTHING known of him or his family.

* Rot. Pat. Jac. 1, Cam. Hib. This Lord and his Lady had a grant in 1612, of various lands in the County of Armagh, as had the said Sir Mervyn of yet more in the County of Tyrone, to hold subject to the conditions of the Plantation of Ulster.

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ENSIGN EDWARD TOOLE.

SOME, who write of the battle of the Boyne, allege that the death of the Duke of Schomberg, while passing that river, was caused by a shot from O'Toole, 'an exempt of the King's Guard,' and affect to call this guardsman Sir Charles Toole; but the name of this only Toole in the Infantry Guards would lead to an inference of *his* identity with the transaction. The very ancient sept of the O'Tooles were independent Princes of Imaile and Cuolan, in the wild mountain district forming a moiety of what had been in the time of James the First reduced to English government, and erected into the County of Wicklow. They constituted one of the septs that were eligible to the dignity of Kings of Leinster, and their territory formed the Diocese of Glen-da-lough, whose bishops and abbots they exercised the prerogative of appointing, down to 1497, when it was united to the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin. A few years before the English Invasion, Laurence O'Toole, afterwards canonized, was advanced from the Abbacy of Glendalough to the Archbishopric of Dublin.* The death of his father is recorded by the Masters at 1164.—In 1308, the infamous Piers Gaveston diverted the interval of his official exile to Ireland, in penetrating the country of the O'Tooles, whose stronghold at Castle-Kevin he is

* See of this illustrious Prelate, fully, D'Alton's *Archbishops of Dublin*, p. 51, &c.

reported to have stormed, afterwards laying his offerings, as of atonement, at the shrine of St. Kevin in Glendalough. In 1327, David O'Toole, then Captain of the Sept, was taken prisoner by Sir John de Wellesley, ancestor of 'the Duke.' In 1366, the Lord Deputy made a treaty with Hugh O'Toole, then the Captain, whereby he agreed to allow that chieftain a stipend in the nature of black mail, to secure the Pale from the predatory incursions of his followers.* This policy of bounty was in the history of the Pale so frequently necessitated for its security, that an Act of the Irish legislature (28 Hen. 8, c. 11) was passed "for restraining tributes given to Irishmen." In 1396, say the Four Masters, "the English of Leinster were defeated by O'Toole with great slaughter." It was on the occasion of this continued foray, that Roger Mortimer, then Earl of March, King Richard's Vicegerent in Ireland, and the heir presumptive to the English Crown, was surprised, defeated, and slain. Therefore it was, and with the object of chastising 'the insolence of the Irish,' and avenging the death of Mortimer, *that* the English Monarch undertook his second journey to Ireland;—but to raise another patriot hero in Art Mac Murrough, for the veneration of that country, and to consummate his own dethronement. In 1497, Sir William Wellesley of Dangan, the lineal descendant of the aforesaid John, who had done such active service against the O'Tooles, was fain to espouse one of this denounced Sept, Matilda O'Toole, having

* Mason's Irish Parliaments, p. 22.

first, as was necessary, obtained a Royal letter of licence, dated the 30th of May in this year, whereby she and their heirs were admitted to the benefit of English laws and English liberties, and thus exempted from the many penal statutes then in force against alliances with the native Irish. It is singular that pedigree compilations omit to mention this marriage; but, while the licence is of record in Chancery, the fact is yet more assured by a patent of 1506, whereby King Henry the Seventh pardoned Patrick Hussey and 'Maw' O'Toole, his wife (*lately the wife of Sir William Wellesley of Dangan*), for their intermarrying without having first obtained the Royal licence.

Spencer in his 'View of Ireland' characterizes the O'Tooles and O'Byrnes as 'the two mischievous clans that inhabited the glyns of Wicklow.' The Four Masters are very full in the particulars of the O'Toole's resistance to subjugation, especially in 1580. In the time of James the First, however, O'Toole, 'the Lord of Imaile,' furnished to military muster 24 horsemen and 80 Kerns; yet were many of the Sept then attainted, as were in 1642 no less than twenty-four O'Tooles, great proprietors in Wicklow. In the Irish Parliament of 1689, Francis Toole sat as Representative of the Borough of Wicklow, while on the List of Colonels prefixed to the present Army List the name of Francis Toole appears, Colonel of an Independent Company of Fusiliers; but, as he is omitted in the subsequent details, the memoir of the

name should be attached to Ensign Edward. The forfeitures of 1691 exhibit but six O'Tooles as of Wicklow, and one in each of three other Counties, Carlow, Kildare, and Wexford. Several of this name were afterwards distinguished officers in the Irish Brigades serving in France and Spain; and in 1719, Captain O'Toole, with Colonel Wogan of the Rathcoffy line, and two others of the Irish Brigade in the service of the latter power, succeeded in carrying off Maria-Clementina Sobieski, (grand-daughter of the celebrated John Sobieski, King of Poland, who defeated the Turks before Vienna), then betrothed to James the Third, as the Pretender was styled by them. They effected her liberation from the Castle of Inspruck in the Tyrol, where she had been detained for some previous months by command of the Emperor Charles VI. at the instance of George the First. From hence they brought her in disguise to Monte Fiascone within the Pope's dominions, where James himself met her, and their marriage was celebrated. The Pope, on their repairing to Rome, received the gallant officers most cordially, and created them Knights of the Holy Roman order.*

ENSIGN THOMAS POYNTZ.

NOTHING has been ascertained of him or his connections.

* De Burgo's Hib. Dom. p. 266.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel	Anthony Coleman.	
James Nugent,	-----	-----
Lieut.-Col.		
John Talbot.	-----	-----
Major.		
[James Gibbes, 2nd Major.]		
Daniel O'Hara.	Keane O'Hara.	Cormick O'Hara.
John Stanley.	Andrew Duffe.	-----
Nicholas Harrold.	Bartholomew Harrold.	Francis Warren.
Edmund Murphy.	Lawrence Duffe.	Charles Sanders.
Maurice Fitzgerald.	-----	-----
James Gibbons.	-----	-----
Anthony Geoghegan.	-----	-----
Sieur du Pratt,	Walter Plunkett.	
Grenad.		

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON.

THIS Officer, says Colonel O'Kelly's narrative,* was one of these deputed by Tyrconnel, during his absence from the government on attendance at St. Germain's, to guide and advise the young Duke of Berwick. He was the brother as well of General Richard Hamilton who was taken prisoner at the Boyne, as of the accomplished Colonel Anthony Hamilton who fought against the Enniskilleners, and wrote the well-known 'Memoirs of Grammont.' The above Colonel John

* O'Callaghan's *Macaria Eccidium*, p. 83.

ranked as a Major-General and a Brigadier at Aughrim, where he was taken prisoner.* O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs*, (p. 143), says that this General was with a force detached to the aid of besieged Limerick, too late for its last struggle; the enemy were in possession of the ramparts, and drove back the designed relief to their camp.

CAPTAIN DANIEL O'HARA.

Of the noble Sept of O'Hara the Chief was Lord of Luigne, in the County of Sligo, a territory which comprised the present Barony of Leney with parts of those of Costello and Gallan. At so early a period as 1023, the death of Donagh O'Hara, Lord of Luigne, is noted by the Four Masters; as is the death of Duncan O'Hara, Lord of the Three Tribes of Luigne, in 1059. From which period the succession of their Tanists or Captains is set down with singular exactness to a comparatively recent date, in a venerable Irish manuscript entitled the 'Book of the O'Haras.' By one of these Chiefs, Keane O'Hara, Templehouse was erected early in the fourteenth century, within their principality, and on the site of an ancient foundation of the Knights Templars. The Abbey of Court, whose ruins are still discernible, was soon after founded by another of the O'Haras. The above Officer, Captain Daniel was, it will be seen, of an An-

* Story's Impartial Hist., pt. 2, p. 187.

trim branch of the family, of whom in 1608, in awe of the Plantation system, Cahill O'Hara, John Oge O'Hara, John Grome O'Hara, and Donnel O'Hara sought and obtained patents of pardon and protection. Of these, Cahill in 1612 obtained a patent for holding a weekly market at Crebilly, with right of pie powder and the usual tolls.* In 1627, Cormac O'Hara was Sheriff of the County of Antrim. A Manuscript Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin, supplies links in the pedigree of this northern family for five generations. Besides the above Captain Daniel, Keane his Lieutenant, and Cormick O'Hara his Ensign, who in their attainders are described as of Loughdale, County of Antrim, there are upon this Army List, another Cormack O'Hara, Captain in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, in which Arthur O'Hara of Farris in said County was a Lieutenant, and Manus O'Hara an Ensign; while in Colonel Dominick Browne's, John O'Hara, son of Thadeus O'Hara of Crebilly, was a Lieutenant. All these were consequently attainted in 1691, with the addition of Roger O'Hara of Montagh, in the County of Sligo.

In 1692, Sir Charles 'Hara' and others obtained a patent grant from King William and Queen Mary for lighting Dublin with convex lamps.† A Charles Hara was afterwards wounded at the battle of Landon.‡ The name of O'Hara was subsequently ennobled in

* Rot. Pat. 9, Jac. 1, in Canc. Hib.

† Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc. v. 10, pp. 9, &c.

‡ Rawdon Papers, p. 379.

the person of James O'Hara, created in 1721 Baron of Kilmaine.*——In 1744, Captain O'Hara, of an Irish Brigade in Prince Charles-Edward's service, was, with Captain O'Brien, taken prisoner at Harwich by an order from Lord Carteret. They had arrived there with the intention of crossing to Holland, but were carried back in custody to London. Brigadier-General O'Hara was distinguished in the American war of 1781, and was wounded in an engagement near Deep River, where the Americans were commanded by General Greene. He was, however, ultimately obliged with Earl Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown. In 1793, a General O'Hara was taken prisoner in the attack on Toulon.†

CAPTAIN JOHN STANLEY.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the earliest introduction of the English Government. In 1385, Sir John Stanley was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as he was four several times after. He it was who, on the forfeiture of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, obtained a grant in fee from the Crown, of the Isle of Man with all its regalities and franchises, to hold by homage and the service of two falcons, to be rendered to the King, his heirs and successors, on the days of their coronation. He was afterwards constituted

* Crossly's Peerage, p. 260.

† Gent. Mag. *ad ann.*

Constable of Windsor Castle, made a Knight of the Garter by Henry V. and died in 1413, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the last time. Sir William Stanley, Sir John's brother, was Lord Deputy in 1401 ; and in 1432, Sir Thomas, grandson of Sir John Stanley, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years. About the year 1530, Sir James Stanley, of the same Derby stock as the before mentioned Stanleys, was Marshal of Ireland. A Funeral Entry in the Office of Arms records the death in 1636 of Thomas Stanley of Finnor, County of Meath, son and heir of Walter Stanley of same, and that he had married Mary, daughter of Patrick Gernon of Gernons-town, County of Louth, by whom he had daughters. The above Captain, though not of Walter's issue, appears to have been of the Finnor family, the son of Edward, the third son of — Stanley of Finnor, by Anne, daughter of — Stern of Great Eccleston in Kent.* He had been Sheriff of the County of Dublin in 1688, and a resident of Swords, of whose ancient Borough he was constituted one of the Burgesses in King James's Charter of 1689. In his attainder of 1691, he is described as of that place ; while another Stanley (Thomas) is located on the Outlawries as of Martinstown, County of Louth.

* Genealogical MSS. Collection in Trin. Coll. Dub. (F. 3, 27.)

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS HARROLD.

THIS family name, introduced into Ireland on the Danish invasion, appears subsequently of frequent occurrence in the records of this country. In 1302, John 'Harald' and Geoffrey 'Harold' were of the Magnates of Ireland whom King Edward invited to assist him in the invasion of Scotland. In the seventeenth century the Harolds were established in the Counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Dublin, and Limerick; accordingly the Attainders of 1642 present the names of Gerald Harold of Kildrought (Celbridge), County of Kildare; Richard Harold of Kilhele, Do.; Thomas Harold of Coolnehamon, County of Wicklow; and William of Kilmaceogue, County of Dublin. John Harold was one of five tried by court martial in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, on the 18th May, 1652.* In 1676, Thomas Harold, 'a native of Ireland,' solicited the interference of King Charles in his behalf; he having been confined in Brussels ten years 'for resisting the Pope's claim as to his allegiance, and for his having been one of the subscribers to the Remonstrance of 1661.†

Besides the above Captain, there stands on this Army List William Harold, a Lieutenant in Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry. In the Parliament of Dublin, Alderman Thomas Harold was one of the the Representatives of the City of Limerick; he was

* Minutes of Courts Martial during the Commonwealth, MS.

† Catal. Southwell Mj. 20.

consequently attainted with Walter Harold of Limerick, merchant, and the above Nicholas Harrold, styled of Kilmaceogue, County of Dublin, a lineal descendant of William Harrold, who was attainted in 1642. A John Harrold, described as of the same locality, Irish papist, then also forfeited estates there.

In 1787, Colonel Harrold, of the Limerick family, was Chamberlain to the Elector of Bavaria.*

CAPTAIN EDMUND MURPHY.

THE Murphys, or O'Murphys, were a Sept very widely extended over Ireland, as even the few records here noted will evince. This Officer was of Kilkenny, in whose Cathedral are monuments to his family from 1640 to 1741. So early after the introduction of surnames in Ireland as 1031, the death of Flaherty O'Murroghoe (Murphy), Chief of Cinel-Breaghain, in the County of Donegal, is recorded by the Masters, as is that of O'Murroghoe, Chief Sage of Leinster, in 1127. The Attainders of 1642 name Michael Murphy of Balruddery, and Laughlin Murphy of Dunganstown ; George of St. Michan's Parish, Dublin, with Donogh and Connor Murphy of Blarney, County of Cork. In 1654, a Colonel of this name, at the head of 800 Irishmen, distinguished himself in the campaign in Spain. Besides the above Captain there appear on this Army List, in the Earl of Tyrone's

* Ferrar's Limerick, p. 350.

Infantry, Nicholas and Michael Murphy, Lieutenants ;—in Lord Bellew's, Owen and Bryan Captains, Phe-
lim and Denis Lieutenants, and John Murphy an
Ensign ;—in Colonel Nicholas Browne's, William
Murphy was a Captain, Maurice Murphy his Lieute-
nant, and John Murphy Ensign. Those attainted in
1692 were the above Captain Edmund, styled of Kil-
kenny, with two others of the name there, seven in
Wexford, six in Louth, four in Cork, three in Down,
two in Armagh, and one in Waterford and Clare re-
spectively.

In the Brigades commissioned in the French
service, of that styled the 'Regiment of Charlemont,'
commanded by Gordon O'Neill on its first formation,
the above *Captain Edmund Murphy* was constituted
Major, while a Cornelius Murphy was Major of the
Regiment of Clancarty.* At the Court of Claims in
1700, Maria de Margarita 'de Murphy' claimed the
benefit of a judgment debt affecting the estates of
Donogh, Earl of Clancarty, but her petition was
dismissed. The Archives of Bruges record a Darby
'Morphy,' Captain-Lieutenant in Lord Hunsdon's
Infantry as hereafter noticed ; while in St. Donat's
Cathedral of that City is a monument to the Reverend
and Venerable John Albert 'de Morphy,' 'of the
Royal Sept of O'Morrough, which had given Kings to
Leinster,' who "had been imprisoned in London,
driven into exile, found an asylum at Bruges, where

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 199. For achievements of this
name in the Brigades, see *idem*, p. 73.

he was constituted ' Penitentiary ' of the Diocese, and died 12th November, 1745.*

CAPTAIN JAMES GIBBONS.

No information of him has been ascertained, nor does he appear on the Roll of Attainders ; those of 1642 have two of the name, and those of 1691 three.

LIEUTENANT ANTHONY COLEMAN.

THE native Annalists of Ireland notice at a very early age the Sept of O'Coleman, and sometimes of Mac Colman, the latter as in the County of Louth, where the name is still of respectability. In 1206, say the Four Masters, died ' Maolpeddar O'Coleman, successor of Canice (Abbot of Kilkenny), the pillar of piety and wisdom of the North of Ireland.' The Rolls of the Irish records present the name from the time of Edward the Second. In 1642, were attainted John Coleman of Artaine and Patrick Coleman of Kill, County of Dublin, with Anne his wife. On the minutes of courts martial held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, it is stated that an Ensign Coleman was one of those tried there on the 9th of March, 1651. The name does not appear at all on the Attainders of 1691, &c.

* Nichols's Top^t. and Gen^t. 1853, p. 484.

LIEUTENANTS ANDREW AND LAURENCE
DUFFE.

THE O'Duffs were Chiefs of Hy Cruinchain, a district extending round Dunamase in the Queen's County ; and the name is of record on the Irish Rolls of Chancery from the days of Edward the Third. On the Attainders of 1642 appear Patrick Duffe of Westpalstown, County of Dublin, with five other Duffes in the same County, three in Kildare, and one in Meath. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1647, Patrick Duff, there described as of Rospatrick, but probably identical with the attainted Patrick of Westpalstown, was of the Commons.* Besides these Lieutenants, — Duffe was a Lieutenant in Colonel Roger Mac Elligott's Infantry. The Attainders of 1691 name only Thady 'Duff' of Piltown, County of Meath ; Thadeus Duff of Athlone, merchant ; Thadeus Duff, junior, of Dublin ; and Thomas Duff of Kilkenny, merchant.

ENSIGN CHARLES SANDERS.

HIS connections are unknown.

* The compiler of these Illustrations sincerely regrets the occurrence of assertions *on probability*; but the difficulty he has experienced in obtaining authentic family information precludes that certainty, which could be otherwise obtained, only from his own manuscripts, at a labour impracticable gratuitously for so many families.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

FITZ-JAMES'S (THE LORD GRAND PRIOR.)

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	James 'Barnwell.'	Phill Mownson.
Edward Nugent,	-----	-----
Lieut.-Col.		
----- Porter.	----- Catalier.	Daniel O'Daniel.
Major.		
Walter 'Tyrrell.'	Garrett Plunkett	-----
Hugh M'Mahon.	} Christopher Bellew.	----- Morgan.
John Sutton.		
Christopher Sherlock.	} Charles Deguent.	Matthew Wale.
John Wogan.		
Alexander Knightley.	Bartholomew White.	Francis Borre.
John Panter.	}	
William Moore.		
Le Sieur Corridore.		
Thom. Justie.		
Patrick Kendelan.	-----	Beaghan Kendolan.
George Corridons,	{ John Herne.	
Granad.		{ Claudius Beauregard.
Oliver Nugent.	John Stephens.	Bartholomew Read.
Lieutenant Colonel Clon-	Walter Grace.	Edward Rigney.
shinge.		
Ignatius Usher.	Walter Usher.	Oliver Grace.

COLONEL HENRY FITZ-JAMES, THE LORD
GRAND PRIOR.

THIS gallant young officer was another son of King James by his mistress Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough ; he was the youngest of five children of that connection ; was born in August,

1673; accompanied his father in his flight from England, and after, in his expedition to Ireland; where, at the age of sixteen, he was appointed Colonel of this Regiment, thenceforward known by his name. He headed it at the battle of the Boyne, but retired with his father immediately after to France. This his Regiment, which was consigned to the command of Nicholas Fitzgerald,* distinguished itself throughout the first siege of Limerick, and especially along with that of Major-General Boisseleau, the French General, at the successful resistance of the assault of the 6th of September, 1690, which led to the raising of the siege by King William. The Grand Prior was in 1696 in France placed over the Toulon fleet designed to invade England, at which time O'Callaghan conjectures he was created Duke of Albemarle. In December, 1702, he was appointed Lieutenant-General of the Marine, and in the same month died at Bagnols in Languedoc, aged only between 29 and 30, married, but without issue. Louis the Fourteenth placed the Court of France in mourning on his decease.† On the formation of the French Brigades, Fitz-James's Regiment was equipped as Cavalry and styled 'Le Regiment de la Marine,' from the circumstance of the Lord Grand Prior having been originally designed for the British Navy, and his having entered the French on his father's dethronement, and actually distinguished himself at sea under Tourville in the engage-

* O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 209.

† Idem, p. 376.

ment at St. Vincent against the English Admiral Sir George Rooke in 1693.* Of this Brigaded force the Lord Prior was Colonel, Nicholas Fitzgerald Lieutenant-Colonel, and Edward O'Madden Major,† (the latter had been Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Clanricarde's Infantry in Ireland, as noted hereafter). It fought with signal bravery at Fontenoy in 1745, where it consisted of four squadrons, one of which, styled the Scotch Royals or Squadron, and the picquets of those of Dillon, Rothe, and Lally, were despatched from France to Scotland and England, to sustain the claim of Prince Charles-Edward. They only reached their destination, however, to be made prisoners of war, after the battle of Culloden, fought 2nd April, 1746. The three first squadrons of Fitz-James's Regiment, as it continued to be styled, and the picquets of Bulkeley's, Clare's and Berwick's, had been previously captured on the voyage in the month of October, 1745, and March, 1746.‡ A meagre list of those of the respective Irish Brigades killed and wounded at Fontenoy may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (vol. 15). In 1746, the 'Count de Fitz-James,' described as Major-General-Commandant, was one of the volunteers bound for Scotland in Prince Charles-Edward's service, but taken at sea; as was also M. D'Arcy, his aide-de-camp, Major-General Ruth, 'Brigadier-General de Tyrconnel,' and eighteen other officers,

* O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 210.

† O'Connor's Military Memoirs, v. 1, p. 198.

‡ Idem, p. 400.

six gunners, one corporal, one labourer, and five companies of Fitz-James's Regiment, in all 199 men. These were taken on board the French transport ship the 'Bourbon,' by Commodore Knowles ; while at the same time there were captured by him on board the 'Charité' thirteen other officers and four companies of Fitz-James's Regiment of Horse, in all about 160 men.

MAJOR ——— PORTER.

THE name of Porter is of record on the Irish Rolls from the time of Edward the Third. The Attainders of 1642 present of this name only Richard Porter of Oldbridge, County of Meath. In 1686, Sir Charles Porter was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland; he was afterwards removed for Sir Alexander Fitton, but was restored at the close of 1690, on the Revolution. In the Parliament of 1689, Robert Porter was one of the Representatives of the County of Kildare, as was John Porter of the City of Waterford, and Colonel James Porter of the Borough of Fethard, County of Wexford.

The above Major, whose Christian name does not appear on this roll, was, it may be presumed, the Colonel James, Member for Fethard in 1689, as he was early promoted to the rank of second Lieutenant-Colonel in this Regiment, Dodsley having been substituted in the Majority. He was in France at the time of the battle of the Boyne, on the day previous to

which he wrote from St. Germain's to Father Warner, 'confessor to the King in Dublin,' a letter* in which he says, "the dreadful fleet of France has got into the Channel. We may daily expect strange changes, and with reason; we may expect to see our Royal Master in Whitehall before Michaelmas. We are sending a fleet of thirty frigates for Ireland: after such preparations, what may we not expect?"—When that Royal Master had fled to France, this Colonel Porter was made Vice-Camberlain in his titular Court.† The Attainders of 1691 include his name as of Feathard, with Patrick Porter of Kingstown and William of Jongiunstown, County of Meath; Robert Porter of Kildare, and Nicholas Porter of Waterford, merchant, who was Mayor of that city in 1689. His forfeitures consisted of premises in that city, all which were purchased from the Trustees by Alderman Lapp in 1703.—Some links of the descent of the Porters of Waterford are preserved in a manuscript book of Obits in Trinity College, (F. 3. 27), deriving them from Gloucestershire.

CAPTAIN JOHN SUTTON.

THIS family was established in Ireland at a very remote period. In 1302, Gilbert de Sutton was one of the Magnates of this country whom Edward the First

* Southwell MSS. Catal. p. 179.

† Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 411.

invited to aid him in the Scottish war. They early settled in the County of Kildare, where a genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin (F. iii. 27), traces links of their pedigree for five generations, in the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1605, John Lye, gentleman, servant to Queen Elizabeth, had a grant from her Royal successor of the towns, lands, &c. of Rathbride, Morristown-Biller, Relickstown, &c., parcel of the estate of David Sutton in the County of Kildare, the patentee being bound to keep upon Rathbride one able horseman, archer, or 'hargabusher,' of the English nation, sufficiently furnished for the defence of Ireland. Oliver Sutton was previous to this time seised of Richardstown in the same County. His heiress, Elinor, married Gerald Sutton, who survived her, but died in 1616, leaving Gilbert Sutton their heir, who died in 1631. Gerald Sutton was his son and heir, then aged but eight years; he was in 1642 attainted, with Laurence and Nicholas Sutton of Tipper in the same County, who were a branch of the stock. William Sutton died seised of Tipper, Barbyeston, &c. County of Kildare in 1592, leaving John his son and heir, who succeeded to said estates, which were forfeited in 1642 by the attainder of his son William Sutton, junior. This William was one of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, and he would seem to have been father to the above Captain John, in whose favour a saving was reserved in a patent of lands in the County of Galway to William Clynch. He was,

in 1691, attainted by the description of John Sutton of Haverston, County of Kildare, together with five other Suttons in the County of Wexford, and one in the City of Dublin. At the Court of Chichester House, Bridget Sutton, in 1700, claimed and was allowed her jointure off the Kildare estate of this Captain Sutton, which was sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures in 1703 to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER SHERLOCK.

THIS family is of record in Ireland from the time of the Tudors. They were located in the Barony of Coshmore, County of Waterford, as also in the Counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Dublin, and Kildare. In 1422, the King appointed Walter 'Sherloke' to be Chief Sergeant of the County of Kildare, an office which he held for several years after. In 1431, he had an order on the Irish Exchequer for remunerating his great labours in the County of Kilkenny and its marches. In 1499, James 'Sherloke' was commissioned to hold an assize. In 1586, an Inquisition *post mortem* was held of the estates of John Sherlock of Ballyclerihan, in the County of Cross-Tipperary, when it was found that, at the time of his death, he was seised of a castle and sundry lands and premises there. In 1616, Thomas Sherlock of 'the Naas' was one of the County of Kildare gentry impa-

nelled to hold a similar *post mortem* inquiry as to the estates of Walter Wellesley of the Norragh, then lately deceased. This Thomas was attainted in 1642, as were Edward Sherlock of Blackhall in the same County, clerk, and George Sherlock of Wicklow, merchant. In the confirmatory patents of King Charles the Second to the adventurers in Waterford were savings of the rights of Paul, heir of Sir Thomas Sherlock.

In 1684, 18th May, died Philip Sherlock of Little-rath, son of Christopher of that place ; he was buried on the 20th at Bowdingstown in the same County, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Eustace,* the above Christopher his eldest son, Eustace, Robert, John, William, and Edward, his younger sons, and Hester and Mary his two daughters. The estate, having descended to Christopher, was forfeited on his attainder, subject to the charges which the will of his father created for the younger children. The testator's widow intermarried with Nicholas Adams, while of her children by Sherlock, Robert and Mary died under age, and Edward the youngest was long resident in Corfu.† He was a claimant for his portion on the family estate, as were his brothers John and William, and their rights were allowed. Besides Captain Christopher, there are on this List Thomas Sherlock of Blackhall, a Captain, and Robert Sherlock an Ensign, in Sir Maurice Eustace's

* Funeral Entry, Berm. Tower.

† MSS. in Marsh's Library, Dublin.

Infantry, evidently near relatives of Captain Christopher. Edward Sherlock of Blackhall, possibly the same individual who was attainted in 1642, was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Cloughmine in King James's Parliament of 1689. He was consequently attainted with said Thomas, John Sherlock of Lady's Castle, Laurence and Eustace Sherlock of Littlerath, all in said County of Kildare; Robert Sherlock of Carlow (the Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's), and James, Pierce, and Balthazar Sherlock of Ballykenny and Ballyleigh, County of Waterford. In 1694, Thomas Sherlock, a merchant of Irish birth, theretofore trading in Dublin, but then a merchant at Rouen in France, obtained, under circumstances detailed in his petition, full pardon and liberty to return to his native country.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER KNIGHTLEY.
CAPTAIN JOHN PANTON.

Nothing worthy of note has been ascertained of either of these officers or their families, in connexion with this period.

CAPTAIN PATRICK KENDELAN.

THE O'Caendelain were Tanists of Leogaire in Meath, of which Donell O'Caendelain died lord in 1017, as did Angus O'Caendelain in 1085. This officer was

of Ballynakill, County of Meath, by which description he was attainted with three others of his kindred there, Edward, Vaughan, and John Kendelan.

CAPTAIN IGNATIUS USHER.

IN Lord Slane's Regiment of Infantry, Walter Usher was an Ensign, but nothing of note touching this period has been discovered of either of these officers.

LIEUTENANT JOHN HERNE.

He appears to have been of the Galway Hernes.

LIEUTENANT JOHN STEPHENS.

Of this name at the period it can only be said that, in 1690, Sir Richard Stephens was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, while a Thomas Stephens, described as of Ballyvaughan, County of Limerick, was the only one of the name then attainted.

ENSIGN PHILL MOWNSON,
ENSIGN BARTHOLOMEW READ,
ENSIGN EDWARD RIGNEY.

No notice of any of these officers, worthy of insertion,
has been obtained.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JUSTIN MACARTY'S, NOW LORD MOUNTCASHEL.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Dominick Terry.	James Fitzgerald.
[Count Anthony Hamilton, Lieut.-Col.]	Francis Fitzgerald.	George
----- Major.	-----	-----
Garret Fitzgerald.	Edmund Sweeny.	Auliffe Callaghan.
Philip Barry Oge.	John Sullivan.	Edward Fitzgerald.
-----	Miles Carroll.	Patrick Levallin.
Thomas Power.	Lewis Moore.	Redmond Condon.
Ulick Browne.	Thomas Hogan.	Teigue M'Carty.
Charles Fitzgerald.	Robert Fitzgerald.	William White.
John Hogan, Granad.	{ Walter Bryan. Donogh M'Carty.	
Richard Condon.	Maurice Piera.	Patrick 'Peira.'
Kennedy O'Bryan.	John Ryan.	John Ryan.
Thady O'Connor.	John Mally.	Philip Connor.

COLONEL JUSTIN MACARTY.

THE native Annals, especially those of Innisfallen,
abound in records of the patriotism and perseverance

with which the noble Sept of the Macartys laboured to resist the early invasion of the Danes, until they were at length induced to tolerate their settling for commercial purposes in that province, Desmond, of which they were Kings. When Henry the Second landed at Waterford, Mac Carty, King of Desmond, delivered to him the keys of Cork and did homage. This great family was popularly distinguished into two branches, the Mac Carty More, of which was Donald Mac Carty, created Earl of Glancare by Queen Elizabeth ; and Mac Carty Reagh, ranked Princes of Carbery. Besides being Earls of Glancare, the Mac Cartys were subsequently at various times ennobled as Barons of Valentia, Barons and Viscounts Muskerry, Earls of Clancarty, and in this reign Lords Mountcashel. In 1314, Edward the Second directed his especial letter missive to Dermot Mac Arthy, '*Duci Hibernicorum de Dessemond,*' for his aid in the Scottish war. In Sir John Perrot's Parliament, the Earl of Glancare sat as chief representative of this Sept. In a few years after, the Desmond war having wasted Munster, Florence Mac Carty and Dermot Mac-Donagh Mac Carty passed out of that Province to Spain. Florence had been previously imprisoned, and during his confinement, in the enthusiasm of national feeling, he wrote an 'Epistle on the Antiquities of the Irish Nation,' which is preserved in the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, (D. 3. 16). In 1605, David Lord Barrie, Viscount Buttevant, had a grant from King James of various castles, manors,

customs, &c. in the County of Cork, 'the estate of Fineen Mac Owen Mac Cartie, late of Iniskeen, slain in rebellion.' The Attainders of 1642 present the names of Dermot Mc Carthy, and Donell Mac Teigue Mc Carthy, both of Ballyea, County of Cork ; with the large proportion of one hundred and ten several Inquisitions confiscating the estates of other proprietors of the name in that County.

At the Supreme Council held in Kilkenny in 1646, Donogh Mc Carty, Viscount Muskerry, was of its Temporal Peers ; while Charles Mc Carty Reagh, Dermot Mc Carty of Kanturk, and Thady Mc Carty of Killfallaway were of the Commons. The Viscount was consequently especially excepted from pardon for life and estate in Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652. On the Irish Establishment of 1687-8, this Colonel Justin Macarty was placed as a Major-General of the Army for the annual pay of £680, with an addition of £500 on the Pension List ; while, on the latter fund, Daniel Mc Carty Reagh was placed for £100 *per annum*. This name appears in commission in eight other Regiments of the present muster. In 1689, a Captain Mac Cartie was killed, according to Walker, or taken prisoner, as Mac Kenzie has it, in attempting to scale the walls of Derry ; while in September of the following year another Captain Mac Carty was taken prisoner at the siege of Cork by Colonel Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough.*

This Colonel Justin Macarty, whom O'Kelly, in

* Story's Impartial History, pt. 1, p. 131.

his '*Excidium Macariæ*,' styles First Lieutenant-General of the Irish Army, was, he says, "a man of parts and courage, wanting no quality fit for a complete captain, if he were not somewhat short-sighted."* As the best qualified officer for inspecting arms, ordnance, and engineering tools, he was appointed Muster-Master General of Artillery in Ireland, and constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of Cork; where, previously to King James's coming over, he took Castle-Martyr and Bandon from the possession of the Protestant party, and was considered to have suppressed their movements in two of the other provinces.† On King James's landing at Kinsale, he sought his information as to the state of the country more especially "from Justin Macarty and from Sir Thomas Nugent, (afterwards created Lord Riverston) the Lord Chief Justice. He then applied himself to the affairs of the Army, and gave orders to this Justin Macarty to form seven Regiments of Foot of the forces raised in those quarters, as also to arm the Regiment of Dragoons of Sir James Cotter (Sir Francis Carroll's on this List).‡ Early in May, 1689, he was created Lord Viscount Mountcashel and Baron of Castleinchy, and was introduced with that title on the second day of the meeting of the Parliament of Dublin, to the House of Peers; immediately after which he was constituted Commander of the forces designed

* O'Callaghan's *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 36.

† Clarke's *James II.* vol. 2, p. 327.

‡ *Idem.*

to reduce Enniskillen.* Amongst the Peers on that occasion sat also Donogh Mac Carty (although a minor) by Royal dispensation; while in the Commons another Justin Macarty was one of the Representatives of the County of Cork; Charles and Daniel Mac Carty Reagh sat for the Borough of Bandon, Lieutenant-Colonel Owen Mac Carty and Daniel Fynneen Mac Carty for that of Cloughnakilty, and Florence Mac Carty was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Ennis.—Lord Mountcashel proceeded under his aforesaid commission into Ulster, attended by three whole Regiments of Infantry, two of Dragoons, and some Horse; being all the troops the King could draw together at that time. His Lordship's efforts in that Province were, however, from the want of ammunition and the rawness of his soldiers, ineffective. In an engagement near Enniskillen, he was severely wounded, and, being carried into that town a prisoner, "he there lay long under cure; but, before he was fully recovered of his wounds, he made his escape after a strange and wonderful manner, to the universal joy of all the Irish."† "The town of Enniskillen," writes Story (*Impartial History*, part 1, p. 51) "stands upon a lough, and the water came to the door of the house where he was confined, or very near it. He found means to corrupt a servant, and to get two small boats called 'cots' to carry him and his best moveables off by night." This act having been represented as a breach of parol, Lord Mountcashel, previous to re-

* O'Callaghan's *Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 26. † *Idem*, p. 36.

suming military duties in France, the new scene of his achievements, thought it necessary to submit himself to be tried before a Court of Honour in that country, when he was fully acquitted by this tribunal. When the Duke of Schomberg landed at Bangor in the County of Down, in August, 1689, his first movement was against Carrickfergus ; to invest which he sent five Regiments of Foot and some Horse, following on the next day himself with the remainder of the Army. The town was governed by Colonel Charles Macarty More, whose garrison consisted of his own Regiment and nine companies of Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's. He defended the place for ten days against Scomberg's operations by land and sea ; nor was it until reduced to the last extremity, having but one barrel of powder left, and without any hope of relief, that he quitted the town, upon very honourable terms. "The garrison," says Story, in the first part of his *Impartial History* (p. 10), "were lusty strong fellows, but ill-clad, and, to give them their due, they did not behave ill in that siege."

Lord Mountcashel was attainted in 1691, and again in 1696, on which occasion seventy-eight other Inquisitions of Outlawries were held on the McCartys, on whose confiscations various claims were preferred at Chichester House.

The reader must be here reminded that, when James the Second was induced to attempt a landing in Ireland, Louis the Fourteenth agreed to send over thither for his service six thousand of his veterans, under the command of De Lausun, in exchange for as

many young soldiers from Ireland. Lord Mountcashel was appointed to head the latter, a movement which, Colonel O'Kelly writes, "was desired by Tyrconnel, while Mountcashel himself, who could not endure Tyrconnel's haughty movement, was not displeased to serve France under the great Louis."^{*} On the arrival of the Irish forces in that country, they were received with the most flattering and generous treatment by the King. Mountcashel's Regiment, having suffered almost annihilation in the engagement near Enniskillen, was strengthened with fresh recruits before it could be brought out. The second Regiment sent out, Clare's, was commanded by the Honourable Daniel O'Brian, son of Lord Clare ; the third, Dillon's, was under the Honourable Arthur Dillon, second son of the Lord Viscount of that name. There were two other Regiments sent over with these, viz. Colonel Richard Butler's and Colonel Robert Fielding's, but they do not appear upon this 'List;' and were at once incorporated in the three first. Soon after Mountcashel's arrival in France (1690-91), he received a commission from Louis, entitling him to command all the Irish troops taken into the French service, viz., his own, O'Brien's, and Dillon's ; and in a few days after was empowered to act as a Lieutenant-General of France, as he already was of England and Ireland.[†] In order at once to engage his military services, he was ordered to Savoy, where the French *corps d'armée* was then too feeble for active operations. After a march of

^{*} Excid. Mac. p. 46. [†] O'Callaghan's Brigades, vol. 1, p. 69.

five hundred miles under a burning sun, to which the men were unaccustomed, it joined the French army near the capital of Savoy, towards the latter end of July. Lieutenant-General the Marquis of St. Ruth, (destined afterwards to fall at Aughrim) on the arrival of the Irish, recognised their value, and fearlessly approached Chantilly. Calculating on their courage and agility as mountaineers, he promptly ordered their forces to join him, with the object of driving the Piedmontese beyond the high Alps that separate Savoy from Piedmont. Nor did Mountcashel disappoint his expectations ; at the head of his Regiment he gained the defiles, burst through the abattis, carried the entrenchments, and forced the Piedmontese to fly to the summits of the mountains. M. de Salles, their commander, was taken prisoner, the next in command was killed, and several others were, in the pursuit, killed or taken. Mountcashel received wounds on this occasion, which, though he was unwilling they should withdraw him from service, yet ultimately preyed upon him to death. During the campaign of 1691, St. Ruth's corps was embodied in the French armies of Piedmont and Catalonia, and shared with them the honor of the capture of Montmelian, the strongest fortress in the south of Europe ; and of Urgel in Catalonia, defended by a large garrison, the *élite* of the Spanish army. Clare's mounted the trenches at Montmelian, and Mountcashel's and Dillon's at Urgel.* In 1692, Mountcashel's Brigade was en-

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 100, &c.

gaged in brilliant services with Catinat on the Piedmontese frontier, at Guillestre, and Embrun. Nine battalions of his Brigade were engaged in this service, with three of Clare's, two of the King's and Queen's Dismounted Dragoons, and two of the Queen's Infantry.*—In 1694, when the French army in Germany was commanded by Marshal Bouffiers, Mountcashel served as a Lieutenant-General in the corps of the Grand Army, having under him his own Regiment, consisting of three Battalions, the Dublin, the Charlemont, and the Marines. Their nine Battalions, in all about 6,000 men, effected the reduction of Beringheim on the Necker, the only achievement of the French in Germany during this year.† In the campaign on the Rhine, Mountcashel acted as Lieutenant-General under Marshal Lorges, but the effects of his wounds obliged him to seek benefit from the waters of Barege, where he died on the 21st of July, 1694. He had married the Lady Arabella Wentworth, second daughter of Thomas, the ill-fated Earl of Strafford, by whom he left no issue. "His death made room for the advancement of Colonel Andrew Lee, an officer of distinguished reputation, who afterwards obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and by whose name Mountcashel's Regiment was thenceforward known.‡

In 1747, Captain Charles Mac Cartie of Buckley's Regiment was killed at Lauffield, as was Flory Mac

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 215-16. † Idem, p. 224.

‡ Idem, p. 228-9.

Carty of Clare's ; and Lieutenant Florence Mac Carty of Berwick's was wounded on the same occasion. In 1770, died in England Charles Mac Carty More, a Captain in the First Foot Guards, who claimed descent from Dermot Mac Carthy, King of Cork in the time Henry the Second.*

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COUNT ANTHONY
HAMILTON.]

THIS son of Sir George Hamilton and brother of Count George Hamilton, both before alluded to, was a native of Ireland, but passed out of it to France during the visitation of Cromwell. On the Restoration he also returned ; and, after the accession of James the Second was created a Privy Councillor in Ireland, and made Governor of Limerick, with a pension of £200 *per annum*. When the Revolution broke out in England he retired to France with James the Second, whom he afterwards accompanied to Ireland, and was by him appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, and finally Major-General of the forces under Lord Mountcashel designed to reduce Enniskillen ; in the progress of which expedition he was wounded at Belturbet.† He had greatly incensed King William by undertaking, as it was alleged, to persuade Tyrconnel to yield up Ireland to

* Exshaw's Mag. *ad ann.*

† O'Callaghan's Brigades, p. 32, &c.

him ; adding that, when he had obtained all the confidence with which the Whigs would entrust him, he posted over to Ireland, and did all in his power, by pen, interest, or sword, in the cause of King James. He was taken prisoner at the Boyne, when a sarcasm little worthy of majesty is said to have been applied to him by King William. Leland, following Dr. Story, says this rebuke was uttered against General Richard Hamilton, who was also taken prisoner here ; but the reproach (if it ever were spoken) could not apply to the latter. By the interest of the Queen, on the representations of the Duke of Devonshire and "the fair Grammont," his own sister, Count Anthony was released from captivity, and died at St. Germain in 1720, aged 74.* He was the well-known author of the 'Memoirs of Grammont,' an attractive record of scandalous reminiscences. It is only to be observed that on the present Army List the Lieutenant-Colonelcy is not filled ; but it was afterwards filled by this officer.

CAPTAIN JOHN HOGAN.

ORTELIUS's map locates the 'O'Hogains' as an ancient Sept in Tipperary, in the vicinity of Nenagh. Of this family the Annals of the Diocese of Killaloe record Matthew O'Hogain its Bishop in 1267,

* O'Callaghan's *Brigades*, p. 284.

Maurice O'Hogain in 1281, Thomas O'Hogain in 1343, and Richard Hogan in 1525 ; this last was afterwards translated to the See of Clonmacnoise, a short time previous to its union with Meath. The above officer was of Terraleague, County of Cork ; while there are also on this Army List, besides him and Thomas Hogan a Lieutenant in this Regiment, Murtough and Hugh Hogan, Cornets in Lord Clare's Dragoons ; the latter was of Carnan, County of Clare ; and in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, Daniel Hogan was a Captain, and William Hogan an Ensign. Of these, John and Hugh only appear on the Roll of Attainders in 1691. Story relates * that "Grace and Hogan, two Rapparee Captains, with eighty men surprised a castle called Camgart, within six miles of Birr."

CAPTAIN RICHARD CONDON.

THE Condons were anciently settled in the County of Cork ; but their chief territory was, on the plantation of Munster, granted to Arthur Hyde, as forfeited by Patrick Condon, an adherent of the Earl of Desmond. In the subsequent Attainders of 1642 no less than twenty-one Inquisitions were held on this name. Besides the above Captain Richard, and Redmond Condon an Ensign in this Regiment, Edmund Condon was a Lieutenant in Colonel John Barrett's

* Story's Impartial Hist. pt. 2, p. 8.

Infantry. The Attainders of 1691 have the names of John Condon of Carricknavoura, David of Ballymacpatrick and John his son, Garrett of Killecar and Redmond of Ballywilliam, all in the County of Cork. Captain Richard appears to have fallen in battle. His widow Julianne was an unsuccessful claimant at Chichester House for a life estate in his Cork lands.

LIEUTENANT DOMINICK TERRY.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of the Tudors. In 1536, Dominick Terry consented to be appointed Bishop of Cork and Ross, by mandate of Henry VIII. and held the See in opposition to the Pope's nominee; while in 1616, William 'Thyrry,' on the latter authority, became titular Bishop thereof. The Attainders of 1642 have only the names of Edmund Tyrry of Clonturk, and William Tyrry Fitz-Dominick of Ballymacperry, County of Cork. Those of 1691 include William and Robert Terry of Ballingcurry, George and John of Rathnagarde, Francis of Galway, and James, Patrick and Stephen Thyrry of Limerick.

LIEUTENANT MAURICE PIERS.

THIS family has been noticed *ante*, p. 309 and its settlement at Tristernagh in the County of Westmeath.

Captain William Piers of that place was an Officer under Queen Elizabeth in her wars of Ireland, and Holinshed mentions that he was the person who "contrived of destroying the great rebel O'Neill."* His great grandson, Sir Henry Piers of Tristernagh, drew a brief memoir of his native County, which has been published in *Vallancey's Collectanea Hibernica*. In the Attainders of 1642, John Piers, described as of Wicklow, is the only person of this name, while those outlawed in 1691 were John and Turlogh Piers of Calwonmaine, County of Clare. In this Regiment Patrick Piers was Maurice's Ensign, and in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, Christopher Piers was a Cornet.

LIEUTENANT JOHN MALLY.

THE most influential branch of this family, O'Mally or O'Maley, has been long established in the County of Mayo, where, in the reign of Elizabeth, Grace, daughter of Owen O'Maley, called by the natives Grana Uile, made her name so widely known, that in 1576 the Lord Deputy Sidney wrote of her to the Council in England, as one 'powerful in gallies and seamen.' The renown of her Sept in maritime affairs and naval exploits is indicated in their heraldic motto, '*Terrá marique potens*.' Her visit to the Court of Elizabeth and her carrying off the infant son of the Lord of Howth from his father's residence have

* Ware's Writers, p. 102.

been commemorated in prose and poetry. Her nephew, Edmund O'Malley, born in 1579, adhered to the cause of Charles the First, and died at Breda in exile, leaving a son who was present when very young at the battle of Worcester, and accompanied his father to Breda; on the Restoration he recovered a portion of his ancient inheritance. He (continues Sir Bernard Burke) attended James the Second through all his Irish campaigns, and died with him in exile at St. Germain in 1692. He married at the Court of Spain the daughter of Sir Christopher Garvey, a maid of honor to the Queen, by whom he had a son Teigue or Thady O'Malley, who held a commission as Captain of Irish Dragoons during this campaign.*

This family was so formidable in the estimation of the Lord President of Munster during the war in that Province, that in 1601 when "intelligence having reached him, and letters being intercepted, whereby it probably appeared that.....the O'Mayleys and O'Flahertys had a purpose with six hundred men to invade Kerry,....principally to disturb his Government, he despatched a strong body of men to do good service on the rebels at their passage over the Shannon, which, of necessity, they must hazard before they could come into Munster;"† a service which was effectively rendered. After the defeat of the Spaniards at Kinsale, when Sir Charles Wilmot was despatched to watch over the inhabitants of Kerry,

* Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 964.

† Pacata Hibernia, pp. 222-3.

Owen O'Mayley was one of the native chiefs who, at the head of "500 foot and a few horse, vainly sought at Lixnaw to stay his passage."* In Lord Galway's Regiment of Infantry, a Daniel Mally, described in his Attainder as of Tynehugh, County of Donegal, was an Ensign. With him were attainted in 1690 Nicholas Mally of Dublin, Thady of Drogheda, merchant; Neil O'Malley also of Tynehugh, and Patrick, Owen, and Darby O'Malley of Owles, County of Mayo. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, Patrick O'Malley, of the Mayo Sept, was killed in the Austrian service.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

DONOGH, EARL OF CLANCARTY.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
John Shelton,	-----	-----
Lieut.-Col.		
Philip Ricautt,	-----	-----
Major.		
Alexander Maguire.	-----	-----
Walter Butler.	Gerald Fitzgerald.	
Lord Upper Ossory.		
Garret 'Tirrell.'	Edmund Purcell.	Garret Dease.
Edmund Fitzgerald.	-----	-----
Donogh M'Carty.		
Andrew Dorrington.	}	
Cornelius Murphy.		

* Pacata Hibernia, p. 533.

COLONEL THE EARL OF CLANCARTY.

DONOGH Mac Carty, the grandfather of this nobleman, was Viscount Muskerry and first Earl of Clancarty. He was General of the Irish forces of Munster for Charles the First and Charles the Second against the Parliamentary Revolutionists. When resistance was no longer available at home, he brought off a large body of his countrymen to the Continent ; and, surviving the Restoration, died in London in August, 1665. He had by his wife, the Lady Butler, eldest sister of James the first Duke of Ormond, Charles, Callaghan, and Justin Mac Carty ; the eldest fell in battle about two months previous to his father's decease, in the memorable sea-fight at South-hold Bay, where James, then Duke of York, at the head of ninety-eight ships of the line and four fire-ships, gained the most glorious victory that had ever been obtained by the English marine, over the naval power of Holland. This son of Earl Donogh was interred in Westminster Abbey, and, as he left no issue, the titles and estates devolved upon his next brother Callaghan, who had entered upon an ecclesiastical life in France with the intention of becoming a Priest ; but, on the extinction of his elder brother's line, he became a Protestant, married Elizabeth, daughter of the sixteenth Earl of Kildare, and dying in November, 1676, left issue by her one son, the above Colonel, born about the year 1670, He was educated a Protestant by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and bred up at Oxford, " where young

gentlemen in those days did not learn a complacency for popery, as they have since Sacheverel and his fellows have been encouraged there."* His uncle Justin McCarty, without the knowledge of his mother, married him at sixteen years old to Mary, daughter of the Earl of Sunderland, who was then a Court favourite, and immediately sent him to Ireland. Smith, in his *History of Cork*, (vol. 1, p. 175, n.) details some curious particulars respecting this nobleman's marriage. He and his uncle warmly espoused the cause of King James. Early in March, 1689, the townspeople of Bandon fell upon its small Jacobite garrison under Captain Donell O'Neill, seized their arms, clothes, &c., and shut the gates against this Earl Donogh, who was advancing with a reinforcement of six companies to relieve the place.† His uncle, however, Lieutenant-General Justin, after taking precautions against any hostile rising in the City of Cork and its vicinity, compelled the Williamites of Bandon to seek pardon, open their gates, pay £1000 fine, and level their walls, which have never since been rebuilt; this achievement put an end to any opposition to James in Munster. On that monarch's subsequently landing at Kinsale, the Earl of Clancarty with Tyrconnel received him; the former entertaining His Majesty, who "made him a Lord of the Bed-Chamber, appointed him Clerk of the Crown and Peace for the Province by Letters Patent, and

* *Memoirs of Ireland* (printed 1716), p. 56. † *Idem*, p. 23.

created his Infantry Regiment a Royal Regiment of Guards."^{*}

In the Parliament of Dublin, May, 1689, this Earl, though under age, sat as a Peer by royal dispensation. In 1690, being in the City of Cork when it was besieged by the Earl, afterwards Duke, of Marlborough, he was taken prisoner and sent off to the Tower of London, where he was held until the autumn of 1694, when he succeeded in making his escape to France, and there he commanded a troop of King James's Guards until the peace of Ryswick in 1697. In the following year he ventured to visit England and his wife, but was instantly arrested, and was only pardoned on condition of abjuring the kingdom ; whereupon he retired to Hamburgh, and, purchasing an island on the Elbe near Altona, made it his residence till his death.† He was attainted in 1691 and 1696, and his forfeitures gave an immense tract of country to the Crown. A letter of Bartholomew Van Homrigh, dated 11th December, 1697, in the Southwell MSS. Collections, says, " the grant of the late Earl of Clancarty's estates to Lord Woodstock is this night past the Great Seal of Ireland, so that all the said estate is now by law in my Lord Woodstock and his heirs for ever."‡ The extent of the old Irish assessments which his ancestors levied may be judged from a previous patent of King James (1608), granting to

^{*} Memoirs of Ireland, p. 24.

† O'Callaghan's Brigades, v. 1, p. 140.

‡ Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS. p. 26.

Sir Henry Power, Knight, Privy Councillor, all and singular the seigniories, chief rents, silver rents, customs of beeves, swine, butter, oats, beer, bran, honey, and all other services which belonged to Donald, late Earl of Clancartie, and were forfeited to the Crown in Kerry and Desmond counties.

At the Court of Chichester House, the Countess of Clancarty claimed off all the estate of this nobleman 'a competent maintenance,' and preferred other charges attaching to the same, but with no success. Various other claims were advanced as attaching to this immense territory, and some few were allowed. The chief purchasers of these estates from the Commissioners of the Forfeitures were Alderman James French, Sir Richard Pyne, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; seventeen other private individuals, and, yet more, the Hollow Swords' Blades Company.

In June, 1704, this Earl's Countess died at the place of his exile, leaving issue by him two sons, Robert and Justin. His attainder was reversed and his honors restored in 1721, but he never returned, and died at his island retreat in October, 1734, aged 64. His son and heir Robert resided many years at Boulogne-sur-mer, where he lived an Irish hospitable life (see *Walker's Hibernian Magazine* for 1796, p. 12, &c.), and died in 1770, aged 84, he also leaving two sons. The Brigade Regiment known as Clancarty's was commanded by Roger Mc Ellicott (who had been Governor of Cork when it was taken by the Earl of Marlborough); Edward Scott was its Lieu-

tenant-Colonel and John Murphy its Major.—The late Compte de Mac Carthy Reagh collected a library, second in its extent only to that of the King of France ; no other possessed so large a number of printed and manuscript books on vellum. On his death, however, this magnificent collection, like the estates of the family a century previous, was scattered amongst strangers.*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SHELTON.

NOTHING known of him or his connexions.

CAPTAIN LORD UPPER OSSORY.

THE Mac Gilla Phadruig (Fitz-Patrick) was in the early period of Irish history Ruler of Ossory, a territory extending over the whole country between the rivers Nore and Suir ; and the native annals are full of their lineage, charitable foundations, and achievements, the castles they erected, and the abbeys they founded and endowed. In 1314, Edward the Second directed his official letter missive to Donogh Mac Gille-Patrick, as Chief of his Sept, for service and aid in the war to Scotland. In 1541, Brian Mac Gilla Phadrig was created Baron of Upper Ossory. His son, the second Baron, was the companion and favourite of Edward the

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 281.

Sixth. Four letters of his to that young king, relating interesting circumstances connected with the war in France and Flanders, are preserved in the British Museum, as are two others from him to the Earl of Leicester, dated in 1578 and 1579 from Dublin Castle, where, having incurred Queen Elizabeth's displeasure, he was confined a state prisoner. In the last letter he sought to obtain the Earl's interposition with the Queen, accompanying his petition with a present of 'a very fair hawk of a tried agree.' When Sir John Perrot convened the Conciliation Parliament of 1585, "thither went Mc Gill Phadruig of Ossory, namely Fingin, the son of Bryan, son of Fingin."* At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny Bryan Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Upper Ossory, was of the Temporal Peers; while Florence Fitz-Patrick of Lisdunvearney was of the Commons. Cromwell's Ordinance of 1652 excepted the above Florence Fitz-Patrick and Colonel John his son from pardon for life and estate.—As the honors of this family are in abeyance, and the descent of its lines obscure, it may be here mentioned that in 1674, 28th January, was buried in the old graveyard of the Catholic aristocracy at St. James's, Dublin, Dr. Thady Fitz-Patrick, son to Teigue Oge Fitzpatrick of Akipe, son to Dermot of Ballyrellin, son to Teigue Oge Mac Teigue of Munnidrohid. This Dr. Thady married Julian, daughter of Pierce Martin of Galway, merchant, son of Walter Martin; and had issue by her divers children, of

* Annals of the Four Masters, *ad ann.*

whom 'survive' three sons, Patrick, John, and James, and two daughters, Christian and Anne, as is testified in a Funeral Entry in Bermingham Tower by Julian Martin, the widow of Dr. Thady.——The above Captain was Bryan Fitzpatrick, the seventh Baron of Upper Ossory, whose exploits at Mons are fully detailed in Harris's *Life of William the Third*.* He had a pension of £100 *per annum* from Charles the Second, which was on the 1st of January, 1687, continued to him by King James. He sat in the Parliament of Dublin, was attainted in 1691, and died in 1696. He had been married three times, but left no issue by any of his wives. In the Act "to hinder the reversal of several Outlawries and Attainders," passed in the sixth year of William the Third, it was provided that the same should not extend to confirm the outlawries of the late Earl of Upper Ossory, but the same might be capable of being reversed in such manner as if that Act had never been made. On his decease his nephew assumed the title, but it was denied to him at law, and this ancient Barony has been considered thence extinct. At Chichester House, the Lady Dorothy his third wife, claimed, as Baroness Dowager of Upper Ossory, a long term for years in the Queen's County estates forfeited by her lord's attainder. Of the name there appear also on this 'Army List,' John Fitzpatrick a Captain and Darby Fitzpatrick a Lieutenant in Colonel Edward Butler's Regiment of Infantry; the former afterwards became a Major, and was taken

* See its Index Titles 'Ossory' and 'Mons.'

prisoner in the service. He was described in his attainder as 'of Kilkenny,' the latter of Clooneen, Queen's County. A Thady Fitzpatrick, most probably a relative of the above Dr. Thady, was in 1689 Deputy Lieutenant of the Queen's County, and one of the Representatives for Maryborough in the Parliament of Dublin. He too was attainted in 1691, but afterwards obtained a pardon under the Great Seal.

Besides those before mentioned, there were also attainted in 1691 Terence Fitzpatrick of Kilbredelegg, Bryan of Moneydriluch and Kildeley, Redmond of Kilmanbought, Charles of Barnyballeragh, and Florence of Clonaghill, all in their native County, (the Queen's); while Dermott Fitzpatrick was a forfeiting proprietor in the County of Clare. At the siege of Derry, a Lieutenant Fitzpatrick was killed "in the orchard on the other side of the walls."* On the first of May, 1691, "Major Wood, having notice that the rapparees were in great force about Brittas in the Queen's County, went out with 300 of my Lord George Hamilton's and Colonel Lloyd's Foot and fifty of Colonel Byerly's Horse, with which he first killed nigh seventy Rapparees, and, leaving part of his men to secure passes, he went three miles further beyond a place called the Togher of Malahone, having with him 110 Foot, and 30 Horse ; but, instead of the rapparees whom only he expected, he espied two bodies of the Irish army said to be near eight hundred in number. These he encountered, and after several charges

* Walker's Siege of Derry, p. 61.

at different places put them to the rout, killing one hundred and fifty on the place, amongst whom was one Captain Sheales ; and he took Major John Fitzpatrick (before alluded to) prisoner, who commanded the party, and seventeen officers more, with six sergeants, sixteen corporals, two drummers, and also eighty privates.* In 1693, at the battle of Landon, a Colonel Fitzpatrick was wounded†; and in 1696, Brigadier-General Edward Fitzpatrick was drowned in the Holyhead packet with several other officers. The vessel was cast away by a violent storm near Sutton, on the Dublin coast. He was the elder brother of Richard first Lord Gowran, the son of which latter nobleman was afterwards created Earl of Upper Ossory.‡

In 1732, James Fitzpatrick was killed at the battle of Oran, in the Spanish service. He had preferred a claim to the Barony of Upper Ossory before the House of Lords in the previous year, but he was considered to have failed in his evidence, and the issue, which he left, did not prosecute the claim.

ENSIGN GARRET DEASE.

HE was of the House of Turbotstown, County of Westmeath, as was also Richard Dease, and there the

* Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 73.

† Rawdon Papers, p. 379.

‡ Lodge's Peerage, edited by Archdall, vol. 2, p. 346.

family still exists. They were both attainted in 1691, as were Thomas Fitz-Laurence Dease of Morterstown, and Richard and Edward Dease of Glanidan, in the same County.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

RICHARD, EARL OF CLANRICARDE.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Paul Daly.	James Bourk.
Edward Madden. }		
Lord Dillon. }	Richard de Burgo.	David Dowd.
Lieut. Cols. }		

Major.	Edmund Darcy.	{ Andrew Lynch.
		{ Michael Madden.
Charles Daly.	Teigue O'Kelly.	Bryan Kelly.
John Bourke.	' Luk ' Talbot.	William Kelly.
Sir Ulick Bourke.	Gerald Farrell.	Patrick Bermingham.
James Talbot.	Marcus French.	John French.
Edward Bourke.	Hugh Daly.	William Kelly.
Henry Crofton.	Thady Daly.	John Bourke.
John Stephenson.	Michael Madden.	Ulick ' Bourk. '
John Bermingham.	John Bourk.	Augustin Bodkin.
William Bermingham.	-----	-----
John Talbot.	Bryan ' Maghan. '	-----
Lord Athenree.	-----	Ulick Bourke.

COLONEL THE EARL OF CLANRICARDE.

THIS great family of De Burgh deduces its origin from Charlemagne. His descendant, Baldwin the

Second, was father of Harlowen, who married Arlotta, the mother of William the Conqueror. His eldest son by her was Robert, Earl of Cornwall, who accompanied his half-brother William in the invasion of England. The grandson of Robert was Adelm, who is said to have married Agnes, daughter of Louis the Seventh, King of France, and he was father to William, who married Isabella, daughter of Richard the Second, King of England, and widow of the celebrated Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. He founded with pious policy the Monastery of St. Thomas a-Becket in Dublin, and was father of Richard De Burgh, the great Lord of Connaught, Viceroy of Ireland in 1227, and who died in 1243, when on his passage to France, attended by his Barons and Knights, to meet the King of England at Bourdeaux. He had two sons, Walter, Lord of Connaught, who, marrying Maud, daughter and heiress of Hugh De Lacie the Younger, became in her right Earl of Ulster on the death of his father-in-law, and who left by his said wife, Richard, the second Earl of Ulster, commonly known as the Red Earl. His great grand-daughter, the Lady Elizabeth De Burgh, only child and heiress of William, third Earl of Ulster, married Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward the Third ; from which marriage most of the Crowned Heads of Europe are descended ; those of England, Scotland, Denmark, France, Bohemia, Sardinia, Spain, Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, Hungary, &c., as all laid down on authorities and in tables by Doctor Burke Ryan of London,

with a kind hope that it might suit the present work; but, as the record was not found to interest the present generation, the expense of such an addition was reluctantly declined. William, the second son of Richard the Lord of Connaught, derived large estates (beyond the two Provinces of Connaught and Ulster), in Tipperary, where, according to his namesake De Burgo, the historian of the Irish Dominican order, the name was then still widely extended; although, a few years previous to the time of that laborious writer, a large portion of the estates of the Tipperary Bourkes was granted to Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight and Privy Councillor. The Attainders of 1642 give but one of this name, John Bourke, described as 'of Dublin.' At the Supreme Council of 1646, John 'Burke,' Bishop of Clonfert, was of the Spiritual Peers; William Burke, Baron of Castleconnell, of the Temporal; and of the Commons were John Burke of Castlecaroe, Richard of Drumrusk, William of Pollardstown, Richard of Shellewly, Theobald of Buolysburk, and Ulick Burke of Glinsk. Cromwell's Act 'for settling Ireland' excepted from pardon for life and estate Miles 'Bourk,' Viscount Mayo, Sir Theobald Bourk his son; Edmund of Cloghan, County of Mayo; Thomas of Anbally, and Redmond of Kilcornin, both in the County of Galway. The Royal declaration of thanks, as for services beyond the seas, includes the names of the Earl of Clanricarde; David Bourk of Barnanlahie, County of Tipperary; Sir Ulick Bourk, Knight and Baronet, of Glinsk; Lieutenant

William Bourke of Turlogh, County of Mayo ; and Captain William Mac Redmond Bourke. Lords Brittas and Castleconnell were on the Establishment of 1617-18 for pensions of £100 *per annum* each.

In King James's Charters to the Boroughs of Galway, Limerick, Mayo, Cavan, and Roscommon, this family was numerously represented. In the Parliament of 1689 sat amongst the Peers this Earl of Clanricarde, the Viscount Mayo, the Lord Castleconnel, Lord Bophin, and Lord Brittas. The father of this latter nobleman, the Honorable William Bourke, served in the Royalist cause during the Civil war of 1641, and by Cromwell's order was executed at Cork in 1653. His son, the Lord here spoken of, served as above, a Colonel in King James's army. He married the Lady Honora, daughter of Morrough, the first Earl of Inchequin, by whom he left a son, disinherited by his attainder. This son resided at St. Germans, assumed the title of Lord Brittas, and died in France, leaving issue by his wife Catherine, daughter of Colonel Gordon O'Neill, two sons; John, styled Lord Brittas, a Captain in the French service; and Thomas, a Lieutenant-General in the Sardinian.*

—In the Commons sat Sir Ulick Bourke, one of the Representatives for Galway ; John of Carricknihil, one for Askeaton ; Walter, one for the County of Mayo ; Thomas for Castlebar ; William Bourke of Carrowford for the Borough of Tuam ; and John Bourke for the County of Roscommon. Besides this,

* Burke's Extinct Peerage.

the Earl of Clanricarde's Regiment, Walter Bourke was Colonel of a second Regiment of Infantry, Patrick of a third, and Michael of a fourth; while the name appears commissioned in twenty-two other Regiments on this list.

At the siege of Derry in 1689, a Lieutenant Burke was killed on the occasion of the attack by the wind-mill.* In the following year, William Burke of the Mayo line, who had been appointed Governor of the Castle of Grange in the County of Sligo, was ordered by King James to defend it; when, being vigorously besieged and disappointed of promised succours, at the moment that the besiegers were about to enter the breach he blew up the Castle, and, with many of his enemies, was buried in the ruins. On the 7th of June, 1691, Baron De Ginkle appeared before Ballymore on the line to Athlone, and summoned the Irish Governor, Sir Ulick Burke, to surrender. "The garrison consisted of 800 men, the *élite* of the Irish, being picked men from all the Regiments. In the space of twenty-four hours, six batteries crumbled all the works to the south, and the appearance of a flotilla on the lake induced a surrender. Burke, the Governor," adds O'Connor, "is charged with treachery and cowardice in King James's Memoir; it would appear rather that vanity induced the defence, and incapacity the surrender;"† and it does appear from Story that the Governor had no greater artillery in

* Walker's Siege of Derry, p. 61.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 135

the place than 'two small Turkish pieces mounted upon old cart wheels.'* The Irish Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, was slain.—Colonel David Burke was killed at Aughrim with another Ulick Burke, who had been for a time Governor of Galway;† while a Colonel Neill Burke, his Lieutenant, with Colonel Walter Burke and Lord Bophin, were taken prisoners. On the 2nd of September, 1691, writes Story, "Brigadier Levison, learning where Lord Merri-
on's and Lord Brittas's Regiments lay, marched as privately as he could that way; and about one o'clock in the morning he fell in with them, killing several and dispersing the rest, Lord Merri-
on himself (Thomas Fitz-William) escaping narrowly. Then he divided his party to pursue their broken troops, but they knowing that country, made most of them a shift to escape."‡

The Colonel of this Regiment was a Privy Coun-
cillor, and was appointed Governor of Galway by King James; which, having been besieged by De Ginkle fourteen days after the battle of Aughrim, he was compelled to surrender.§ O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs*, (vol. 1, p. 161) denounces this surrender as a treacherous compromise. "Lord Clanricarde," writes that historian, "inherited neither the courage nor the loyalty of his ancestor, the great Earl of St.

* Impartial Hist. pt. 2, p. 87.

† Clarke's James II., v. 2. p. 459.

‡ Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 204.

§ Clarke's James II. vol 2, p. 459.

Albans ; he compounded his honor for personal security, and, quitting the service of James, remained at Galway, though by the capitulation he was at liberty to march to Limerick." The Outlawries of 1691 include this Earl by two Inquisitions, William, Baron of Castleconnell, and Ulick, Lord Viscount Galway, Lord Brittas, and John his son ; eighteen Burkes or Bourkes in Mayo ; John Burke of Ower, and fifteen others in Galway ; six in Limerick, five in Roscommon, two in Dublin and Wexford respectively, and one in each of the Counties of Sligo, Cavan, and the Queen's. In 1696, the name of the Lady Honora Burke, *alias* Sarsfield, and then Duchess of Berwick before alluded to, was entered in the Outlawries. Sir Ulick the Baronet was also attainted, but adjudged within the benefit of the Articles of Limerick. The achievements of the Brigade of Colonel Walter Burke, styled 'the Regiment of Athlone,' are referred to that Colonel's own Regiment in this service, hereafter noticed, but it may be here added that a Regiment commanded by a son of the attainted Lord of Castleconnell was distinguished at the battle of Cremona ; while, at that of Lauffield in 1747, Walter Burke was taken prisoner in Bulkeley's Regiment ; and in Dillon's, Captain Pierce 'Bourke' was killed, and Captain Anthony Bourk wounded.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD MADDEN.

THE Sept of the O'Maddens were chiefs of what is now styled the Barony of Longford in the County of Galway, with a portion of the parish of Lusmagh in the King's County, on the opposite side of the Shannon ; this whole territory being in the Chronicles of the country called 'Silanchia.' The Annals of Ulster record the death of Matodhan, Lord of Silanchia, in the year 1008, who seems to have given their distinctive name to his descendants. In 1059, Melaghlin O'Madden was the leader of a military expedition recorded by the Four Masters. The same Chronicle mentions the death of Matodhan O'Madden, chief of Silanchia, in 1096 ; and subsequently gives various other annals of this family. In 1540, the Lord Deputy was instructed to confirm treaties between the King and Melaghlin O'Madden and Hugh O'Madden, Chiefs of their country.* In 1567, on the submission of Donald O'Madden, who prayed "to be recognised in the Captaincy of his Sept, (with the country of Longford and Silankey, commonly called O'Madden's country, whereof Hugh Mac Melaghlin Ballagh O'Madden, deceased, was the late Captain) his petition was granted, on the condition of said Donald paying to the Lord Deputy at Mullingar, for a fine, eighty fat heifers."† When, in eighteen years after, Sir John Perrot assembled the Conciliation Parliament in Dub-

* State Papers, *temp.* Henry VIII., pt. 3 continued, p. 171.

† Roll 9 Eliz. in Chancery.

lin, "thither went O'Madden, Lord of Siol-Amcha, namely Donald, the son of John, son of Breasal," *i. e.* the same Donald of 1567. The O'Maddens were, however, soon after implicated in such resistance to the government, as led to deaths and confiscations of many of the name; and in 1606, John King, of Dublin, had a grant of the estates of various O'Maddens in the County of Galway and the King's County, 'slain in rebellion;' as had also Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General of the day, of others described as the estate of Bresail O'Madden of the County of Clare, 'slain in rebellion.' In 1612, however, Donald O'Madden, then still the Captain, settled on trustees his Manor and Castle of Longfort, and all his other estates in that part of the County of Galway, to hold to the use of Ambrose O'Madden his son and heir in tail male; with remainder to his other sons Malachy and Donell, and their respective heirs male; remainder to Brasil O'Madden, son of Hugh, one of the sons of Donell, in tail male; remainder to the heirs of Ambrose O'Madden in fee.* A Manuscript Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin, (F. IV. 18.) contains links of the pedigree of the O'Maddens of Baggotrath, near Dublin, through six generations of the 16th and 17th centuries, also some links of those of Donore, County of Dublin.

Besides the above Lieutenant-Colonel, Michael Madden was an Ensign in this Regiment, John Madden a Lieutenant in the Earl of Tyrone's; another

* Patent Roll James I.

John an Ensign in Lord Bophin's, and in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's Hugh Madden was a Captain, and John a Lieutenant. This Lieutenant-Colonel Edward was taken prisoner at the battle of Aughrim;* but, having afterwards obtained his liberty, he repaired to France, where, as before mentioned, *ante*, p. 478, he was commissioned as Major in the Brigade of Fitz-James, the Grand Prior. Five of this name were attainted in 1691.

CAPTAIN CHARLES DALY.

THIS family claims descent from Nial of the Nine Hostages, one of the most illustrious of Irish Kings, and whose reign synchronises with the time of the Saviour. The Sept extended itself at a very remote period over Munster and Connaught, as well as in the Barony of Clonlonan, County of Westmeath; and, through the long lapse of years, have they been eminently distinguished as poets and annalists, and are so commemorated by the Four Masters. In 1337, died Lewis O'Daly, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, while that interesting locality was yet a Bishop's See. About the same time — O'Daly of Munster had a grant of Moynter-barry, on a customary tenure of that time, of being Rythmour or Chronicler of the Chief Lord and of his achievements.† In 1410,

* Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 138.

† Pacata Hibernia, p. 529.

John O'Daly had licence from the crown for making a pilgrimage to Rome, the penalties against absenteeism making such a sanction necessary. In 1436, Nicholas O'Daly was by the Pope's Bull appointed Bishop of Athenry. It is alleged that in the middle of the succeeding century, in consequence of a wish expressed by the King of Denmark to Queen Elizabeth, to have Irish manuscripts then in his possession translated, one Donald Daly was selected for the work; but that the project was abandoned, being opposed in Council, 'lest it might be prejudicial to the English interest.' In 1582, Robert Daly died Bishop of Kildare. In 1606, John King, of Dublin, had a grant of parcel of the estate of Morrogh O'Daly of Ballinakill in the King's County, 'slain in rebellion.' By a remarkable deed of 1612, Donough, son of Laughlin Roe O'Daly of Finvara in the County of Clare, "in consideration of six pounds of pure crowned stamped money of England, (as pure, as refined, and as valuable as that coin now is in England, and as it was when first it was made current, consisting of four ounces to every pound,)" then stated to have been received by said Donough from Anthony, son of James, son of Ambrose Lynch of Galway, merchant, conveyed to him certain premises in Finvara, with royalties 'over and under ground,' as his proportion of the estate of Finvara held by the Daly family from the Earl of Thomond.* Early in the Civil war of 1641, the Marquis of Clanricarde

* Hardiman's Ancient Deeds, pp. 91-2.

committed the custody and safe-keeping of the Castle of Clare-Galway to Lieutenant Dermot O'Daly, 'who did very good service there.' He was the grandson of Dermot O'Daly, who in 1478 obtained a grant of the Manor of Lerha with all its appurtenances. The Attainders of 1641 comprise the names of Loughlin Daly of Little Clonshaugh, County of Dublin ; Donogh Hugh Buy Daly of Neeston, County of Kildare ; and Eneas O'Daly of Ballyrowne, County of Cork. In 1662, died Daniel O'Daly a native of Kerry, who had founded the Dominican convent at Lisbon ; he afterwards became an especial favourite and confidential ambassador of the Duke of Braganza, when that nobleman succeeded to the throne of Portugal. O'Daly wrote a work giving full historical particulars of the family of Desmond, long rare, but now reprinted. He was himself buried in the convent he had so established.

In this Regiment, besides Captain Charles, Paul, Hugh and Thady Daly were Lieutenants, and the name was in commission in four others. This Captain Charles was of the Dunsandle family, and in King James's Parliament of 1689 was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Athenry ; as was Richard Daly of Kilcorky for that of Newborough, County of Wexford. Charles was brother of the Right Honorable Denis Daly, who was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland at the commencement of the reign of James the Second. Colonel O'Kelly, in the '*Excidium Macariæ*,' while he admits his 'great

knowledge of the law,' says he was one of Tyrconnel's confidants, and therefore imprisoned in Galway by the young Duke of Berwick, as on suspicion of keeping private correspondence with the common enemy; but, adds O'Kelly, "his deliverer was near at hand, for, within a few days after his confinement, he had the good fortune to hear of Tyrconnel's landing at Limerick; and no sooner was he arrived there, than he made use of his prerogative to enlarge the Judge, and restore him, without further trial, to his former station and dignity.* He was included in the Attainders of 1691, but in 1698 obtained a pardon from the Crown as in pursuance of the Capitulation of Galway, and the special promise of the Earl of Athlone. The Dalys attainted in 1691 were Peter and Terence of Killileigh, County of Westmeath, (Thomas Daly was then the head of the Killileigh line, but was a minor); Eugene of Cork, merchant; John, also of Cork; John of Cloghrevanny, County of Galway; Edward of Kilmeny, do.; with the above Judge Denis and Captain Charles. At the sale of 1703 by the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates, Colonel John Eyre of Eyrecourt purchased the lands of Ballyhouse and Killevany in the Barony of Longford and County of Galway, the estate of Teigue or Hugh Daly, attainted. This Hugh was the father of Teigue, which latter had died in 1691, leaving four sons, the three elder of whom were in King James's army, and after the surrender of Limerick went into France. Lough-

* O'Callaghan's *Excid. Mac.* p. 106.

lin Daly, the fourth son, subsequently in 1711 sought to recover these estates from the Eyres by proceedings in Chancery, alleging that the conveyance from the Trustees was for his benefit: but his claim was defeated.

In 1746, Ensign Daly in Monroe's Regiment was one of those wounded at the battle of Culloden. The Mayor of Galway from 1761 to some few years since was in almost unbroken succession a Daly, while the Parliamentary representation of the town was likewise long held by the family.

CAPTAIN JAMES TALBOT.

THIS individual was the proprietor of Templeogue in the County of Dublin, and represented the borough of Athenry in King James's Parliament. At the battle of Aughrim he had the command of a Regiment, and was there killed.* He forfeited largely in the County of Galway, and in the County and City of Dublin. His estates in the latter county were sold by the commissioners of the forfeitures to Sir Compton Domville.

CAPTAIN JOHN STEPHENSON.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition on his outlawry as of Ballyvaughan, County of Limerick ; but

* Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 138.

his confiscations were of estates in that of Clare. *John* Stephenson was an attesting witness to the articles of Galway. In the reign of James the First, William and Richard 'Stevenson' had patents of naturalization, and the name was yet earlier introduced in Munster in the time of Elizabeth. In 1600, the custody of the castle of Corkroe on the Shannon was entrusted to Oliver Stephenson* who became a Colonel in the Austrian service, but in 1648 petitioned Ferdinand the Third to permit him to resign his commission and fight against Cromwell when invading Ireland.† His prayer was granted, and he afterwards fell at the battle of Liscarrol. It may be observed that an Oliver Stephenson was Captain on this List in Colonel Roger Mc Ellicott's Infantry, where Nicholas Stephenson was his Lieutenant.

CAPTAINS LORD ATHENRY AND JOHN AND WILLIAM BERMINGHAM.

THIS historic name has been early projected on the Irish chronicles. In 1302, Henry de Bermingham, afterwards Sheriff of Connaught,‡ was one of the 'Magnates' of Ireland who attended the Earl of Ulster on the Royal summons to the Scottish war; soon after which Sir John Bermingham was created Earl

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 123.

† O'Connor's *Hist. Address*, pt. 2, p. 466.

‡ *Harris's Hibernica*, pt. 2, p. 35.

of Louth, by reason of his gallant and successful resistance to Bruce's invasion. It is recorded that on the death of Lord Walter de Bermingham in 1354, indebted to the King, his estates with his armour were taken by the Escheator ; but King Edward at once restored the armour piece by piece, as in a schedule, to Sir Robert de Preston, who was guardian of Lord Walter's infant son, in trust to deliver same to him on his coming of age.* In 1402, John Bermingham was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. In 1464, Philip Bermingham was constituted Chief Justice of the Common Pleas there; he, in 1488, did homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe. In 1489, William Bermingham died Chief Justice of the King's Bench, to which high judicial office Patrick Bermingham was appointed in 1521. At the meeting of the Irish Parliament in 1541, considerable surprise is said to have been caused by the unexpected attendance of Lord Bermingham of Athenry, Lord Barry, Lord Roche, and Lord Fitz-Morris ; 'which Lords had not been here for many years before.† These noblemen, together with the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, and the Baron of Upper Ossory, previous to opening Parliament, as Saint Leger the Lord Deputy in his zeal announced to Henry the Eighth, "attended the solemn mass of the Holy Ghost, the most part of them in their robes, and rode on in procession, in such sort as the like thereof has not been seen here of many years."‡

* Lynch on Feudal Dignities, p. 12.

† Idem, p. 88.

‡ State Papers, *temp.* Henry VIII. pt. 3 continued, p. 304.

Lord Athenry sat in the Parliament of 1560 ; and, in seven years after, having avowed himself to the Queen under recognizance, a faithful subject of the Crown, and offered to surrender his estates for himself and his Sept, and to receive back from her Majesty the same according to her pleasure, she in consideration thereof directed a patent to pass to him accordingly in tail male.* He sat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1585. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of the above William Bermingham, described as of Ballynamallough, County of Kildare ; John Bermingham of Raheen and Muckland, with six others of the name in the County of Cavan, and three in that of Dublin, one in Wicklow, and one in Meath. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, Francis Bermingham, then Lord Athenry, sat as a Temporal Peer : with four Berminghams in the Commons. This Lord Athenry was, in 1652, excepted by Cromwell's Ordinance from pardon for life and estate.

Besides the above Captains, the name appears on this List commissioned in three other Regiments. In King James's Parliament of 1689 sat this Lord Athenry as one of the Peers, while the above John Bermingham, who was Portrieve of Castlebar in its new Charter, sat as one of its Representatives. Near the close of this campaign, on the 19th of August, 1691, by the Articles for the surrender of the island and garrison of Bophin, "Lord Athenry and Colonel John Kelly, with all the inhabitants of said island,

* Lynch on Feudal Dignities, p. 216.

were permitted to possess and enjoy their estates therein, as they held them under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation."* The Attainders of 1691 include the names of the above Lord Athenry; of said Captain, described as John Bermingham of Castlebar, County of Mayo; with two of the name in Meath, two in the Queen's County, three in Kildare, and two in Galway.

LIEUTENANT EDMUND D'ARCY.

THE family of D'Arcy, writes Burke,† "ranks with the most eminent established in England by the Norman conquest, and amongst the peerages of past times. There are two Baronies in *abeyance*, one *forfeited* Barony, and three *extinct* Baronies, all of which had been conferred upon the House of D'Arcy, besides the extinct Earldom of Holderness." The D'Arcys of Hyde Park are the chief and eldest existing line of this ancient race in Ireland, and to Sir Bernard Burke's memoir of that House the genealogical inquirer is best referred. Of this family, Sir John D'Arcy, Knight, had been Chief Justiciary and Governor of Ireland in 1324, 1327, and 1341; on the latter occasion, the appointment was made to him for life. He had large grants to him and his heirs male of manors and lands in the County of Westmeath, with

* Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 201.

† Landed Gentry, p. 306.

Knight's fees and advowsons of churches; and, marrying twice, had by his first wife a son, who was ancestor of the D'Arcys, Barons D'Arcy and Moynell, and of the Earls of Holderness. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and widow of Thomas Fitz-John, Earl of Kildare; upon which marriage he settled in Ireland, and became the founder of the family of Platten, from which the other D'Arcys of this country have branched. When Lambert Simnel shook the allegiance of Ireland, and was crowned King at Christ Church Cathedral in 1487, it is related that Sir William D'Arcy of Platten bore him out on his shoulders, after the ceremony, to the deluded multitude. Sir William was however pardoned in the following year, on doing homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe.

The Attainders of 1642 present the names of Nicholas D'Arcy of Platten, County of Meath (who had attended the great meeting at the hill of Crofty), Francis D'Arcy of Ballymount, County of Kildare; and Christopher of Athlumney, County of Meath. Nicholas of Platten had, however, a Decree of Innocence in 1666, and was further restored to his estates by patent of 1670. Patrick D'Arcy of the Galway line was one of the Confederate Catholics who sat at Kilkenny in 1646, and he was accordingly excepted from pardon for life and estate in Cromwell's Act of 1652. In the Establishment of 1685, Sir William D'Arcy was placed for a pension of £400 *per annum*; while, in the new Charter of 1687 to Galway, six D'Arcys were

appointed Burgesses. Besides the above Lieutenant, there appear on this Army List, Nicholas D'Arcy, a Cornet in Lord Dongan's Dragoons (afterwards wounded at Derry), and Thomas D'Arcy, a Quarter-Master in Sir Neill O'Neill's. A short time previous to the battle of the Boyne, Killeshandra, which was garrisoned by one hundred and sixty Irish under the command of a Captain D'Arcy, was obliged to surrender to Colonel Wolseley.* Those attainted in 1691 were Nicholas D'Arcy, described as of Platten (who had been nominated an Alderman in King James's Charter to Drogheda), George D'Arcy his son, and Thomas D'Arcy of Corbetstown and Porterstown, County of Westmeath. Various claims were preferred at Chichester House in 1700, as affecting the confiscations of Nicholas D'Arcy in Westmeath.

LIEUTENANT BRYAN MAHON.

THIS officer was of a family that, as appears from the Patent Rolls of James, settled about this time in the County of Galway, and, as well from the date of its migration being contemporaneous with the planting of Ulster, as from the adoption of the same christian names, appears to have branched from the illustrious House of Mac Mahon, dynast of Monaghan. His father, Bryan Mahon the Elder, of Loughrea, was in 1665 possessed of considerable property in that neigh-

* Rawdon Papers, p. 322.

bourhood, the leasehold portion of which, having been held under Lord Bophin, was, on the attainder of that nobleman, the subject of claim before the Commissioners at Chichester House, on the part of his widow Maggin Mahon, alias Power, who was afterwards interred with her husband in the family vault at the old Abbey of Loughrea. They left two sons; the elder, James, became the ancestor of the Mahons of Beech-hill, County of Galway; the second, this Bryan, who was advanced to a Captaincy before his death, (which occurred in 1719), became a conformist, and was ancestor of the Baronets of Castlegar.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

ALEXANDER, EARL OF ANTRIM.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Archibald M'Donnel.	Randall M'Donnell.
Mark Talbot,	Denis Callaghan.	
Lieut.-Col.		
James Wogan,	Francis Moore.	Con. O'Rourke.
Major.		
Lord of Enniskillen.	{ Eneas M'Donnel. John O'Neill.	} Francis O'Neill.
Hugh O'Neill.	Bryan O'Neill.	Augustine M'Donnell.
Edmund O'Reilly.	Bryan Magrath.	Fran. Reilly.
Manus O'Donnell.	Bryan O'Neill.	John O'Cahan.
Ulick Bourke.	Terence M'Sweeney.	Eneas M'Donnell.
Daniel M'Donald.	John O'Neill.	Turlough O'Neill.
Bryan M'Ginnis.	John M'Donald.	John M'Manus.
Arthur Magill.	.....	.....

COLONEL ALEXANDER McDONNEL, EARL
OF ANTRIM.

ABOUT the middle of the fifteenth century, the McDonnells or McConnells, Lords of the Western Isles of Scotland, established a branch of their family in Antrim, by the marriage of John McConnell with Sarah, daughter of Phelim O'Neill of Clandeboy. He thereupon principally resided in Ireland, and the alliance seems to have given rise to a claim set up by the McConnells to Clandeboy. John Mc Connell, junior, his heir, was knighted by King James the Fourth of Scotland ; but afterwards, about 1494, rebelled against him, for which he and three of his sons were taken and executed at Edinburgh. The two eldest, *Alexander* and Angus, on the deaths of their kindred, fled to Ireland, where Mac Cahane gave his daughter Catherine in marriage to Alexander. James, the heir of that marriage, passed over to Scotland, leaving his brother 'Sorleboy' to hold possession of the Glyns in Antrim. He, however, having been afterwards, about 1565, hardly pressed by the O'Neill, solicited and obtained his brother's assistance. O'Neill at once gave them battle with signal success, James was killed, and Sorleboy taken prisoner; they had a brother, Angus the younger, also killed on this occasion. Sorleboy afterwards married Mary, daughter of Con (Boccagh) O'Neill, by whom he had issue James, who was knighted by James the Sixth on visiting Edin-

burgh* Sorleboy remained in Ireland, having been established on his estates by Queen Elizabeth, but his brothers returned to Scotland; and one of their descendants, Coll Kittach, the son of Archibald, was father to Alister Mac Coll, who, as hereafter mentioned, was sent by the first Marquis of Antrim to join Montrose at Tippermuir. Coll Kittach himself became the prisoner of the Marquis of Argyle, and was executed at Dunstaffnage, near Oban.

An old family Manuscript of the Mac Quillanes, purporting to give a catalogue of the Orgillian Princes, descended from Colla Uais, the grandson of King Carbry, mentions Mugdorne as the 38th on this succession, in whose time it says, "in 1580, Coll Mac Donnell came to Ireland, being the fifth lineal descendant from Donald, King or Lord of the Hebrides and of Cantyre. His clandestine marriage with a daughter of Mac Quillan, Lord of Rathmor-Mac-Quillan, now Dunluce, was the cause of a war between these two families; which was not terminated till 1610, when James the First of England unjustly deprived Mac Quillan of his lands, and divided them amongst his patentees, which lands are now some of the best improved in Ireland. To Mc Donnell, the son-in-law or brother-in-law of Mac Quillan, he gave the four great Baronies of Dunluce, Carie, Ballycastle, and Glenarm, with the island of Raghery; to Sir John Chichester he gave the Barony of Belfast and town of Carrickfergus; to the Seymours and Conways part of

* Gregory MSS.

Massareene; to the Skeffingtons another portion of Massareene; and several other persons he ennobled at that time or soon after, some of whom were not the most loyal subjects to his son Charles the First." Previous to this period, Hugh O'Donnell, chief of his nation, married a daughter of James McDonnell, Lord of the Isles, by whom he had the celebrated hero, Red 'Hugh O'Donnell,' in whose ensuing wars with the Queen, the McDonnells afforded him great assistance. James Mac Sorleboy, before alluded to, was one of those who supported O'Neill at the battle of the Blackwater. The Four Masters contain many annals of this family, that cannot be brought forward here.

In 1613, King James directed his mandatory letter for an Act of Parliament to secure Sir Randal Mac Sorley McDonnell in all his lands, &c. in Ulster, to hold to him and his heirs male by his wife Elly ny Neale, remainder to the heirs male of his body and to those of Alexander McDonnell, his cousin, and of Con McDonnell his late cousin successively, remainder to the right heirs of Sir Randal for ever. In 1618, the same Monarch created this Sir Randal, who was a descendant of the Lords of the Isles and grand-father of the nobleman at present under consideration, Viscount Dunluce in the Peerage of Ireland, and in two years after advanced him to the Earldom of Antrim. On the Attainders of 1642 appear of this name six in the County of Wicklow, three in Cork, two in Dublin, and one in Kildare. Randal, then Earl, and his brother, this Alexander, were also affected by attainder,

but were by a clause in the Act of Settlement restored to their estates (excepting tithes).

In 1644, the gallant Montrose, desirous to raise forces in Ireland to uphold the Royal cause in Scotland, commissioned Earl Randal, as an Irishman by birth and a Scot by descent, to effectuate the important object; and, for facilitating these levies, he directed the Marquess of Ormonde, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to procure a cessation of arms there between the Catholics and the Protestants, both parties being then considered alike favourable to the enlistment. Accordingly, when Montrose himself entered Scotland with but two companies, he was joined by 1,200 Irish recruits, commanded by Alexander McDonnell, whom Earl Randal (then advanced to a Marquisate) sent over to the cause. This Alexander or Alister Mac Coll, son of Coll Kittach as before mentioned, had Coll his eldest son, from whom was lineally descended the late Doctor McDonnell, long the national and literary attraction of Belfast. Another son of Alister was Archibald, the Lieutenant in this Regiment, who died in 1720, aged 73, and was buried in the secluded churchyard of Layde on the coast of Antrim; as was his son Coll, who died in 1737, and Coll's son Alexander, who died in 1793.

To return to Earl Randal: he died in 1682, when the Marquisate became extinct; but the other honors continued to his son, the above Colonel, who also had taken an active part in the Civil war of 1641, and was attainted therefor, but restored by the Act of Settlement. In 1646, being then Earl of Antrim in his father's life-time, he sat as one of the Temporal

Peers at the Supreme Council in Kilkenny ; while James McDonnell of Muff (who was also buried at Larne) and Allen McDonnell of Muntagh were of the Commons. The Declaration of Royal Thanks in the Act of 1662, "for services beyond the seas," includes Lieutenant Charles and Ensign Alexander Mc Donnell. In 1686, this Earl was appointed of King James's Privy Council, in which year another Alexander Mc Donnell was Sheriff of Leitrim. In 1688, a Colonel Mc Donnell garrisoned Boyle, and "prevented the transit of Protestants with goods and provisions towards the garrison of Sligo ; which, on being requested to permit, he affected so to do, but afterwards declined to perform, though we looked upon him as one of the fairest reputation among the Irish in these parts. On the approach, however, of our party, he drew all his Horse, Foot, and Dragoons within the walls of Lord Kingston's house and garden."*

Besides the Colonel, there were six other Mc Donnells holding commissions in this Regiment. In Lord Clare's Dragoons Thomas 'Donell' was a Cornet ; Charles Mc Donnell was a Lieutenant in the King's own Infantry ; and in the Earl of Westmeath's, Bryan was a Lieutenant, as was Francis in Colonel John Grace's. The Parliament of Dublin in 1689 was attended by this Earl amongst the Peers ; while, amongst the Commons, a Randal Mc Donnell sat as one of the Representatives of the County of Antrim, as did Alexander Mc Donnell for the Borough of

* Mackenzie's Derry, p. 16.

Jamestown, County of Leitrim. A short time previous to this assembly, Tyrconnel "commanded this Earl to quarter at Derry with his Regiment, consisting of a numerous swarm of Irish and Highlanders,"* but the gates were closed against them. The town then, however, agreed, on capitulation, to admit two companies, being Protestants; and Lieutenant-Colonel Lundy was appointed by Lord Mountjoy, Governor. During the subsequent siege, a Captain Mc Donnell was taken prisoner.† A letter of the Duke of Berwick, dated 5th July, 1689, mentioning his having had a skirmish with the enemy near Trellick, adds that Captain Bellew and Major Mc Donnell commanded his vanguard on the occasion. About this time an Alexander Mc Donnell was appointed by Lord Tyrconnel Governor of Galway; and he, in the progress of the campaign, became a Brigadier-General. Colonel O'Kelly, in his *Excidium Macariæ*, says he was a "soldier of fortune, raised by merit from the ranks;" and Croker, in his notes on that little work, adds that he was otherwise called 'Mc Gregor,' and was of Drumsna, County of Leitrim. He married in 1685 the Lady Jane Nugent, a sister of Thomas Nugent, afterwards created Lord Riverston. In December, 1690, he was removed from the Government of Galway.‡ It is remarkable that in the Outlawries of 1691 he is styled Alexander Mc Donnell, alias Gregor, alias Boyd, of Clonin, County of Westmeath. At the

* Walker's Derry, p. 11.

† Idem, p. 61.

‡ Clarke's James II. v. 2. p. 423.

same time were attainted six Mc Donnels of Antrim, four of Mayo, two of Leitrim, and one of Roscommon and Clare respectively. This Earl of Antrim was outlawed on three Inquisitions taken in Dublin, Derry, and Antrim ; but, being included in the savings of the Articles of Limerick, he was restored to his estates, and died in 1699. At the petty Court of St. Germain's, Captain 'Mc Donald' was one of the grooms of the bedchamber ;* while, from the Despatches of Sir Paul Rycaut, it appears that in 1693 a large body of Irish exiles was sent from France, under the command of a Colonel Mc Donnell, for the service of the Emperor in Hungary.†

At Chichester House, in 1700, sundry claims were preferred as charges on Mc Donnell estates, some of which were allowed. In 1710, Mc Donnell's Irish Brigade did signal service in Spain,‡ and, in the present century, the name has been chronicled there on great achievements. In 1746, Colonel John Mc Donnell of Fitz-James's Brigade was a state prisoner at Inverness. In 1814, a Colonel Alexander Mc Donnell distinguished himself at the siege of Dantzic.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MARK TALBOT.

SEE of him, *ante*, p. 49.

* Clarke's James II., v. 2, p. 411.

† See Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS. p. 69.

‡ O'Connor's Military Memoirs, v. 1, p. 353.

MAJOR JAMES WOGAN.

THIS name is also projected on the records of Ireland from the earliest years after the Invasion. In 1295, Sir John Wogan was Lord Justice there; again in 1298, 1302, 1307, and 1309. In 1446, Richard Wogan, clerk, was the Irish Lord Chancellor. In 1636, died Nicholas Wogan of Blackhall, County of Kildare, fourth son of David Wogan of New-Hall in said County. He had married Margaret, daughter of William Hollywood of Harbertstown in the County of Meath, by whom he had four sons; 1. William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Wogan of Grangerosnolvan, County of Kildare; 2. Charles; 3. Edward; and 4. Thomas, all yet unmarried, says the Funeral Entry of Nicholas in the Heralds' Office; said Nicholas, it adds, died in July, 1636, and was buried at Kilmaoge in said County. The above William and Thomas were attainted in 1642, as were Oliver Wogan of Downings and Nicholas Wogan of Rathcoffy. The latter was one of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646. Besides this officer, who was killed at the Siege of Derry, a John Wogan appears on this List as Captain in Fitz-James's Foot. He was of Rathcoffy, Sheriff of the County of Kildare in 1687, and one of its Representatives in the Parliament of Dublin. He was attainted in 1691, with Patrick Wogan of Maynham in the same County; and, according to other Muster Rolls, a John Wogan was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of Sir Maurice

Eustace's Infantry, subsequent to the forming of this List.

The chivalry and devotion of Irishmen to the de-throned Stuart, as evinced by the gallant daring of Colonel Charles Wogan in the time of George the First, are alluded to hereafter; meanwhile it may here be remarked that a manuscript compilation of this Colonel Charles, of a very miscellaneous character, is in the possession of Mr. Aylmer of Painstown. In it are an address in poetry from Lord Wharton to himself, as to 'My friend Sir Charles Wogan, Baronet,' and a Comment from Dean Swift to him on particulars of the exile's life which had been furnished to the Dean. "We guessed you," writes Swift, "to have been born in this country from some passages, but not from the style, which we wondered to find so correct in an exile, a soldier, and a native of Ireland.Although I have no great regard for your trade, from the judgment I make of those who profess it in these kingdoms, yet I cannot but esteem those gentlemen of Ireland who, with all the disadvantages of being exiles and strangers, have been able to distinguish themselves by their valour and conduct in so many parts of Europe, I think above all other nations. Which ought to make the English ashamed at the reproaches they cast on the ignorance, the dulness, and the want of courage of the Irish natives; these defects, wherever they happen, arising only from the poverty and slavery they suffer from their inhuman neighbours, and the base corrupt spirits of too many

of the chief gentry. By such events as these the very Grecians are grown slavish, ignorant, and superstitious. I do assert, from several experiments I have made in travelling over both kingdoms, I have found the poor cottagers here, who could speak our language, to have a much better taste for good sense, humour, and raillery, than ever I observed among people of the like sort in England."

CAPTAIN LORD ENNISKILLEN,
(CONNOR MAC GUIRE).

THE Irish county now known as Fermanagh, of which Enniskillen is the chief town, was anciently the principality of the Sept of Mac Guire, who held it for centuries after the Invasion, independent of English government; and were, according to the Irish form, solemnly inaugurated on the summit of Cuilcaigh (the Quilka of Dean Swift), and sometimes near Lisanaskea. In the time of James the First, however, Ulster, including their territory, fell into the power of the Crown by the Attainders of O'Neill, O'Donnel, Mac Guire, &c, and was subjected to the allocations and disposition of the Plantation. Nevertheless, Connor Roe Mac Guire, the acknowledged Captain of his name, obtained from King James a re-grant of 12,000 acres of the confiscations of his ancestors, and was created Baron of Enniskillen, a title which passed in his descendants to the nobleman here introduced.

Of the earlier notices of this Sept it may be mentioned that when, in 1314, King Edward was about to prosecute the war in Scotland, he directed an especial letter missive to 'Laveragh Mac Wyr, duci Hibernorum,' seeking his aid on the expedition. In 1379, when Edmund Mortimer, who had married the grand-daughter of Edward the Third, came over to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, various native chiefs waited upon him, and amongst these the Mac Guire. In 1428, "Hugh, the hospitable son of Philip Mac Guire, died at Kinsale, on his landing from Spain, where he had been performing the pilgrimage of St. James of Compostella. Thomas Oge Mac Guire, who had accompanied him, conveyed his body to Cork, where it was buried." The death of this Thomas Oge is thus commemorated by the Masters :—"In 1480 died Thomas Oge, son of Thomas More, son of Philip, son of Hugh Roe Mac Guire, the most distinguished of his time for alms-doing, piety, and hospitality ; a man who defended his territory against invading foes, a founder of monasteries and churches, a donor of chalices, a man who was at Rome, and twice visited the City of St. James (of Compostella). He was interred in the monastery of Cavan, having selected that as his burial place."

The influence of the Mac Guire in a later century is thus spoken of by Sir John Davis, in a report to the King's Council :—"Concerning Fermanagh, otherwise Mac Guire's country, that territory was never reduced to the Crown from the conquest of Ireland, either by surrender, attainder, or other resumption

whatever, until Sir John Perrot's government ; who caused Lord Conogher, father of Hugh Mac Guire, who was a principal actor in the late rebellion, and slain in Munster, to surrender all the County of Fermanagh in general words unto the late Queen, and to take new patents back again of all the County in like general words to him and his heirs, whereupon was reserved a rent, &c." On the Plantation of Ulster, which was much influenced by this representation of the then Attorney-General, Bryan Mac Guire had a grant of various lands in the old district, with licence for fairs and markets, to hold same for ever, as of the Castle of Dublin in common soccage, subject to the conditions of the Plantation. The Act for the attainders of the Ulster Lords (1612) makes express mention of Sir Hugh Mac Guire, as having then lately fallen in the field in rebellion. The Sept, it may be concluded, suffered yet more severely in the confiscations of 1642, by reason of the part they had taken with Lord Mac Guire ; while, beyond their ancient district, were attainted Murrough and Thomas Mac Guire of Angestown, County of Meath, and Donogh Mac Guire of Castlemartin, County of Kildare. Cromwell's Act of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate ' Connor Mac Guire, Baron of Enniskillen ;' while, on the other hand, the declaration of Royal gratitude, for services beyond the seas, recognises those of Ensign Connor Mac Guire, and of Patrick Mac Guire of Ballykilcunny, ' County of Enniskillen.' In 1685-6, the Earl of Sunderland wrote by the

King's order from Whitehall to the Earl of Clarendon, then the Irish Viceroy, recommending to his Excellency Dr. Dominick Maguire, then Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and the other prelates of that communion in Ireland, "for patronage and protection upon all occasions ;" and desiring his Excellency to recommend to the Prelates of the established church, and to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace there, not to molest the Roman Catholic clergy, in the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions amongst those of their own communion. The King further directed the payment of certain sums out of the Irish Exchequer to the said Catholic Primate to be partly for himself, and other parts in trust annuities for certain other proscribed Roman Catholic Bishops.* The total sum so allocated for this hierarchy was £2,190 per annum, to be paid to the Primate, 'without any account impressed or other charges to be set upon him.'

Lord Enniskillen, though here ranked as but a Captain, was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Fermanagh, afterwards sat as a Peer in the Parliament of 1689, and ultimately commanded in this campaign a Regiment which he had himself raised. He fought at Aughrim, where fell Colonel Art Mac Guire, 'one of the chief noblemen of Ulster, and a stout warrior.' Another Infantry Regiment, alluded to hereafter, was led by Colonel Cuconnaght Mac Guire, the Deputy Lieutenant of Fermanagh; while in the Earl of Clancarty's Infantry Alexander Mac Guire was a Captain.

* O'Callaghan's *Macariæ Excidium*, p. 308.

The Attainders of 1691 present the names of Lord Enniskillen, Cuconnaght of Lisnaskea, County of Fermanagh (of whom hereafter) ; Alexander, also of Lisnaskea; Thomas of Mullintoosse, County of Antrim; James of Ballinecurvin, County of Cork ; and Dominick Mac Gwire, 'commonly called Primate of Ireland.' After the Capitulation of Limerick, Lord Enniskillen accompanied the Irish army to France, but, having no Regiment assigned to him there, he retired to St. Germain, where he died in October, 1708, aged 67. He was succeeded by his brother Philip, the sixth Lord Enniskillen, as he was styled ; who by his wife, the daughter of Sir Phelim O'Neill of Kinard, and sister to Brigadier Gordon O'Neill, had a son Theophilus, seventh titular Lord Enniskillen ; the son of which latter nobleman, by his Lady Margaret O'Donnell of the Tyrconnel line, was named Alexander, and accounted eighth Lord Enniskillen. He was an officer of the Irish Brigades, and, about the middle of the last century, a Captain in Bulkeley's Regiment.*

CAPTAIN MANUS O'DONNELL.

THE researches of O'Callaghan, in his recent History of the Irish Brigade, p. 312, &c. are so full and satisfactory, as to leave little necessity for further illustrating the name of O'Donnell here. Only let it be added that, in 1494, Hugh Oge O'Donnell, 'Prince of

* O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 278, where see of other Mac Guires distinguished in foreign service.

Tyrconnel,' was received with great honour by James the Fourth of Scotland at Glasgow ;* and Pinkerton, in his '*Scotland*,' (vol. 11, p. 59) mentions a correspondence between these individuals as extant. This O'Donnel went in 1505 on a pilgrimage to Rome, going and returning through London, where he was on both occasions entertained with great honour by King Henry the Seventh ; and in 1511 he received knighthood at the Justs which Henry the Eighth held at Westminster, in honour of the birth of a Prince.† Yet this monarch is shown to have taken much umbrage at the friendly intercourse so existing between the O'Donnells and the Scottish Kings.‡

In 1529, Roderic O'Donnel was Bishop of Derry. In three years after, O'Donnel did covenant with Sir William Skeffington that, if the King wished to reform Ireland, of which it would seem the Irish chief entertained some doubt, he and his people would gladly be governed by the laws of England.§ In 1567, Hugh O'Donnel was knighted by Sir Henry Sydney ; in the following year he became chief of his Sept, and was father of Hugh Roe O'Donnel, who was treacherously carried off from Donegal in the time of Sir John Perrot's government, and, to the discredit and injury of the English interest, was confined in the Castle of Dublin, whence he twice made his escape. On the last occasion, he kindled a war in his native

* Comp^s. Thes. Scotiae.

† Ellis's Letters, 2nd series, vol. 1, p. 224.

‡ Idem.

§ Davis's Hist. Rel. p. 52.

territory, which expelled the English from the Castle of Donegal, and regained his whole country from them, with such acts of implacable hostility as the recollection of his own suffering stimulated. He was in truth an extraordinary man, of talents, courage, literary acquirements, and personal attractions that projected him to the admiration of his age. Betham, in the first part of his *Antiquarian Researches*, furnishes very fully, from an Irish manuscript, his history and achievements. In 1601, with the flower and strength of Ulster, he flew to co-operate with the Spaniards in the siege of Kinsale, but was obliged to give up the cause by the precipitancy of the Spanish commander. He thereupon retired with him to Spain, where, says Leland,* "he was every where received by that proud nation with all that pomp and magnificence which is paid to blood Royal only." He died in 1602, and was buried with great magnificence at Valladolid. The O'Donnel, who thereupon assumed the chieftainry, joined with O'Neill in the desperate resistance to English rule, that was only terminated by the flight of both these chiefs to the continent, when the extinction of their sway left the most valuable part of Ulster, upwards of 800,000 English acres, at the disposal of the Crown, which exercised its power in the memorable Plantation of that Province.

King James, early in his reign, granted to Roderic O'Donnell, 'brother to the arch-traitor Hugh O'Donnell, lately deceased in Spain,' the title and dignity

* Hist. Ireland, vol. 1, Introd. p. 9.

of Earl of Tyrconnel, with remainder to his heirs male ; and, in defect thereof to his brother Galfred or Caffry O'Donnell and his heirs male, with the title of Baron of Donegal to his heir apparent ; making, at the same time, a more substantial grant to him, on like entails of the territories or countries in the precinct of Tyrconnel, in as large and ample manner as his brother Hugh Ruath O'Donnell, attainted, and dead in Spain, or his father Hugh Mc Manus O'Donnell, or his grandfather Manus Mc Donnell, or any other of his ancestors had enjoyed or possessed the same ; reserving to the Crown all churches, abbeys, tithes, and certain castles ; also excepting all manors, lands, and estates which the Earl or any of his ancestors at any time possessed within O'Doghertie's country, and reserving also to the Crown the power of erecting forts on the premises so granted.* The Act of 1612, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and his 'accomplices,' included in its desolating penalties the above Caffry O'Donel, brother to the then late Earl of Tyrconnel, of Caffersconse, County of Donegal ; Caffry Oge O'Donel of Starfolliis, and Donell Oge O'Donel, late of Donegal in said County. The Kilkenny Assembly of the Confederate Catholics in 1646 was attended by Hugh O'Donell of Ramelton. Of this Sept was Daniel O'Donnell, who, in December, 1688, was appointed Captain of a Company in the Royal service, and in 1689 was authorised to rank and act as a Colonel. After the capitulation of

* Rot. Pat. 1, Jac. 1, in Canc. Hib.

Limerick, he passed over to France, where he succeeded Colonel Nicholas Fitz-Gerald in the command of Fitz-James's Regiment. He also served on the coast of Normandy with the Irish and French forces, then designed for the invasion of England; afterwards in Germany and Piedmont; and ultimately he retired to St. Germain-en-Laye, where he died in 1735, in the seventieth year of his age.*

The achievements of Brigadier Baldearg Ruadh O'Donnell in this campaign are of peculiar interest. The Irish, placing faith in some ancient prophecy, wilfully believed that he would be raised to deliver Ireland from the English yoke. "He was," (writes Colonel O'Kelly in the *Excidium Macariæ*, pp. 125-6, &c.) "heir presumptive to the second Prince of Ulster, that O'Donnell who, at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, retired into Spain, where he died without issue. His brother also died there, but leaving one son, who was carried off by sickness in the flower of his age; whereupon Baldearg, being next of kin, went into Spain, where he was received with honour by the King, and established in the dignity and employment theretofore filled by his kinsman. After serving several years in the Spanish wars against France, when he heard of the Prince of Orange invasion of England, and James's return to Ireland, he solicited from the Spanish court permission to quit service there, in order to serve his own King and country; but, being unable to obtain his dis-

* O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 221.

charge, by reason that the Irish and their King were then strictly leagued with Louis the Fourteenth, he left Spain without any license, and arrived at Kinsale much about the time that James the Second came thither after the engagement on the Boyne. [King James did not, however, come so far south.] The King recommending him to Tyrconnel, he gave him the command of the new levies raised by the inhabitants of Ulster, who were then retired into Connaught ; but afforded him neither arms nor maintenance ; and, observing soon after that O'Donnell grew popular among the old Irish, and especially with the natives of Ulster, who superstitiously believed him to be the prophesied deliverer of Ireland, he took from him some of the new legions, whom he incorporated in the standing army, leaving him and the rest without any manner of subsistence, but what they were forced to extort from the country. He also encouraged the nobles of Ulster, and even the officers of his own Brigade to oppose him, in order to suppress his aspiring mind, and render him contemptible to the people ; but his chiefest aim was to breed jealousies between him and Brigadier Gordon O'Neill, who was descended from the first Prince of Ulster ; for he apprehended (and perhaps he had reason) that if the forces of Ulster, all composed of old Irish, were united together, they might easily obstruct his design to reduce Ireland under the jurisdiction of William the Third, in order to preserve there the English interest, which is held so sacred by those of England, and

even by some natives of Ireland deriving their extraction thence (whereof Tyrconnel was himself one). O'Donnel was at that time posted at Jamestown, to defend the Shannon on that side ; and, when De Ginkle forced over a passage at Athlone, he had orders sent to him in all haste to march straight to Galway ; but, to satisfy Tyrconnel and those of his party, who loudly declared that to entrust a person, of his credit among the ancient Irish, with a place of that consequence, was in effect to abrogate the Royal authority in Ireland ; the first orders were countermanded, and he was bid to dispose of his men into several posts for the defence of the western parts of Connaught."

After the fatal day of Aughrim, Baldearg was ordered to gather in his scattered force with the object of strengthening Galway. The enemy, however, had taken measures to prevent his throwing succour into that town. Its surrender decided Baldearg's course, and in August, 1691, he arranged with De Ginkle's agent to go over to the cause of King William, "provided he might have the men he brought over with him admitted to pay, in order to serve his Majesty in Flanders or elsewhere, and that himself should be created Earl of Tyrconnel, a title to which he claimed an ancestral right ; he likewise required that £2,000 should be given to him.*" "The General," adds Story, "thought it politic to consent to some of O'Donnel's propositions,

* Story's *Impart. Hist.* pt. 2, p. 182.

and from the following Christmas he and Colonel Henry Luttrell received each a yearly pension of £500. Of his doings in September, 1691, in the country between Sligo and Boyle, see the *Annals of Boyle*, vol. 1. Ultimately, "with about 1200 of his own men, he joined 800 of the Williamite Ulster forces, and then joined Lieutenant-General Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard, with 5,000 more Williamite militia and a train of artillery from Leinster, that were commissioned to reduce Sir Teague O'Regan in Sligo."* The Memoir of James the Second speaks very disparagingly of Baldearg, as that "he had set up for a sort of independent commander; and, having got together no less than eight Regiments newly raised, with a crowd of loose men over and above, he lived in a manner at discretion, so that those troops were in effect but a rabble, that destroyed the country, ruined the inhabitants, and prevented the regular forces from drawing that subsistence, they might otherwise have had from the people.†

At the battle of Aughrim, a Major O'Donnell was killed, possibly the above Manus, here a Captain. The Attainders of 1691 present the names of three O'Donnells in Armagh, and of seven in Donegal, including this Captain Manus, described as of Boyleagh, County of Donegal. O'Connor in his *Military Memoirs*, mentions another O'Donnell, Conal, who he says raised a Regiment of Foot for King

* O'Callaghan's *Excidium Macariæ*, p. 14, &c.

† Clarke's *James II.* vol. 2, p. 434.

James, which was afterwards brigaded, and was about 1709 incorporated in Lee's and O'Brien's Brigades; in which year Conal distinguished himself at Mons, as he did in 1712 at Cambray. Another Conal O'Donnell, the grand-nephew of the illustrious Hugh 'Ruadh,' was a Field-Marshal and Generalissimo in the Austrian Army, and Governor of Transylvania in the reign of Maria Theresa. He died in 1771.* In 1805, Charles Count O'Donel, a Major-General in the Austrian service, was killed at Neresheim.† Colonel d'Abisbal, who distinguished himself in Spain during the late Peninsular war, was of this family.‡

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MAGILL.

THIS seems to have been one of the families introduced into Ulster by the Plantation. In 1642, was attainted John Magill, described in his outlawry as of Naptown, County of Dublin; he was, however, a considerable landed proprietor in Down, and on the holding of the Commission respecting the confiscations of that period, he was adjudged an 'innocent Protestant.' In 1660, he was Sheriff of that County, and his descendants continued inheritors of Gill-Hall therein until the time of Queen Anne; and the name is still on the Roll of Magistrates in three or four Ulster Counties. It appears from the Proceedings in the Court at Chichester House in 1700, that the above

* Betham's Ant. Res. p. 191. † Idem. ‡ Idem, p. 192.

Captain was a Leaseholder of the lands of Erginagh, County of Antrim; the fee of which, on his attainder, was claimed by Hugh Colvill. A Bryan Magill also then forfeited lands in the same County.

ENSIGN CON O'ROURKE.

THE earliest Irish Annalists record the high antiquity of this Sept, giving them the title of Kings of West Brefny, a territory which, in modern parlance, comprised the whole County of Leitrim, with the Barony of Tullaghagh, County of Cavan, and a portion of that of Carbury, County of Sligo; the same authority sets down some of the race as Kings of Connaught on the first use of the surname. Tiernan O'Rourke was King of Brefny and Conmacne at the time of the English invasion, an event which is popularly attributed to the seduction of his wife by Dermot Mac Murrough. In 1376, say the Four Masters, "died Teigue O'Rourke, Lord of Brefny, when Tiernan his son assumed the Lordship of Brefny. On the occasion of Sir John Perrot's Conciliation Parliament, "thither went the chiefs of Gairbhthrian (*i. e.* the rough districts) of Connaught, namely O'Rourke, Captain of West Brefny, *i. e.* Bryan the son of Bryan, son of Owen O'Rourke; &c."* This unfortunate chief, having hospitably received the crew of some of the Armada vessels, which were cast on his shores, incur-

* Annals of the Four Masters.

red the jealousy of Queen Elizabeth's government, and was by the Lord President driven into Scotland, where he was seized by the government there, delivered to Elizabeth, and afterwards executed in London as a traitor.*

In 1604, King James granted to Thadeus or Teigue O'Rourke, "only legitimate son of Sir Bryan O'Rourke," various Lordships and Manors in "O'Rourke's territory, County of Leitrim," which had previously belonged to Sir Bryan O'Rourke, and which had been by him according to the policy of the day surrendered to Sir John Perrot, with the object of obtaining a re-grant thereof in tail male. King James's grant is stated to comprise 166 quarters of land, with castles, manors, advowsons, &c., the patentee to hold same thenceforth at knight's service when required, and presenting to the Lord Deputy yearly at Easter, "a fair chief horse, and a piece of gold with the words '*serviendo Guberno*' engraved thereon."† At the supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, Hugh O'Rourke of Cooncrena was one of the Commons. The Act of Explanation (1665) saved the rights of this Ensign Con O'Rourke to his estates in the County of Leitrim. Besides him, Michael Rourke was an Ensign in Colonel Henry Dillon's Regiment of Infantry. The Attainders of 1696 comprise the names of Brian Fitz-Francis O'Rourke of Galovrea, Brian Oge O'Rourke of Carnegreve, Terence Mac

* Leland's Ireland, vol. 2, p. 322.

† Pat. Roll in Chancery, temp. Jas. 1.

Brian O'Rourke of Lallagh, Rourke Fitz-Con O'Rourke, and Thady and John O'Rourke of Dungebb, all in the County of Leitrim.—Several of the O'Rourkes have been distinguished in the service of foreign Potentates of Europe; as Count Owen O'Rourke of the Austrian army in the time of Maria Theresa; Count John O'Rourke,* who served as a Commander in the armies of Russia, Poland and France, between the years 1760 and 1780; and another Count Owen, who was married to a niece of Field-Marshal de Lacy.

* See of him, Walker's Hibernian Mag. for 1782, p. 147.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

RICHARD, EARL OF TYRONE.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	{ John Power. Richard Fitzgerald.	{ David Power.
Thomas Nugent.	John Power.	Garrett Russell.
Lieut.-Col.		
Richard Nagle, Major.	-----	-----
James Magrath. Edward Butler.	{ James Bryan.	Denis Bryan.
Joseph Comerford.	Lewis Bryan.	Peter Aylward.
Valentine Walsh.	Thomas Nugent.	{ Thomas Russell. Thady Connor.
James Power.	{ Theobald Throgmorton John Winston.	{ John Power.
Francis Cruice.	Jenico Preston.	{ Thomas Bedford. John Walsh.
Lord Castleconnel.	-----	-----
John Byrne.	Andrew Rice.	
Lord Cahir.	John Madden.	Thomas Power.
Piers Walsh.	Nicholas Murphy.	Piers Dobbins.
Dominick Forritter.	Edmund Fitzgerald.	William Carroll.
Andrew Rice.	John Ronan.	
Hugh M'Namara.	Michael Murphy.	
Edmund Fitzgerald.	-----	-----
Nicholas Stafford.	Thomas Power.	Francis Garvan.
Joseph 'Neagle.'	Robert Walsh.	Robert Barry.

COLONEL THE EARL OF TYRONE.

AN illustration of this native Royal family would demand more space, than in the prescribed limits of this work can be afforded. Here it must suffice to remark

that the territory of Tyrone gave to them a title of tenure, recognized by even the English invaders from the earliest period. When Edward the First and Edward the Second invited the aid of the Magnates of Ireland against Scotland, a Letter Missive was directed to Donald O'Neill, as 'Dux Hibernicorum de Tyrowyn.' In the last year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Con O'Neill, the Ulster chief, having an affray with some of the Queen's soldiers in Belfast, an Inquest was ordered to be held, in which Con, with some of his adherents, was found guilty of waging war against the Queen ; but, before any grant could be made of his thereby confiscated lands, her Majesty died ; and, on the accession of James of Scotland, Montgomery, Laird of Braidstane, applied to the King for a grant of half of Con's lands, recommending that the other half should be given with a free pardon to Con himself ; in which appropriation Mr. James Hamilton was subsequently made a participator. Con was the more induced to accede to this arrangement, and even with thanks, as it was insinuated that, from the date of the Act attainting the O'Neills and confiscating their territories (11th of Elizabeth), he (Con) was but a usurper on the rights of the Crown. Thus in 1606 commenced the celebrated Plantation of the O'Neill's Province of Ulster, and such is the suggestion of its origin as given in the 'Montgomery Manuscripts,' which are, as might be expected, most eloquent on the results.

The Act of 1612, for the Attainder of the Earl of

Tyrone, included with him Hugh his eldest and Henry his second sons, and Art Oge Mac Cormock O'Neill, late of Clogher, County of Tyrone. In a Report made about this time to the Council, as 'of the Irish then in the King of Spain's service or dominions,' Don John O'Neill Earl of Tyrone, Colonel of the Irish in Flanders, is the first name recorded ; and is followed by Don Hugh O'Donnell, Earl of Tyrconnel, page to the Infanta in Flanders ; Don Dermot O'Sullivan, Earl of Beerhaven ; Don Eugene O'Neill, serving as Major ; Don Arthur O'Neill, Captain Cormock O'Neill, Don Thady O'Sullivan, Captain Cormock O'Donnell, Samuel Mac Donnell, Owen O'Hanlon, Robert Davis, Owen Carthy, Don Redmond Bourke, Baron of Leitrim ; Don Balthazar Bourke, page of the chamber ; William Bourke ; Maurish, Thomas and Edward Fitz-Gerald, Gerald Mac Maurish, and many others.* The Attainders of 1642 comprise but four minor names of this great family. Of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny were Henry O'Neill of Kilbeg, Phelim O'Neill of Morley, and Turlough of Ardgonnel. The latter was brother to the celebrated Sir Phelim O'Neill, and was in Cromwell's Act of 1652, together with Hugh Buy O'Neill and Shane Mac Brian O'Neill, excepted from pardon for life and estate. In 1687, Sir Bryan O'Neill, Baronet, was appointed a Justice of the King's Bench of Ireland ; while, on the Establishment at the close of this year, Richard, Earl of Tyrone, was placed for a pension of £300 *per ann.*

* MSS. in Trin. Coll. Dub. (E. 3, 8.)

Besides the above Colonel, the name appears upon this Army List commanding or commissioned in seven other Regiments. In the Parliament of Dublin (1689) sat Constantine O'Neill, one of the Representatives for the Borough of Armagh ; Colonel Cormuck O'Neill for the County of Antrim ; Tool O'Neill, of Dromnavilly, County of Down, for the borough of Killileagh ; Colonel Gordon O'Neill for the County of Tyrone ; Colonel Arthur of Ballygawley, for the borough of Dungannon, and Daniel for that of Lisburn. This latter individual afterwards accompanied King James to France. He was subsequently pardoned by King William, and invited by that Monarch to return and resume the possession of his Irish estates ; in respect to which Royal indulgence, he proceeded as far as Calais on his homeward route, but there, under severe visitations of sickness from wounds he had received at the Battle of the Boyne, he died. King William, when informed of his death, bestowed £20,000 on his daughter and only child, as a provision on her marriage with Hugh O'Reilly of Ballinlough. In 1690, September 28th, the above Earl of Tyrone was one of the Irish parties, who negotiated the terms for surrendering Cork to Colonel Churchhill,* afterwards Duke of Marlborough. In July, 1691, one Captain Bryan O'Neill, with most of his Company, deserted to King William, and took the oath of fidelity to him ;"† in reference to which notice it may be remarked, that there are two *Bryans*

* Story's Impar. Hist., pt. 1, p. 142.

† Idem, pt. 2, p. 173.

Captains in this Army List, in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, and two Lieutenants in the Earl of Antrim's. The Inquisitions of 1691 on attainders of O'Neills exceed one hundred, on foot of which various claims were made and some allowed at Chichester House in 1700. The Earl, who commanded this Regiment, it is to be remarked, did not sit in King James's Parliament, and in 1697 (22nd April) he obtained a pardon under the Great Seal, grounded on his allegations with proof, that after the surrender of Waterford he had come over to King William, that he was a Protestant, never outlawed nor indicted, and in point of fact then Governor of the County and City of Waterford. O'Connor, in his Military Memoirs of the Irish, gives sundry notices of the O'Neill Sept and their achievements in the Brigades, and particularly mentions (p. 399) that at the battle of Fontenoy in 1745, 'Monsieur O'Neill,' Lieutenant-Colonel of Clare's Regiment, was killed.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH COMERFORD.

ORTELIUS's map locates this family in the Barony of Shelburne, County of Wexford. It extended also into the adjoining Counties of Kilkenny and Waterford; in the Corporate History of Waterford, indeed, its members appear frequently on the Roll of Mayors from 1432 to the Revolution. In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Garret or Gerald Comerford was one of

the Councillors appointed by the Lord Deputy, Sir Charles Blount, to be assistant to the Lord President of Munster in the discharge of his arduous duties ; his actings in which trust are repeatedly noticed in the *Pacata Hibernia*. He ranked as second Justice of Munster, and was in 1603 advanced to be the third Baron of the Irish Exchequer. Pierce Comerford, described as of Mangin, County of Wicklow, is the only individual of the name who appears on the Roll of the 1642 Attainders. At the Supreme Council of the Confederate Catholics (1646, &c.), Dr. Patrick Comerford, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, sat as one of the Spiritual Peers, while Edward Comerford of Callan was of the Commons. On this Army List, besides the above Captain Joseph, there are commissioned, in Colonel Thomas Butler's Foot, Michael Comerford a Lieutenant, and James and Garret Ensigns ; and in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's, John Comerford was an Ensign. On the Attainders of 1691 are four, of the County of Kilkenny, with Thomas Comerford of Enniscorthy. In 1709, John Comerford was a Colonel in the Spanish Brigade ;* and in 1747, Lieutenant Comerford, of Bulkeley's Regiment, was wounded at Lauffield.

CAPTAINS VALENTINE AND PEIRS WALSH.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, p. 351.

Edward the Third. In 1587, the Queen, by letters under the Privy Seal, commanded that Nicholas Walsh, who had been Chief Justice of Munster, and was then Second Justice of the Bench in Dublin, should be sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council. He was subsequently promoted by King James to be Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. A little genealogical manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, (F. iii. 27), gives some links of the pedigree of the Walshes of Killencargy, County of Wicklow, and of Kilgobbin, Carrickmines, and Shanganagh, County of Dublin, for many generations. Amongst the 'Englished Irish,' reported in the time of James the First to be sojourning after the siege of Kinsale in the King of Spain's dominions, were "William Walsh, Nicholas 'Wise,' Captain Thomas Preston, James Gernon, Walter De la Hoyde, (who served the ancient Irish in the last war), George De la Hoyde, Captain Bathe, Thomas Stanyhurst, John Bathe, &c." In 1599, Sir Nicholas 'Welch' was one of the Councillors appointed by the Lord Deputy to be assistant on the President of Munster, his acts in which duty are detailed in the *Pacata Hibernia*. In 1605, Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight, Privy Councillor, had a grant of (*inter alia*) estates of Richard and Oliver 'Walshe,' in the King's County, both of whom, as the patent alleges, were 'slain in rebellion against Queen Elizabeth.'

There were of Walshes attainted in 1642, six in the County of Kildare, five in Wicklow, four in Dublin,

and one in Meath. At the Kilkenny Assembly in 1646, Thomas Walsh, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was of the Spiritual Peers, while Michael and William of Park, County of Wicklow, with John of Ballybechaine, and John of Wallford, were of the Commons. An inquisition, taken in 1617, finds that John Walsh, of the old stock at Shanganagh, died in 1671, seised in tail-male of Kilturk, 'Connagh,' Cork, and Little Bray ; that he held same directly under the King by military service, and that Edward Walsh is his son and heir. On the subsequent death of this Edward without issue, these estates passed to his brother, in whose time by a private Act of the Irish Parliament (11th Anne, chap. 4) the Cork or Corkagh parcel was sold for the payment of debts. Besides the above two Captains in this Regiment, Robert Walsh was a Lieutenant and John Walsh an Ensign ; while in Lord Galmoy's Horse, Lewis and Oliver Walsh were Cornets. In Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry, James was an Ensign, and in Colonel John Grace's, Robert Walsh was a Captain and Adam Walsh an Ensign. This Robert, described as 'of Cloneshy,' was one of the Representatives of the County of Kilkenny in the Parliament of 1689 at Dublin.

Both Captains Valentine and Peirs were of the Sept distinguished as 'Walsh of the Mountains.' The former was attainted in 1691, described as of Piltown, County of Waterford, as was Piers of Guning, County of Kilkenny, with ten others in the latter

County, five in Wexford, two of Wicklow, and two of Dublin. The only Walsh estate, on which a claim was made at Chichester House, was that of Robert Walsh in the County of Kilkenny, whereon Mary his widow claimed the fee of tithes and glebes found to be forfeited by him, but which she alleged were hers under the will of Piers Walsh, *her* father.—Of the Walshes in foreign Brigades and service see fully *O'Callaghan's Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 180, &c. In 1745, 12th July, a merchant of Nantes, of the name of Walsh, is mentioned by Voltaire (*Siècle Louis XIV.*, vol. 4, p. 58) as the son of an Irishman attached to the house of Stuart ; adding that he was the person who furnished Prince Charles-Edward with a frigate, in which he embarked at the above date 'for the Crown of Great Britain.' The 'relics' of Walsh's Regiment, when stationed at Vannes in 1792, and the names of the respective officers, are given in the *Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian*, (v. 2, pp. 175-6.)

CAPTAIN FRANCIS CRUISE.

Of this Anglo-Norman family, which had, on the conquest of England, settled in Cornwall, a branch came to Ireland with the invaders of Henry the Second's time, and obtained grants, from the successful 'Strongbow' and Prince John, of various estates in the Counties of Dublin and Meath ; those in the former

included the glen of the Naul, on the boundary of each. At its head a member of this family erected that castle whose ruins faintly testify its former importance, and in which his descendants resided down to the time of Charles the First. Stephen 'de Crues' was the individual seised of the Naul in the time of Richard the First and King John. His lineal descendant, Hugh 'de Crues,' married the heiress of Sir Henry Tyrrell, to whom the Chief Serjeanty of Leinster was granted by Prince John ; and by this marriage, according to the construction of the law at that period, Tyrrel's estates, with the serjeanty, passed to this Hugh, and his filling such office at the time is proved by a roll in the Tower of London. *His* grandson, Nicholas 'de Cruys,' had licence to enfeoff his son Robert in the estates and serjeanty; soon after which, Robert dying, King Edward the Second, in 1320, committed to the Royal Escheator the custody of his estates, &c., to hold during the minority of his son Richard. In 1346, Thomas, son of a Peter de Cruys, was commissioned, with the Baron of Slane and others, to parley with the disaffected Irish of Meath, and induce them to allegiance. Walter de Cruys was about the same time confirmed by Edward the Third in his seisin of the manor of Balrothery, which his father had held before him ; while another branch of the family was then seised of the manor of Stillorgan, at the south side of the Liffey. By an inquisition taken in 1356, it was found that the King's Escheator, acting on the aforesaid

authority of 1320, had seised upon sundry lands which were held by military service of De Cruys's manor of the Naul ; that Richard, then a minor, having subsequently attained age acquired same, and died seised thereof in 1338, leaving John de Cruys his heir, who died in 1359, similarly seised of the manor of the Naul, as well as of other lands in Cruisetown and Altemash, which last he held of the Lady Elizabeth de Burgo, as of her manor of Kells. Margaret, the only child and heiress of this John, had previously married Simon Cruise, and thus kept the estates, &c. in the same name and family. That Simon acquired the serjeantcy also, and acted in discharge of its duties, is proved by a record of 1376 in the office of the Chief Remembrancer, Dublin. In that year a John Cruys, who appears to have been a son of this Simon, was elected a confidential envoy to England, to communicate with the government there on the state of Ireland, and he received £20 as remuneration for his expenses of travel and sojourn. In 1380, he was summoned to a Parliament convened to meet at Baltinglas ; in two years after was appointed one of the guardians of the Peace for the Counties of Dublin and Meath ; in 1385, filled the office of Justice in Eyre, and in the same year had a treasury liberate for his expenses and services in a military expedition against the O'Tooles and other 'Irish enemies,' on which occasion he was badly wounded. In 1386, the King's Escheator was ordered to give possession of the manors of Clonmore and Mansfieldstown in the

County of Louth to (as it would seem) this John and Matilda his wife. In the following year, he and John D'Arcy, then Sheriff of Meath, had similar commission with that which was given to Thomas de Cruys in 1346.

In 1394, John Cruys was summoned to a great council, and in 1399, by a writ reciting that, whereas John Cruys, 'chevaler,' held 160 acres at Thorncastle (Booterstown near Dublin), the rent of which to the Crown he was unable to discharge, by reason of the premises being subject to be burned and laid waste by adjoining Irish enemies of the mountains ; it was thereupon directed that he should be exempted from any such payments during his life. An inquisition of 1407 finds that this John had died seised, in his own right and in right of his wife, of the manors of Merrion, Thorncastle, Killsallaghan, Rathmore, Donaghpatrick and Ballgyhen, with portions of those of Duleek, Dundalk, and Kenlis, of which Thomas, who was their son and heir, became afterwards possessed ; while a James Cruys, who married Catherine Plunket, had livery from the Crown of the inheritance of the Naul, *with the office of Chief Serjeant*.^{*} It is of record that, on some untrue suggestions to the Crown, this office was afterwards conferred on a Walter Goulding, who and his descendants for four generations usurped the office, until in the time of Edward the Sixth (1552) Walter, described as the descendant and heir of the above James Cruys, proceeded to recover the

^{*} Lynch's Feudal Dignities, pp. 104, &c.

office before the Lord Deputy and Privy Council, when, "after the production and examination of divers and several ancient and authentic writings, deeds, licences, and inquisitions ; and, after allowing a long time to the counsel for the Crown, to show any title in the King, when passing the patent to Goulding, it was decreed and adjudged that the said Walter Cruys's ancestors were all, under the grant from King John, lineally seised and possessed of said office, and that said Walter should be immediately restored to the possession thereof, and enjoy same according to said grant of King John. In 1610, it was found on inquisition that Christopher, son and heir of Walter de Cruys, was seised of the manors of Naul, Grallagh, and Cruisestown in the Counties of Dublin and Meath, and also in his demesne as in fee of the *Chief Serjeantcy of the County of Dublin*, "which office was granted to his ancestor by the most serene Prince John, formerly King of England, to be held from him and his successors by military service ; that said Christopher died in that year (1610), and was succeeded by his grandson and heir, Christopher Cruise, who continued seised thereof to the time of the civil war, when he forfeited on attainder the manor of the Naul and other lands in the County of Dublin, with the Castle and 500 acres, which were granted to Charles, Viscount Fitz-Harding.* With him were then attainted Walter Cruise of Cruisestown, County of Meath, and Peter Cruise of the Naul. The lat-

* D'Alton's Hist. County of Dublin, pp. 487 & 494.

ter was transplanted, on a Connaught debenture, into that Province, and from him are the western Cruises principally descended. Their previous existence, however, in Clare is shown by an annal of the Four Masters at 1584, where is stated that, when Sir John Perrot was on his memorable circuit, to persuade or compel the gentry of that devoted Province to compound for titles to their estates, "he was waited upon at Quin Abbey (in Clare), where he stopped, by ——— Cruise, then Sheriff of the County." In five years after the same annalists record an engagement between the Burkes and the people of Inchiquin, in which "Thomas, the son of Christopher Cruise, was slain." In 1646, Walter Cruise of Arlonan was one of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny. In 1668, a confirmatory grant of lands in the County of Louth to Mary and John Fowke contained a saving of the right of a Christopher Cruise to a mortgage thereon.

The Attainders of 1691 broke the fortunes of many of the name, and in particular of Patrick Cruise of Taberath, County of Meath, and Patrick Cruise of Dublin, M.D.; from whom, as well as from the above-mentioned Walter of Cruisetown, are descended the Cruises of Rahood, Belgart, Drynam, &c., in short all the Cruises of Leinster, as well as some in Munster. Drynam had been the estate of the Russells, but, by the marriage of Andrew Cruise of the old Naul line with Bridget, the daughter and heiress of Bartholomew Russell, in 1771, *ante* p. 436. William Robert Russell Cruise, the great grandson of that marriage, now represents those two lines.

CAPTAIN DOMINICK FERRITER.

THIS family is of Irish record from the time of Edward the Third. "It was," writes the Reverend Mr. Rowan to the compiler of these papers, "a family established at Dingle in the County of Kerry, and conspicuous in the troubles of 1641, &c., when a member, Piers Ferriter, was taken prisoner and executed by Cromwell's commander, Brigadier Neilson, at Kilkenny." Besides this officer, Edmund Ferriter stands upon the Army List a Captain in Colonel Nicholas Browne's Infantry ; neither name, however, appears on the subsequent Attainders, but only those of Maurice Ferriter of Ballynalug, and Peter Ferriter of Ballyoughter in the County of Kerry.

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS STAFFORD.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the earliest period after the English Invasion. Within the scope of the present Illustrations, it is only allowable to mention that in 1599 Francis Stafford was one of the Counsellors appointed to be assistant to the Lord President of Munster, in conducting the government of that disturbed Province ; while a Captain William Stafford, with one hundred Infantry, and a Lieutenant Thomas, were distinguished there in that service, as shown in the '*Pacata Hibernia*.' In 1600, Dr. *Nicholas Stafford* was appointed by the Queen, Bishop

of Ferns, in the enjoyment of which See he died in 1604. In 1606, King James the First granted to William Barker the wardship and marriage of *Nicholas* Stafford, son and heir of Richard Stafford of Ballinakaherne, County of Wexford, deceased ; for a fine of £17 16s. 8d. and an annual rent to the same amount, with the usual allowance for his maintenance and education in Trinity College.* A manuscript book of obits in that College supplies links of the pedigree and descendants of this Nicholas for four generations. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, Richard Fitz-Richard Stafford (evidently of the Ballinakaherne line) was one of the attending Confederate Catholics. Of Dean Alexius Stafford, a secular priest of this County, who celebrated mass in Christ Church daily during King James's sojourn in Dublin, mention has been made before (*ante* p. 415). He was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Bannow in the Parliament of 1689, as was the above Captain Nicholas Stafford of that of Fethard in Wexford. After James's flight to France, — Stafford, Esq. was one of his Court at St. Germain's. The Attainders of 1691 include this Nicholas, described as of Fethard and Kilcoran, County of Wexford, with six others of the name.

LIEUTENANT JOHN WINSTON.

HE is described, in the inquisition on his attainder,

* Patent Roll, 3 James I. in Canc. Hib.

as 'of Ballycashin, County of Waterford, and his name does appear a corruption from Wynchedon or de Wynchedown. Richard de Wyncedoun is on Irish records of the time of Edward the Second. In 1345, John Wynchedon was one of three leading men assigned to treat on peace with Mc Dermot and his men, and to reclaim them to friendship;* the name was then also established in Cork. In 1377, Richard Wynchedon was farmer of the Royal lands in that County.† He was afterwards one of the Justices in Eyre in Munster, while John Wynchedon was appointed to several offices of trust in the same province, and was also one of the Justices in Eyre there in 1407.

LIEUTENANT JOHN 'RONAN.'

THE O'Ronans or Ronaynes were a Sept long settled in Munster and parts of Leinster. At the time of the English Invasion, two of the name presided over Irish Bishoprics; Kinad O'Ronan over Glendaloch, and Mel-Brendan O'Ronan over Kerry (*i. e.* Ardfert). The Attainders of 1642 present only the name of Owen O'Ronayne of Ballybeg, County of Kildare; while in 1646, Francis O'Ronayne of Kilkenny was one of the Confederate Catholics there assembled. The Attainders of 1691 include the above Lieutenant, described as of Hilltown, County of Waterford, with

* Rot. Pat. 19 & 20, Edw. 3, in Canc. Hib.

† Rot. Claus. 51, Edw. 3 in Canc. Hib.

nine other Ronanynes. At the Court of Claims in 1700, William Ronayne claimed and was allowed the fee of Youghal and County of Cork estates, which had been forfeited by James Ronayne of Ronayne's Court; and at same time were allowed claims of Hamilton Montgomery and Grace, otherwise Ronayne, his wife, and those of Anstace, Elizabeth, and Margaret Ronayne, minors, by their guardians, as charged on said estates. James Ronayne also forfeited plots and tenements in Kinsale. In certain forfeitures of Nicholas of Youghal, Amos Strettell and Edward Webb, on behalf of themselves and all the Quakers of Ireland, claimed a remainder for years.

ENSIGN PETER AYLWARD.

THIS family name is recorded on the Irish Rolls from the time of Edward the Second; and is located on Ortelius's map in the Barony of Upper-third, County of Waterford. In 1566 and 1577, Peter Aylward was Mayor of Waterford, as was Nicholas Aylward in 1592, Sir Peter Aylward in 1627, and John Aylward in 1650. In 1602, the Lord Deputy, on his return from Munster, after the successful termination of the war in that Province, calling at Waterford, knighted there Richard Aylward and Edward Gough, "two ancient and well deserving citizens."* A confirmatory patent of 1666 to Francis Jones affected to con-

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 503.

vey to him certain lands in Wexford, the estate of Richard Aylward ; but for which he, Aylward, had three years previously obtained a decree of innocence. The patent therefore saved his right, but left him to his remedy in law. The attainder of the above officer describes him as 'Pierse' Aylward of Aylwardstown, County of Kilkenny, and of Faithlegg, County of Waterford.

ENSIGN FRANCIS GARVAN.

ACCORDING to ancient Irish genealogists, the 'O'Garveys' (for to this Sept the present officer, it is considered, belonged) were a very ancient family located in that territory of '*Craobh Ruadh*,' 'the red branch,' which the early native poetry, and even the modern Arch-poet of Ireland have so celebrated. It comprised much of the present Counties of Armagh and Down, and its principal chiefs were, with the O'Garveys, the O'Dunlevy, O'Egan, O'Lynch, O'Moran, O'Hanvey, &c.; while O'Heerin, in his Topography, locates a branch of this family in the Barony of Ballaghkeen, County of Wexford. In 1589, Dr. John Garvey was, by Queen Elizabeth, promoted from the See of Kilmore to the Primacy of Armagh. The Attainders of 1642 name six Garveys; those of 1691 present five.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL RICHARD NUGENT.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Richard Nugent, Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
Fergus Farrell.		
Patrick Missett.		
George Dowdall.		
Matthew Nugent.		

CAPTAIN PATRICK MISSETT.

THE Inquisitions of 1691 describe him as of Pluckstown, County of Meath, with his relative James Missett of the same locality; they also name Bartholomew of Naas, and Robert of Robertstown, County of Kildare; the former a Lieutenant, and the latter an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's Regiment of Infantry. Of these Kildare Missetts the Attainders of 1642 record three, viz., James and Laurence Missett of Castlemartin, and George of Kilcullen-
Bridge, in that County.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

JENICO PRESTON, LORD VISCOUNT GORMANSTON.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Jenico Preston, Colonel.	-----	-----
[Richard Eustace,] Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
Oliver Fitzgerald.	Gerald Fitzgerald.	Thomas Fitzgerald.

COLONEL JENICO PRESTON, LORD
GORMANSTON.

THIS name is found on Irish record from the time of Edward the Second. In 1342, Robert de Preston was appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and in 1358 was advanced to be Chief of that Court. In the previous year, it was "agreed and granted by the Lord Justice, Chancellor and Privy Council at Dublin, that Robert de Preston (his son), then the King's Sergeant (1357), should, for the King's benefit and profit, accompany the Lord Justice towards the parts of Leinster and Munster, to plead and defend the pleas of the Crown, and should receive four shillings per day wages, for himself and a man and horse at arms." This individual was knighted in 1361 by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and

obtained a grant in fee of the manor of Gormanston. He was likewise Lord of Preston in Lancashire, and filled the office of High Chancellor of Ireland. His great grandson, another Sir Robert Preston, was constituted Lord Deputy there in 1478, and in the same year was elevated to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Gormanston. His son, Sir William Preston, the second Viscount, was Lord Justice of Ireland in 1515. On the breaking out of the civil war of 1641, Nicholas, then the Viscount Gormanston, caused the resident Noblemen and Gentry of the County of Meath to assemble on the Hill of Crofty, near Gormanston. The Lords Fingal, Slane, Louth, Dunsany, Trimleston and Netterville, with upwards of 1,000 of the leading gentry, responded to his invitation; and here, according to a preconcerted arrangement, they were met by Roger Moore and the other leaders of the movement, attended by a detachment of their forces.* He was accordingly in the following year attainted, with Robert Preston also described as of Gormanston,—— Preston of Rogerstown, County of Meath, James of Grangemore, and Richard of Kilkelan, County of Kildare. The Assembly of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646 was attended by three members of this House, Thomas, James, and Robert Preston of Gormanston. The former, styled Colonel Thomas, was, by Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate, together with Nicholas, Viscount Gormanston.

* D'Alton's History of Drogheda, v. 2, p. 457.

In February, 1685-6, Lords Gormanston and Ikerrin, on behalf of themselves and several other Lords and Gentlemen, petitioned for reversals of their fathers' outlawries imposed on account of the late civil war. "Several of the petitioners," wrote the Earl of Clarendon to the Earl of Sunderland, "have served the King very well since, and, by the late King's favor, have been advanced to hope titles and be restored to their estates; and certainly they (as many as are alive at least) ought to be restored in blood as well as to their estates. The children of many of them are in his Majesty's service, and therefore may deserve to partake so much farther of his Majesty's favor; but the best way of doing it will be the question, for it is a case of greater consequence than may at first appear."* The King subsequently assented to Lords Gormanston and Ikerrin bringing writs of error to reverse their fathers' outlawries, and directed that the cases of others should be considered at Council,† while Lord Gormanston was himself at the same time made a Privy Councillor. When, however, the intentions of making such applications transpired, caveats were immediately entered against granting any such writs of reversal; the opposition naturally arising from the persons who, under the Acts of Settlement, were in actual and for some time recognised possession of lands, the ancient property of those Lords, &c.‡ In November, 1688, previous to King

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 267.

† Idem, p. 399.

‡ Idem, p. 487.

James's abdication, a Lord Preston was his Secretary of State ; and in the January following, after that Monarch's flight, this Nobleman received a letter from him, which led to subsequent suspicions of his being engaged with Lord Clarendon and others in a conspiracy for a counter-revolution in favour of James, for which he was afterwards arraigned, tried, and condemned.*

The noble Colonel of this Regiment sat in the Parliament of Dublin, while another Jenico Preston was a Lieutenant in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry. When King James meditated advancing towards Dundalk, soon after his arrival in Dublin, "a brigade of Guards, consisting of two battalions, together with Gormanston's and Creagh's Regiments, each of which made a good battalion, came to the camp about the Bridge of Affane by eleven o'clock at night, and the rest next morning, before noon.† This Regiment, which was here so incomplete, is reported as comprising, after the battle of the Boyne, thirteen companies, a total of 650 men.‡ In 1691, this Lord was attainted on five Inquisitions. At the Court of Claims in 1700, Anthony Preston, 'called Lord Viscount Gormanston,' and Mary his wife, claimed and were allowed the benefit of a trust term for 500 years, created to secure a charge of £3,000 for said

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 2, pp. 211, 251, 319, n. and 331.

† Clarke's Mem. of James II., v. 2, p. 379.

‡ Singer's Correspondence, v. 2, p. 514.

Mary, and a remainder in tail for Anthony, off Lord Gormanston's forfeited estates. A Nicholas Preston also claimed and was allowed a remainder for his life, as was Captain Robert Preston a remainder in tail, expectant upon several other remainders in being, as attaching to said estates : while James Butler, Esq., and Margaret, Lady Viscountess Gormanston, his wife, claimed in her right an annuity of £500 *per annum*, with an arrear of £3,400 as due thereof.

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RICHARD
EUSTACE].

THIS officer does not appear on the present Army List, the appointment having been made subsequent to its issue. The name is here inserted from Dr. King's Appendix. He was of Barretstown in the County of Dublin.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL HENRY DILLON.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Hubert Dillon.	Edmund Dillon.
Walter Burke,	Paul Rutledge.	Thomas Dolphin.
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
John Morgan,	-----	-----
Major.		
Luke Dillon.	Francis Martin.	Bryan M'Dermott.
Theobald Dillon.	Bryan O'Connor.	Thomas Dillon.
Thomas Daly.	Peter Daly.	John Molloy.
Edward Fitzgerald.	Murrough Melaghlin.	Redmond Fitzgerald.
Hugh O'Donnell.	Terence Sweeny.	Michael Rourke.
Edmund Reynolds.	Morgan Reynolds.	Ferdinando Reynolds.
William Bourke.	Patrick Bourke.	Edmond Daly.
Lucas Powell.	Alexander Plunket.	Edmund Dowell.
Thomas Dillon.	Thomas Dillon.	Christopher Dillon.
James Lally.	Gerald Lally.	Thomas Costello.
Patrick M'Gawley.	Edmund Tyrrell.	Philip M'Gawley.
Robert Dillon.	Christopher Dillon.	Pbelim Hart.
Christopher Dillon.	Bartholomew Dillon.	Hubert Farrell.
George Browne.	Thady Naughton.	Rowland 'Bourk.'
Walter Blake.	Valentine Blake.	Nicholas Lynch.
William Brabazon.	Gilbert Talbot.	Miles Laughlin.
Hugh M'Dermott.	Richard Fitzgerald.	Michael M'Dermott.
John D'Alton.	Luke Sheill.	Andrew D'Alton.
Terence M'Donough.	Thady M'Donough.	Cornelius M'Donough.
John Dillon.	Miles Bourk.	Richard Dillon.
Robert Fitzgerald.	Robert Fox.	Philip Fox.
John D'Alton.	Richard D'Alton.	John D'Alton.

COLONEL HENRY DILLON.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of the Invasion, immediately after which Sir Henry Dillon, styled of Drumrany, had from King John large grants over that portion of Western Meath and Annaly, which was thence called the Dillon's Country. His descendants were Barons of Kilkenny West, and subsequently ennobled as Earls of Roscommon, Viscounts Dillon and Mayo, and Barons of Clonbrock. In the sixteenth century the name of Dillon is conspicuous on the Roll of the Judicial Officers of Ireland. In 1532, Sir Bartholomew Dillon was appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In 1554, Robert Dillon, of Newtown near Trim was named a Justice of the Queen's Bench, and advanced in 1559 to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. In 1560, Richard Dillon of Proutestown, County of Meath, became a Justice of the Queen's Bench. In 1570, Sir Lucas Dillon was Chief Baron of the Exchequer. In 1581, Robert Dillon, of Riverston, County of Westmeath, was second Justice of the Common Pleas. In 1590, Gerald Dillon was a Justice of the Queen's Bench. In two years after, Thomas Dillon, theretofore Chief Justice of Connaught, was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas ; and in 1638, Robert Lord Dillon was one of the Keepers of the Great Seal.

From the above Sir Henry Dillon of Drumrany sprang Sir Theobald, the founder of the noble house of Costello-Gallen, and who was ennobled in 1621-2 by

the title of Viscount thereof. His successor, Lucas, the second Viscount, married in 1625 the Lady Mary, daughter of the Earl of Antrim, by whom he left issue an only son, Viscount Lucas, who died in 1629 ; when, as a manuscript obit in the Trinity College MSS. records, his remains were conveyed in a *coach* from Kilnefaghny, where he died, to Athlone, in whose abbey he was buried. His only son, the third Viscount, died an infant, when the title reverted to his uncle Thomas, the fourth Viscount, who was attainted in 1642, and driven with his four sons into exile on the continent ; whence, however, he returned on the Restoration, and was restored to his extensive estates in the Counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Westmeath. He was, however, attainted in 1642, with nine others of his name. Of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny in 1646, &c., were Edmund and John Dillon of Streamstown, James of Clonegassel, and Lucas of Lough-Glyn. Those excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell's Act of Denunciation were James Dillon of Roscommon, and James Dillon, brother to the Viscount Dillon of Costello-Gallen. Theobald Dillon succeeded in 1682 to this title as the seventh Viscount ; and he appears on this Army List (as before) the Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Clanricarde's Infantry. He raised two Regiments for King James's service ; one,—that under present consideration,—commanded by the above Colonel Henry Dillon, his eldest son and successor in the title, one of the Representatives of the County of Westmeath in the

Parliament of 1689, and afterwards Governor of Galway. The second Regiment so raised by Viscount Theobald was put under the command of his second son, the Honorable Arthur Dillon, and was that afterwards assigned to form part of Mountcashel's Brigade.

In 1686, Dillon, Lord Roscommon, together with Tyrconnel, the Lords Limerick and Gormanston, Justin Mac Cartie, Richard Hamilton, Nicholas Purcel, and others, signed a proclamation of amnesty, as emanating from the Council Chamber ; whereby it was declared " that none of his Majesty's subjects of this Kingdom shall at any time hereafter be sued, vexed, or disquieted, either by indictment, information or otherwise, in his Majesty's name or at his suit, for or by reason of any treasonable, seditious, or other words whatsoever spoken or that may be pretended to have been spoken by any of them, before the decease of his late Majesty and his now Majesty's accession to the crown."* [This Lord Roscommon, however, it is to be remarked, was, at his own request, presented in December, 1688, by the Earl of Clarendon to the Prince of Orange at the Prince of Denmark's.†]—In December, 1686, Lord Clarendon wrote to the Earl of Sunderland, in reference to filling a vacancy on the Irish Bench, and those competent to fill it :—" There are Mr. Garret Dillon, Mr. Nangle, and Mr. Browne ; these three are Roman Catholics. Mr. Nangle I know has no mind to be a Judge, nor I believe will Mr. Dillon, he being in very

* Singer's Corresp. vol. 1, p. 519. † Idem, v. 2, p. 237.

great practice ; he is a very honest gentleman, and it is not fit for me to omit the best men."* This latter was raised to a Serjeantcy at the close of the ensuing year. On the establishment of 1687-8, Colonel Cary Dillon, Earl of Roscommon, was put upon the Pension List for £200 *per annum*. He sat in the Parliament of 1689, together with Theobald, Viscount Dillon, of Costello-Gallen : while of the Commons were John Dillon, one of the Representatives of the Borough of Roscommon ; this Honorable Colonel Henry, one for those of Westmeath ; and the aforesaid Prime-Serjeant Gerald for the Borough of Mullingar. It may be here mentioned that the above Theobald, Viscount Dillon, married Mary, a daughter of Sir Henry Talbot of Templeogue, County of Dublin, and was afterwards attainted ; but the outlawry was reversed in favour of his son and successor, Henry, the eighth Viscount. Theobald's second son, Arthur, entered the military service in France as hereinafter noticed. — The above named Prime-Serjeant Dillon was seised in fee of divers estates in the Counties of Mayo and Roscommon, which he devised in 1690 to Theobald, his then only son, in tail-male, with remainders ; but he was himself attainted. He followed King James to France, and there had two other sons, James and Claude, who both died there, intestate and unmarried. Theobald, the eldest son, however, survived his father, continuing to be a Catholic until his death. In 1720, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Richard

* Singer's Corresp. v. 2, p. 122.

Malone, by whom he had Nicholas, his only son, and three daughters. Theobald lived to 1763, his son Nicholas being then with him in France, but he, on his father's death, which occurred in that year, came over and conformed; in four years after which he died intestate, unmarried, and without issue.*

Besides the fifteen Dillons in this Regiment, Gerald Dillon was a Captain in Lord Abercorn's Horse, Lord Dillon was Lieutenant-Colonel in the Earl of Clanricarde's Infantry, and, in Colonel Oliver O'Gara's, Charles Dillon was an Ensign. In July, 1691, after the battle of Aughrim, Lord Dillon was Governor of Galway. On the 26th of that month he capitulated, "marching out," says Story, "with the Irish garrison, having not above 2,300 men, and those but indifferently armed and worse clothed." It may be added that a Major Dillon was one of the hostages given by the Governor for the due performance of the Articles on the Irish side.† On the 9th of September following, Lough-Glyn Castle, commanded by Colonel Theobald Dillon, surrendered to the summons of King William's party. In the memorable month of October following, Colonel Garret Dillon, the Prime-Serjeant, was one of the executing parties to the civil Articles of Limerick. The Attainders of 1691 record the names of Henry, Lucas, and Christopher Dillon of Killenfaghny; Gerald and Theobald Dillon of Portlick; John Dillon of Roscommon; Arthur, Christopher, and James Dillon of Lough-Glyn; James Dillon of

* Pleadings in Chancery. † Hardiman's Galway, p. 162.

Lissian; with fifty-nine other Inquisitions taken on the name. At the Court of Claims in 1700, Edmund Dillon, a minor, claimed and was allowed a remainder in tail, after the decease of Margery Dillon, in various lands in the Baronies of Kilkenny West and Rathconrath, forfeited by Pierce Dillon; while said Margery claimed her jointure thereof.—Edmund Dillon was allowed a reversion in fee in Mayo lands, forfeited by Christopher Dillon; off which Margaret Dillon, his widow, sought and was allowed her dower; while Richard Bourk and Mary Bourk, alias Dillon, also obtained a certain amount of jointure off the same property.—Garret Dillon was allowed a mortgage on Peter Dillon's forfeited lands of Granaghan, &c.—Mary, Catherine, and Elizabeth Dillon, minors, claimed by their guardian and were allowed portions of £150 each, off lands in the Counties of Dublin and Meath, forfeited by Martin Dillon. Robert Dillon, also a minor, was allowed a remainder in special tail therein: while Matthew Dillon, in full age, sought and obtained a similar remainder.—Gerald Dillon was allowed a fee in Portlick, &c. County of Westmeath.—Henry Lord Dillon claimed the fee of lands of the County of Roscommon, as purchased for his benefit by John Dillon, the forfeiting proprietor, his trustee; he also claimed an annuity, a chiefry, a term for years, and an estate tail in several estates in Mayo, Galway, and Westmeath, forfeited by Gerald Dillon, all which claims were allowed; as was

the claim of a Thomas Dillon to a trust estate in fee, held by said attainted Gerald for his benefit.

Arthur Dillon, before mentioned as the second son of Theobald, the seventh Viscount Dillon, passed into France with a Regiment raised by that nobleman, and consisting of two battalions of 1,600 men and two companies. It formed part of Mountcashel's Brigade; its Colonel at the time of his landing being only twenty years of age; he immediately, however, rose to high rank. In 1691, his Regiment was distinguished at Urgel. In 1694, a battalion of his served in Spain, in Catalonia under Marshal Noailles; and at the siege of Rosas, Dillon's Grenadiers carried the counter-scarp in three days, after which the place surrendered. In 1696, his Regiment continued to serve in Spain under the Duke de Vendome, and it is recorded that at the little village of Colfilla, two hundred of his Regiment drove back 4,000 Spaniards in two well contested assaults. In 1697, at the siege of Barcelona, his Regiment dislodged the Spaniards from the neighbouring hills, whence they had been enabled occasionally to throw succours into the place, and to incommode the besiegers. This successful achievement led to the immediate capture of the City, and the termination of the war by the Treaty of Ryswick.* Dillon's Regiment participated with those of Galmoy, Berwick, and Burke in the campaigns of 1701, 1702, and 1703. In the latter year, in the Tyrol, Dillon and his Irish forces were ordered to clear the moun-

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. v. 1, p. 280, &c.

tains on the northern side of the lake of Garda. "The passages were closed with entrenchments constructed by Austrian engineers, and guarded by the peasants and regular militia. On viewing them, they were found impregnable in front, while in the rear steep precipices lifted their summits to the clouds, accessible only to the wild animals of the Alps. There the eagle built his nest, the chamois bounded from cliff to cliff, and the bouquetin gambolled in the wantonness of his freedom; but man had never been seen on these summits. The Irish scaled them, and, appearing in the rear of the entrenchments, so terrified the armed peasantry and the few regular troops who were with them, that after a few discharges they abandoned their position with the utmost precipitation. Dillon caused several fires to blaze on the summit of the mountain, in order to magnify his detachment into a large body in the eyes of the garrison and inhabitants of Riva; whereupon the citizens, apprehensive of the horrors of the city being taken by storm, shut their gates and sent a deputation to Dillon with the keys. He entered in triumph, and his detachment was regaled with refreshments, and possessed themselves of several pieces of cannon and considerable ammunition."* Dillon's was not less distinguished in 1704 in Piedmont and Savoy. In the following year he was made a Field-Marshal, was appointed Governor of Toulon, signalized himself in Lombardy, was constituted Knight of the Holy Ghost, and raised to the rank

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. v. 1, p. 278, &c.

of Lieutenant-General. In the early part of 1707, he served in Dauphinè. He married Christiana, the niece (it would seem) of Lieutenant-Colonel Dominick Sheldon, before alluded to, *ante*, p. 68, by whom he had five sons, the eldest born in 1701. The third, James, a Knight of Malta, succeeded to the command of this Brigade, and fell at its head at Fontenoy; when, in consideration of his services, and those of his next brother, Edward, who succeeded him in the command, the King of France was induced to declare that the Colonelcy of that Brigade should not be conferred on any person, who did not bear the name of Dillon and was recommended by the family in whom it originated. The fullest particulars of this Brigade will be found in *O'Callaghan's Brigades* (vol. 1, p. 101, &c.).

At the battle of Ypres in 1745, the Colonel of Dillon's Regiment, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and two Captains were killed, while four Captains and five Lieutenants were wounded. In 1747, at the battle of Lauffield, Colonel Dillon, '*nom celebre dans les troupes Irlandaises*,'* distinguished himself yet more; his Regiment lost there three Captains and four Lieutenants, while four Captains and one Lieutenant were wounded. [The Muster Roll of Dillon's Regiment at Lisle in 1794, and the last gathering, after it was disbanded, of those who remained in France at Arras, are, with some interesting and it would seem authentic particulars, given in the *Reminiscences of an Emigrant Milesian*, v. 2, p. 175].

* Voltaire, *Siecle Louis XIV.*, v. 4, p. 102.

CAPTAIN EDWARD REYNOLDS.

THE family of Reynolds is anglicised from Mac Ranall, a Sept who held the territory of Monter-Iolis, comprising the southern part of the County of Leitrim, with the northern part of Longford, including within its ambit the Castles of Rinn, Lough-Scur, and Leitrim, and the religious houses of Fenagh, Lough-Scur, and Leitrim. The native annals record their too frequent feuds with the O'Ruarcs, the rival tanists of Brefney. In 1535, Mac Ranall, Archdeacon of Kells, was deputed by the unfortunate Lord Thomas Fitzgerald (the Silken Lord), to solicit aid in his insurrection, from the Pope and the Emperor Charles the Fifth.* In the seventeenth century, Anne Ware, a younger sister of Sir James Ware, the justly venerated antiquarian, was married to Humphrey Reynolds of Lough-Scur. In 1642, — Reynolds of Newcastle, County of Dublin, was attainted; and in 1646, Charles Reynolds, described as 'of Jamestown,' sat amongst the Confederate Catholics in Kilkenny. In the latter year O'Ruarc, "Chief of Brefny, with his Sept, Bernard Mac Ranall, Captain of his Sept, Conrad Mac Ranall and Cornelius Mac Ranall, with their adherents, repudiated the political settlement then proposed, commonly called 'the Peace of Ormonde.'† The Act of Explanation (1665) contained a proviso for restoring James Reynolds of Lough-Scur to all his

* Clarke's James II., v. 1, p. 176.

† De Burgo, Hib. Dom. p. 879.

lands, and, in some ensuing confirmatory patents of 1679, there are savings of his rights in the County of Roscommon, as also of those of Humphrey Reynolds. The above Captain Edward Reynolds was one of the Representatives of the County of Leitrim in the Parliament of 1689 ; and, besides him, there appear in commission upon the present Army List in this Regiment Morgan Reynolds a Lieutenant, and Ferdinando an Ensign ; while in Colonel Oliver O'Gara's Infantry Turlough Reynolds was an Ensign. Those attainted of the name in 1691 were, with the above Edward, (styled of Leitrim) John Reynolds of Blundelstown, County of Dublin, Charles of Dublin, Fardagh of Castlefore, Loughlin and Bruin of Lisnagann, Connor and Thady of Ballinaboy (all in the County of Leitrim). On Edward's attainder, a portion of the ancient estate of Rathmore was considered confiscated as his, but at Chichester House the fee thereof was claimed by and allowed to Bridget Reynolds, alias Long, 'his widow,' she deriving title by descent from her father, Patrick, and through her brother, Christopher Long.

CAPTAIN LUCAS POWELL.

THE Powells are of Welsh extraction the most respectable, descended from Howell ap Rhys of Pinkelly in Caermarthenshire. In 1641, a William Powell claimed title to the Vicarage of Laraghbryan,

against Lady Talbot ; it was, however, adjudged to her by an order of the Irish House of Commons. Amongst the Royalists who were in 1652 tried by court-martial in St. Patrick's Church, was a Thomas Powell. In 1688, Sir John Powell was a Puisne Judge of the Irish King's Bench, and in the following year was transferred to the Common Pleas.* At the battle of the Boyne, a Lieutenant Powell, ' of the Guards,' was killed.† The Attainders of 1691 have of this name only Edward Powell of Rathcormac, County of Cork.

CAPTAIN JAMES LALLY.

AN interesting old manuscript has been forwarded in aid of this work by Mr. Browne of Moyne ; it is entitled, "Extracts from the Genealogy of the most illustrious House of O'Mullally or O'Lally of Ireland, collected from the old Irish MS. Books of Pedigrees, as well as from the records preserved in the offices of the Exchequer, the Rolls, and the Auditor-General in said kingdom, by William Hawkins, Esq., King of Arms, &c., under the seal of his office." This compilation deduces the family from Amlavus O'Maollalla, Chief of Tulla-ny-Maolalla, descended in the thirteenth generation from Maolalla, who, at the close of the tenth century, was ruler of Moen-nioge, now Clanricarde ; from which period the annals recorded are sad

* Singer's Corresp. v. 2, p. 273.

† Clarke's Mem. James II., v. 2, p. 399.

evidences of the feuds that existed between the tanists of this house and the De Burgos. At length, in 1523, Dr. Thomas O'Mullally or Lally appears presiding as Archbishop of Tuam at a synod there held. In 1541, Melaghlín Mac Dermott O'Mullally submitted himself, his vassals, and land, by indented articles of agreement, to Sir Anthony St. Leger, Lord Deputy ; and delivered his eldest son, John Mc Melaghlín, then twenty-five years old, as a hostage for performance on his part. Melaghlín had married Margaret, daughter of Cormac Mac Roger Mac Dermot, Chief of Moylurg, and their son, said John, styled Baron of Tully-Mullally (converted into Tullindaly, and yet later to Tolendal) distinguished himself with his galloglasses at the siege of Boulogne in 1544. He married a daughter of Hugh O'Madden, Chief of Silanchia, and his brother William O'Mullally was Archbishop of Tuam in 1573, by the Queen's appointment. In 1585, this Prelate was nominated in a commission for the pacification of Connaught, and died in 1595. James O'Mullally, the great grandson of John, forfeited a great part of the family estate in Cromwell's time ; he had married Elizabeth, daughter of Gerald Dillon of Feamore in the County of Mayo (brother of the first Viscount Dillon of Costello-Gallen), and died on the old soil of Tullindaly. His brothers Donald and William, following the fortunes of Charles the Second, were outlawed, and the remainder of the Lally estates in the Baronies of Dunmore and Kilconnell, County of Galway, were thereupon confis-

cated. The grandson of the last named James O'Mul-
lally was another James, a Captain [the officer under
present consideration] afterwards Colonel, who was
killed at Montmelian. Thus far, almost in the words
of the aforesaid Manuscript Pedigree, the authenticity
of which is vouched by "Lally Marquis Tollendal,
Peer of France, Minister of State, in Paris, 29th
October, 1817."

This Captain James Lally sat as Representative of
Tuam in the Parliament of 1689, in the roll of which
he was expressly styled of Tullindaly. When Theo-
bald, the second Viscount Dillon, (writes O'Cal-
laghan*) raised in 1690, and sent over to France the
Regiment subsequently known as Dillon's Regiment,
to form part of Lord Mountcashel's Brigade, having
appointed his son Colonel thereof, though then not
twenty years of age, he conferred the rank of Colonel,
as Commandant of the second Battalion, on his cousin
James Lally de Tollendal; who, with his brothers
Gerald, William, and Mark Lally, mainly contributed
to form that second Battalion from several independent
companies. In the blockade and siege of Montmelian,
in November, 1691, this James was killed. Besides
this James in Colonel Henry Dillon's Infantry,
Edmund Lally was a Captain, and another James
Lally was an Ensign in Lord Galway's. The Attainders
of 1691 have but the names of James and Gerald.
The Tollindaly so confiscated was sold in 1703 to
Edward Crew, styled of Carrowkeel, County of Gal-

* History of the Brigades, p. 121.

way, it being described as "the castle, town, and lands of Tullynadaly, &c., in the Barony of Dunmore, County of Galway;" subject, however, to a legacy to Michael Lally, and portions to Bridget Lally and to Mary Jordan, alias Lally.

Gerald Lally, the attainted brother of James and his companion in exile, married in France a lady connected with some of the noblest houses in that kingdom, and they were the parents of Thomas Arthur Lally, the Count Lally, styled, from a devotion to the *natale solum*, 'de Tollendal.' He was born in Dauphiné in 1702, and was, according to the custom then in France, entered a soldier on his birth. He obtained a Company in Dillon's Irish Brigade at the age of nineteen, and at twenty-five was, on Cardinal Fleury's selection, sent to negotiate some important state affairs with the Court of Russia; a mission in which he acquitted himself so well, that he gained the confidence of his master and a recommendation from the Czarina. In 1743, he fought at Dettingen. In 1744, a Regiment was drafted from an Irish Brigade for his command, hence styled 'Lally's Regiment,' down to its reduction in 1763. At the battle of Ypres, in May of the following year, this body of men was signally distinguished; *Colonel* Lally and several of his officers were wounded. He, however, as Voltaire relates,* "took with his own hand many English officers, whereupon the King caused him to be appointed a Colonel," afterwards a Brigadier-General.

* *Siecle de L* — *V.*, v. 4, p. 181.

In the succeeding July (1745), when, by the aid of Walsh, a merchant in Nantes, who was an Irish refugee, Prince Charles Edward embarked in this last effort to recover the crown of his ancestors, Colonel Lally attended him, shared all the dangers and hardships of that campaign, and was, as Voltaire expresses it, the soul of the enterprise. The Duke of Cumberland caused him to be seized as a spy, but by influential interposition he was discharged, on the terms of quitting England within twenty-four hours. "His hatred of the English and his courage," says Voltaire, "led to his having been selected some years after to command the expedition required to uphold the French Company established for traffic in India." The details of this appointment and the circumstances connected with it are given fully by that historian ; enough here to say that, when he was appointed to this command in 1755, it was avowed that he should have forthwith a force of 3,000 men and £250,000 in money, with three ships of war ; to which the French India Company might add such vessels as they could arm. The equipment was not, however, sent out until two years after, and then so curtailed in every particular, that Lally declined taking charge of it, until peremptorily ordered so to do.—The capture by the English in 1761 of Pondicherry, of which he was Governor, closed his career and that war in India. He was taken prisoner by the English, removed to Madras, and thence transported to England ; where, having learned the weighty accusations and charges

that were raised against him in his own country, he sought and obtained leave to return thither to meet and confute them. Repairing to Fontainebleau, he wrote to the Duke de Choiseul, 'I have brought hither my head and my innocence, and shall await your orders.' These orders were of unexampled severity. His property was seized, and himself incarcerated in the Bastille for fifteen months before he was brought to trial. "Is this the reward of forty years' service?" he cried, as he passed at the age of 64 to the Conciergerie—to judgment. He was sentenced to die, and having been guarded to the place of execution and gagged, was beheaded in 1766, some hours previous to that which was fixed by his judges. His remains were buried in an obscure church of Paris. Thus died the Count Lally de Tollendal the Elder, the victim of court intrigues to screen the faults of others.—He left a son, Gerald de Lally, born at Paris in 1751, who, in the generous reverence of his father's reputation, was successfully labouring in 1789 to obtain from the Parliament of Rouen a reversal of his condemnation and an acknowledgment of his innocence, when the Revolution breaking out paralysed his efforts, and obliged him to seek an asylum in Switzerland. But Gerald was a zealous Royalist, and he it was who, on the memorable 20th of July in that year, presenting the unfortunate King to his people, delivered the eloquent and pathetic address which is extant in the journals and history of the time. His loyalty driving him again into exile,

he retired into Switzerland ; whence, nevertheless, he returned to Paris in 1792, with the vain hope of saving the King's life, but he was promptly arrested and imprisoned in the Abbaye ; whence making his escape to England, he resided for some years at Richmond, until, on the Restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, he was made a Privy Councillor by Louis XVIII., with whom he retreated to Ghent on the return of the exiled Emperor in the following year. On the second Restoration he was created a Peer, and soon after died.

CAPTAIN PATRICK MAC GAWLEY.

THE Mac Gawleys, or more correctly Mac Awleys, were Chiefs of Calrigia, a territory on the borders of Westmeath and King's County, comprising the present parish of Ballyloughloe in the Barony of Clonronan ; while, according to Mac Geoghegan, the Sept also possessed part of the Barony of Kilcoursy in the King's County. They trace their lineage from Manie, the fourth son of Niall of the Nine Hostages ; and a venerable pedigree, long preserved in the family, details the succession from him to Awley of the 13th century, and from him to the present representative. In this pedigree the respective matches of each tanist are confidently given. The Four Masters commemorate the death of Aireachtach Mac Awley, then Chief of Calrigia, in 1187. In 1460, Manus Mc Awley, its

chief, married Una O'Mulloy, daughter of the Lord of Fearcal. In 1527, say the same annalists with undisguised candour, Aulaff Oge Dhu Mac Awley, the Chief of Calrigia, was slain by the Clan Colman ; but previous to his death he had his revenge, for he slew at the same place Fiochadh Mac Geoghegan. In the seventeenth century occurred the marriage of Henry Mac Gawley, then the Chief, with Maria daughter of John Brown of the Neal. A very detailed pedigree in the ascending line of this Henry, through twenty-four generations, to Byrne, son of Maurice, whom it mentions as having been baptized by St. Patrick, is incorporated in a Funeral Entry in Birmingham Tower. Henry had by this lady five sons; the above Patrick, Henry, John, Philip, and Gerald. Francis, third son of said Patrick by the daughter of John Leicester of Kilcormack, was father of Awley Mac Awley, who, in the early part of his life, was in the service of Maria Theresa. His son was the late Count Francis Philip Mac Awley, who married in 1808 Clara, daughter and sole heiress of the Count Cerati, and was in 1815 the chosen Prime Minister of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa. He died in 1835, when his son Valerio, Count Magawley (Cerati), succeeded to the representation of this ancient Sept. The Mac Gawleys attainted in 1691 were the above Patrick, styled of Tulliwood, County of Westmeath, with twelve others of the name. He had risen to be a Lieutenant-Colonel in this campaign, and was adjudged within the Articles of 1698. At the Court

of Claims in 1700, Christopher Mac Gawley and Jane his wife claimed an estate tail in Westmeath lands forfeited by James Mac Gawley, but their prayer was disallowed ; while a Patrick Mac Gawley sought and obtained a long leasehold term, and a mortgage affecting Westmeath lands, as well those of said James as of Henry Mac Gawley. In 1709, a Michael 'Mac Auley' was a Colonel in Spain of a Regiment formed by Philip the Fifth, of those Irish who had deserted from the English army then in that country ; and in the Spanish campaign of the following year O'Connor* mentions this Regiment as having been distinguished.

CAPTAIN WALTER BLAKE.

THE founder of this family in Ireland, says Sir Bernard Burke in his *Baronetage*, was Richard Blake, alias Caddell, who accompanied Prince John in 1185 into this Kingdom, and subsequently obtained large grants in Connaught. His descendant and namesake was commanded in 1303, as Sheriff of Connaught, to levy a debt due to the Crown by David de Burgo.— In 1487, Robert Blake was Bishop of Clonmacnoise by the Pope's provision. Francis Blake of this old Galway family was one of the Confederates at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, of which Assembly Sir Richard Blake, the founder of the family of Ardfry,

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 353.

was Speaker. In King James's New Charter to Galway in 1687, fourteen of this name were set down upon the Roll of Burgesses. Eight of the name of Blake were attainted in 1691, and amongst them the above Walter, described as of Galway. He was in truth Sir Walter Blake of Menlough; and, though he was one of the Representatives of the County of Galway in the Parliament of 1689, he was yet, says Sir Bernard Burke,* 'the first Catholic gentleman that joined the standard of the Prince of Orange, and obtained a commission from his Highness to raise a Regiment which he maintained and clothed at his own expense.' He was, however, formally attainted in 1691, as was also John Blake of Ardfry; but Sir Walter was adjudged within the articles of 1698 and 1699, as were Lieutenant Blake of Drum, and Richard Blake of Ardfry. The latter was one of the Burgesses named in the New Charter to Galway, but not having taken arms for either party, his own burned Ardfry and destroyed his property, in consequence of which De Ginkle promised him relief that he afterwards obtained; but, being a papist, much difficulty was interposed to his getting possession of his lands.† Francis and Martin Blake, who were also of King James's party, obtained pardons under the Great Seal. At Chichester House Sir Walter Blake claimed and was allowed a fee in estates in the County of Clare, forfeited by John Blake of Ardfry; while on other estates of said John, Isidore and Patrick Blake,

* Peerage, p. 90.

†

al. Southwell MSS. p. 38.

minors, by their uncle and guardian Thomas Lynch, sought respective remainders ; as did Mary Lynch, otherwise Blake, his widow, her jointure. Joseph Henry Blake, the representative of the Ardfry line, was in 1800 ennobled by the title of Lord Baron Wallscourt.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BRABAZON.

SIR Bernard Burke remarks in his *Peerage* that Jaques C. Brabazon appears in the Roll of Battle-Abbey, as one of the Knights that accompanied the Conqueror to England. In 1534, his lineal descendant, Sir William Brabazon, was Vice-Treasurer and General-Receiver of Ireland, and was thrice at the head of the Irish government as Lord Justice. His eldest son, Edward Brabazon, was one of the Representatives for the County of Wicklow in Perrot's Parliament of 1585, and from him have descended the Earls of Meath. This name does not appear on the Attainders of 1641 ; but in 1652, Anthony Brabazon, described as of Ballinasloe, a younger branch of the aforesaid Sir William, and ancestor of the Baronets of the County of Mayo, was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell's Ordinance. It has not been ascertained of what family was the above Captain ; and the Earl of Meath of that day was so identified with King William, as to have been attainted in James's Parliament. *He* had the com-

mand of a Regiment in the service of the former at the battle of the Boyne ; at the subsequent first siege of Limerick led a Regiment, on which occasion several of his men were shot,* and he was wounded ; was sworn of King William's Privy Council, and afterwards of Queen Anne's, and died in February, 1708, s.p.

CAPTAIN HUGH MAC DERMOT.

THE early annals of this once powerful family are fully detailed in the 'Book of Lecan,' avowedly from the more ancient Psalter of Cashel. The 'Book of Kilronan,' compiled by their chief '*Seanachies*,' the O'Duigenans, has, as might be expected, most interesting particulars of their lineage.—He, who in remote time may be pointed out as Prepositus of this Sept, was Maolruana, King of Moylurg at the time of the battle of Clontarf in 1014 ; he, however, having been, as the Annalists relate, too old to be present at that great engagement, one of his sons led his Sept, the Clan-Maolruana, on that memorable day. His lineal descendant in the seventh generation was Dermott, who died in 1159, "Supreme Councillor, Sage, and excellent Mediator of one-fifth of Connaught." In him the surname originated, while their territory was called Moylurg. Conor, the son of this Dermott, Tanist of Moylurg in the twelfth century, after enjoying the sovereignty of this little principal-

* Rawdon Papers, p. 334.

ity for ten years, took upon him the Cistercian habit, and became a monk in the Abbey of Boyle, within whose still noble and picturesque walls he was interred in 1198 ; whereupon the government hereof devolved upon Tumultagh (Timothy) Mac Dermot, his son, who erected in 1204 the original castle on an Island of Lough Ke, within the beautiful demesne of Viscount Lorton. Thomas, (the son of Ferral Mac Dermot, theretofore Abbot of Boyle), was in 1262 promoted to the Bishopric of Elphin. In this interval branched off the founders of the Mac Dermots-na-Gall and the McDermotts Ruagh (Roe). Early in the fourteenth century Dermot McDermot of Moylurg was one of the Irish Magnates who, from a hatred of the English government, invited the invasion of Edward, the brother of King Robert Bruce. On his arrival in Ulster, Dermot was one of the first who joined his standard, and fell, his unsuccessful ally, in the last struggle of the invader at the battle of Athenry, with many other McDermots, his adherents. From Conor Mac Dermot of this period sprung the McDermots 'of the Rock.' To the Parliament convened by Sir John Perrot in 1585, Teigue the son of Hugh 'Oge,' being tanist of Moylurg and very old, sent his relative 'of the Rock,' viz. Bryan, son of Rory, son of Teigue, son of Rory Oge, who was the great grandson of Connor, the founder of that line (as aforesaid), to represent the Sept at this first national Assembly. Teigue's line afterwards became extinct, and the Captainship passed to the family 'of the Rock.'

In 1602, when the Lord Deputy Mountjoy passed the Christmas at Galway, the McDermot (styled 'of the Curlews') made his submission to him. Bryan McDermot was then the Chief; in 1603, however, his estates were held to be confiscated, and seven leading members of the Sept were obliged to sue out their pardons. In 1604, King James granted to Sir Theobald Dillon, Knight, (afterwards created Viscount Dillon, and ancestor of the Colonel of this Regiment), the wardship of Bryan Oge McDermot, son and heir of the aforesaid Bryan 'of the Rock,' for the consideration of a fine of £4, and an annual rent of £3 6s. 8d., the patentee retaining thereout certain allowances for the maintenance and education of the minor. This Bryan attained age in 1618, when he had from the Crown a grant which would seem magnificent and extensive (covering as it does sixteen skins of parchment, the first richly illuminated) yet comprising but a portion of the former princely inheritance of the Sept. He died Chief in 1636, and was buried in a church founded by one of his ancestors, within the holy ambit of Clonmacnoise. His second son, Charles, on the death of an elder brother Terence without issue, became seized of Moylurg—its last Chief. He had married Eleanor, daughter 'of the great O'Mulloy of Croghan,* in the County of Roscommon.

Hugh Mc Dermot, the Captain in this notice, was

* For fuller particulars of this fine old Sept, see D'Alton's *Annals of Boyle*, v. 1, p. 97, &c.

the eldest son of said Charles and Eleanor ; he was taken prisoner at Aughrim, but, on the interference and by the interest of Sir Robert King, the ancestor of Viscount Lorton, (then residing at Rockingham, part of the ancient property of the McDermots), he was released, avowedly by reason of the humanity and kindness evinced by him towards the Protestant Clergy and Laity. He intermarried with Eliza, daughter of O'Kelly of Aughrim, and by her had issue Charles and Terence. In January, 1688, Ballymote was garrisoned by the latter, who represented the Borough of Boyle in King James's Parliament of Dublin, and was consequently attainted in King William's ; whereupon all his interest in the family estates (the greater portion of which had been conveyed in 1669 to him by his father) was confiscated ; and his brother Charles succeeded only to Coolavin on the death of their father, Captain Hugh, in 1707. Before that event, in September, 1690, this Charles was, in virtue of King James's Commission, directed and empowered to receive for his Majesty the Castle of Carrick Mac Dermott, *i.e.* the Castle of the Rock, in Lough Ke, and the Castle or Strong House of Canbo, and all other the Castles and Strong Houses upon the said Charles's estate and ancient inheritance. He died in 1758, at the advanced age of 98, leaving issue by his lady, Catherine Dillon of the House of Clonbrock, Myles his eldest son, who married a daughter of Charles O'Connor, the elder historian, and died at Coolavin in 1793, leaving issue Hugh and

other children. Hugh married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Denis O'Connor of Ballinagar, (ancestor of the O'Conors Don), and by her had Charles and several other children. Charles intermarried with Arabella O'Rourke of the ancient Sept of Brefny, by whom he has a numerous issue, and he now ranks as the lineal representative of the elder line of the Mac Dermots. Besides the above Captain Hugh, there are in commission, in different Regiments of this Army List, nine other McDermots or McDermotts. In the Parliament of 1689, Terence McDermott, who was an Alderman of Dublin, and a Captain in Sir Michael Creagh's Infantry, represented, with his Colonel, that City. Terence of Coolavin, with Captain John King, represented the Borough of Boyle; while Robert Dermot was one of the Members for Dundalk, and Bryan Dermot for Carlingford. The Attainders of 1691 exhibit the names of thirteen of the Sept.

CAPTAIN TERENCE McDONOUGH.

THE McDonoughs were a powerful Sept in the County of Sligo, having an extensive territory in the Barony of Corran; they were also at a very early date established in the County of Cork, where they held the noble castle of Kanturk. In the former County they are considered to have branched from the Mac Dermots, in the latter from the McCarties. This Sept is expressly stated by the Four Masters to have taken

their patronymic in Sligo, from a Donough who flourished there in 1278. The same Annalists record, with much importance of language, the progress of Mac Donough of Tyrrell in 1397 to the plain of Connaught (about Boyle), with his whole force, property, and cattle, in order to aid the O'Connor. In 1446, "the McDonoughs, Turlough Carrach O'Connor, and O'Connor Don having joined Mac William of Clanricarde, for the purpose of appointing a McDonough in Tyrrell, they finally agreed on electing two Mac Donoughs, giving half of the country to each, namely to John, the son of Conor McDonough, and to Teigue the son of Tomaltach More McDonough." In 1598, "Ballymote, (in Sligo) which had been in possession of the Queen's people for thirteen years till this time, was taken by its own original inheritors, namely, by the McDonoughs of Corran." By a patent of 1617 various manors, castles, towns, and lands of their ancient territory in the County of Sligo were, according to the policy of the day, re-granted on new and more forfeitable tenures to different members of this Sept, as also to those of O'Hara, O'Higgins, and O'Connor; while the same patent included other re-grants to the O'Dowdes and O'Garas in that county and in Mayo. The Attainders of 1642 have the names of five M'Donoughs; those of 1691, twelve. On the Army List, besides Captain Terence, there appear Henry M'Donough, a Lieutenant in Sir Charles O'Brian's Infantry; and Morgan M'Donough, an Ensign in Colonel Oliver O'Garra's. In the Parli-

ament of Dublin the above Terence M'Donough was one of the Representatives returned for the Borough of Sligo, but appears to have been the same Captain, who was at that time taken prisoner at Derry in the attack at the Windmill;* while Hamilton, in his "*Enniskilleners*," (p. 19) says that in May, 1689, Ballyshannon was relieved by them, and the Irish obliged to evacuate. "All their foot fled away to-towards Sligo, or got off safe, except some few that were taken in the Fish Island near the town, with their Captain, one Mac Donough, a counsellor-at-law, commonly known by the name of 'blind' Mac Donough." In 1690, one of the Cork McDonoughs was appointed by King James a Governor of that County.

LIEUTENANT PAUL RUTLEDGE.

THIS officer is described, in the Inquisition taken on his attainder, as 'of Clontikilty, County Mayo.' A James Rutledge, on the same roll of outlawries, was possessed of property in the town of Galway, off which Catherine Rutledge, otherwise Blake, claimed and was allowed jointure.

LIEUTENANT MURROUGH MELAGHLIN.

THE power of the family that bore this name, and the

extent of territory over which it lorded as a Royal appropriation, are evinced in the grant from Henry the Second to Hugh de Lacy, making over to him the whole Province of Meath, including Westmeath (of modern partition); yet, in the lapse of centuries, this great name has become extinct, or is only sought to be traced in existing assimilations, as M'Loughlin, O'Laughlin, &c. According to the native chronicles, a daughter of O'Melaghlin, King of Meath in the ninth century, was the agent of killing Turgesius the Danish tyrant, by a stratagem like that related by Plutarch in his Life of Pelopidas. At the commencement of the eleventh century, Malachy O'Melaghlin, theretofore the acknowledged King of Ireland, was deposed by Brien Boromhe. In 1105, the territory of Meath was divided between the sons of Donald O'Melaghlin. In the progress of the same century, Murrough O'Melaghlin was one of the chief leaders in the feudal conflicts, that opened Ireland to the English adventurers; while the abduction of his daughter, then wife of O'Rourke, is effectively narrated by the Annalists as leading in that invasion. His Kingdom passed from him, and even his great mensal patrimony, the Province of Meath, was given as a Palatinate to Hugh de Lacy, to be held as amply as it had been enjoyed by said Murrough. This great family was, however, afterwards one of the five Irish Septs to whom the privilege of using the English laws was confined. In 1314, when Edward the Second sought the aid of the Irish magnates, he directed an especial

letter missive to '*O'Melan Helyn, Duci Hibernorum Midix.*' In 1462, when the remaining estates of this family were invaded by the Palesmen, *aided by the Lord Deputy*, the native clans espoused their cause and took the Viceroy prisoner. In the time of James the First, this Sept was stripped of a very considerable portion of their old territory, a large tract of which, described as '*O'Melaghlin's Country*,' situated about Clonmacnoise, and comprising advowsons, rectories, churches, chief rents, lands, &c. was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde; while about the same time Francis Blundel, '*Clerk of the Commission for Defective Titles*,' had a grant of other O'Melaghlin estates in the County of Westmeath. On the Attainders of 1642, only two of the name appear, William (Dhu) Mc Melaghlin, and Edmund Mc Melaghlin of Ballyshanduff, County of Wicklow. The outlawries of 1691 name but one, Maolseachlin O'Melaghlin, of Lough-Mask, County of Mayo; so completely had the family been expelled from their ancient province.

LIEUTENANT LUKE SHEILL.

THE O'Sheills were an ancient Clan of the County of Antrim, and accordingly another officer of the name, Lieutenant Patrick 'O'Sheale,' stands on the roll of Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's Infantry. This Luke or Lucas was, however, of Ballinderry, County of Westmeath; by which ~~name~~ ^{name} William Sheill, and

Denis Sheill were attainted in 1691. There were also then outlawed Daniel 'O'Sheal' of Creggan, County of Antrim ; Francis O'Shiel of Boviddy, County of Derry ; Hugh O'Sheil of Drumgolan, County of Down, clerk ; and Patrick 'Sheile' of Annabeg, County of Sligo. In 1695, Roger Sheill, the eldest son of the above William of Ballinderry, petitioned the Irish House of Commons, stating that he was a Protestant and the eldest son of a Papist, and praying that a Committee might be appointed to prepare heads of a Bill to prevent his being disinherited by his said father. To this petition William Sheill replied, setting forth "that he was willing, without an Act of Parliament, to settle his estates on his Protestant sons and none else, and that he had no design to disinherit his eldest son Roger Sheill, as being a Protestant, though he be less dutiful to him than his other sons ; and praying that in regard his real estate is not worth above £10 *per annum*, and that the allegations of his son Roger are false, that the House would examine into the truth on both sides." A Committee was accordingly appointed for the purpose. In 1747, a Captain 'Sheill,' was killed at Lauffield in Dillon's Regiment.

ENSIGN THOMAS DOLPHIN.

THIS name is of record in the native Annals from the time of Henry the Third.

ENSIGN EDMUND DOWELL.

THIS officer does not appear on the Attainders of 1691; the only persons of the name there are Hugo and Patrick O'Dowell of Tullyard, County of Down; and Dionysius 'Dowell' of Moneylagh, County of Roscommon.

ENSIGN THOMAS COSTELLO.

THE Costellos, or, as the family were more usually styled on the Irish records, Mc Costellos, sprung in truth from Hostilio the second son of Gilbert de Angulo. In 1192, his descendant and namesake Gilbert Mac Costello led what the Annalists call an army to Easroa near Ballyshannon, and there erected a castle. Myles Mc Costello invaded the country of Mac Ranall in 1247, but was repulsed. In 1487, say the Four Masters, John (Dhu) Mc Costello, Lord of Sleive Lugha (in Mayo) died, and two of the Sept were nominated to succeed him; and in 1565, when recounting the military expedition of Sir Richard Bingham through that county, they mark Castlemore, near Ballaghaderin, as the chief seat of the Mac Costello. In 1666, say the *Rawdon Papers*, 'the great Tory, Colonel Costello, was killed.' The name does not appear on the attainders of 1641, and only that of William Costello, of Ross, County of Wexford, on those of 1691; but, by the proceedings before the Court of

Claims in 1700, it is shown that a Thomas 'Costelloe' there claimed a remainder in Mayo lands, forfeited by Miles 'Costelloe;' his petition was, however, 'dismist.'

ENSIGN PHELM HART.

THE name of Hart or 'Hert' is of Irish record from the time of Edward the First, while O'Dugan says that the O'Harts were an ancient Sept, settled in the immediate vicinity of Tara. On the Attainders of 1642 are two O'Hartes and one Hart. The name does not appear on those of 1691 ; but, at the sales of 1703, the estate of a John Hart, described as 'of Blundelstown, County of Dublin,' was sold as forfeited property by the Commissioners. Besides this Ensign, a Simon Hart held the same rank in the Infantry Regiment of Sir Maurice Eustace.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

ULICK, LORD GALWAY'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Edward Tully.	Richard Wolferston.
Morrogh Flaherty,	James Lynch.	Daniel Mally.
Lieut. Colonel.		
Thomas Magrath.	Terence Magrath.	James Egan.
Miles Bourke.	Redmond Archdeacon.	Carberry Egan.
Thomas Bourke.	Ulick Bourke.	Hubert Bourke.
John Power.	David Stapleton.	William Synon.
M'Laughlin Donnelan.	M'Laughlin Daly.	Gerald Bourke.
John M'Coghlan.	Cornelius Coghlan.	Morgan 'Cuolaghan.'
Thomas Bourke.	Richard Bourke.	Francis Bourke.
Edmund Lally.	William Kelly.	James Lally.
John Carroll.	William Carroll.	Daniel Carroll.
James Power.	Richard Bourke.	Thomas Lynch.
Cornelius Horan.	Roger Horan.	Lawrence Carroll.
James Lynch.	-----	-----
Ulick 'Bourke.'	Dominick Martin.	

 COLONEL ULICK DE BURGH, LORD
GALWAY.

THE family of Bourke and Burke has been noticed as fully, as here allowable, at the Earl of Clanricarde's Regiment of Infantry, *ante*, p. 511, &c. This Ulick was the eldest son of William, Earl of Clanricarde, by his second wife. He was created Baron Tyaquin and Viscount Galway. Lodge characterizes him as a nobleman of true courage, and endued with many good qualities. He fought in this army when but

twenty-two years of age, and fell at Aughrim. "Some say," writes Story, "that my Lord Galway had hard measure from some of our troops, who killed him after he had surrendered himself a prisoner, not to themselves but to some others."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MORROGH
O'FLAHERTY.

THIS Sept was originally settled in the Barony of Clare, County of Galway ; whence in the thirteenth century they were driven to the western side of Lough Corrib, and were there styled Lords of Iar or Western Connaught. On the islands of that water they had many castles, traces of some of which still remain. "In 1132," writes Hardiman,* "the King of Munster despatched a body of men by sea, to take the Castle of Galway, which his General Cormac Mac Carthy having effected, put the garrison to the sword, levelled and destroyed the Castle and Town, and soon after defeated and slew Connor O'Flahertie, Lord of Iar-Connaught." In 1243, Henry the Third summoned the O'Flahertie to do military service against the King of Scotland.† To Perrot's Parliament in 1585, "no one of note went from the Western Province of Connaught, except Morrogh ('*na duagh*,' 'of the battle-axes,') the son of Teigue, son of

* History of Galway, p. 40.

† Lynch on Feudal Dignities, p. 191.

Morrogh, son of Roderic O'Flaherty.* About this time the O'Briens were expelled from the Isles of Arran by the O'Flaherties of Iar-Connaught, when a Commission issued which found them the right of the Queen, and she thereupon granted them to John Rawson of Athlone.† In 1606, John King, of Dublin, had a grant from the Crown of castles and lands, estates of the O'Flaherties in the County of Galway, 'slain in rebellion;' while in 1610, Morrough-ne-Moyer O'Flahertie of Benowen had a grant of the castles or forts of Benowen, and Ballynahinch, with various lands, fisheries, and chief-rents, described as having come to the Crown by the attainder of Teigue, son of Sir Morrough-ne-doe O'Flahertie, 'lately slain in rebellion.' In two years after, Sir Robert Newcomen, Knight, had a grant of other Galway lands, part of the estate of said Teigue.

Morrogh Flaherty of Culvin, County of Westmeath, is the the only one of this name on the Outlawries of 1642. In Cromwell's Act of 1652, said Morrough-ne-Moyer O'Flaherty of the County of Galway, and Teigue O'Flaherty were excepted from pardon for life and estate. The former passed out of Ireland to serve King Charles the Second 'beyond the seas,' and received that Monarch's thanks therefor in the clause of Royal gratitude embodied in the Act of Settlement. Roderic O'Flahertie, the well-known author of the '*Ogygia*,' was born in 1630, within the old family ter-

* Four Masters, *ad ann.*

† Hardiman's Galway, p. 319.

ritory at Moycullen, his interest in which was lost on the confiscations of 1641. He dedicated the *Ogygia* to James, then Duke of York*; and was living on the old soil in 1709, when Mr. Molineux, the antiquary, made him a visit, which is very interestingly spoken of in a Manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, (I. 4, 12.) Nine years after, he died, in the 89th year of his age, of want, as is alleged in a Tract recently published by the Irish Archæological Society. In 1641, Morrough Dhu O'Flahertie was chosen one of the Captains of the forces raised by the Assembly then held at Loughrea, and his able resistance to the Marquis of Clanricarde, is often alluded to in the Memoirs of that nobleman. Amongst the nobles and chiefs, who went out of Ireland to Charles the Second in his exile, and who were afterwards specially mentioned in his Letter from Breda, was this Captain Morrough, then the O'Flahertie, and who had married the daughter of Viscount Mayo. Besides this officer, whose Lieutenant-Colonelcy was soon after given to John Power, Hugh Flaherty was a Lieutenant in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's Infantry. The Roll of the ensuing Outlawries names Teigue Mac Morgan Flaherty of Ballynahinch, and Hugo and Patrick Flaherty of Park, in the County of Galway, but has no mention of this Morrough; while at the Court of 1700, Bryan Flaherty claimed and was allowed a term for years in County of Galway lands 'forfeited by *Morrogh* Flaherty.'

* Ware's Writers, p. 271.

Amongst the Manuscripts of Marsh's Library, (V. 3. 1. 25, *No.* 25) is a Petition of Cornet Robert Flaherty, in which he states "that, being bred a Protestant, he had ever sought to advance the cause of King William and that religion, that he was suffering for his principles, &c., and prayed Royal relief." In the alarm which existed in 1745, on the assertion of the Pretender's title in Scotland, the representative of this family proffered to the Viceroy (the Earl of Chesterfield) at Dublin Castle, the most solemn assurances of his fidelity and of that of his family and people to the King's person and government. His grandson, John, inherited the remaining family estates, and, accepting a commission in his Majesty's army, was styled therein Sir John O'Flahertie, his ancestors having been always held to be hereditary Knights of West Connaught. Sir John's son and heir, says Lynch,* is the present Thomas Henry O'Flahertie of Lemonfield, County of Galway, who still inherits a portion of the family estates. In 1747, Captain Francis Flaherty, in Lally's Regiment, was severely wounded in the battle at Lauffield. In 1768, died at Nice Count O'Flaherty, who had been long in the Imperial service; and in two years after died General O'Flaherty, for many years in the service of Spain.

* Feudal Dignities, p. 163.

CAPTAIN McLAUGHLIN DONELAN.

THE Sept of the O'Donelans, from which this Captain descended, were Chiefs of Clan-Breasail in the Barony of Leitrim, County of Galway ; and are so located by O'Dugan in his Topographical Poem on Ireland. They also ruled over Hy Tuitre, a territory lying along the northern shores of Lough Neagh, comprising the Baronies of Toome and Antrim, in the County of Antrim. They derive their lineage from Murrough Mullethan, a King of Connaught in the eighth century, from whose time frequent annals of their obits in the Irish Chronicles commemorate them as 'Chief Poets' of that Province. In 1412, Tully O'Donelan, then Chief, built the Castle of Ballydonelan on the site, it is related, of a more ancient stronghold of his family. He also built a chapel and family cemetery at the abbey of Kilconnel, hence called 'Chapel-Tully.' Melaghlin O'Donelan died at Ballydonelan in 1548 ; he was father of Dr. Nehemiah, who was educated at Cambridge, and consecrated Archbishop of Tuam on Queen Elizabeth's patent in 1595. He married Elizabeth O'Donnell, daughter of the then Earl of Tyrconnell, and died in 1609, leaving by her, John, his eldest son, and James, who became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland. John was the great-grandfather of the above officer, who should be more correctly styled, 'Melaghlin Donelan.' He rose to the rank of Colonel, was wounded at Aughrim, and was afterwards comprehended in the Articles of Limerick. He had mar-

ried Mary, daughter of Robert Dillon, (ancestor of the Lords Clonbrock,) and died at his house in Dublin in 1726, leaving issue, through which this family has been since represented, and is now by another Malachy, a minor. James Donelan, the brother of the above officer, was a Captain and afterwards a Major in Lord Louth's Regiment of Infantry. At the close of the campaign he passed into France, where he obtained a commission and rank from Louis the Fourteenth, but was killed in Piedmont in 1693. The Attainders of 1691 included Edward Donnellan of Killenane, County of Galway; with James Donelan of Ballydonelan. In 1696, Nehemiah Donellan, a collateral of this House, being then a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and had at the same time a grant of lands in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon. In 1703, he was appointed Chief Baron. This Nehemiah was the surviving son of the aforesaid Sir James Donellan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He had married Mary, daughter of Alderman John Preston of Dublin, and had issue by her James, John, and William Donellan. She died in September, 1684, and was buried in Christ Church.* The petitions preferred against the forfeited estates by Donelans in 1700, were for claims attaching to the confiscations of Lord Bophin, Lord Galway, Hugh Kelly, Sir Edward Tyrrell, and the Earl of Clanricarde. In 1742, Peter O'Donelan was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert.

* *Warr* *Entry, Berm. Tur.*

CAPTAIN CORNELIUS HORAN.

THE O'Horans were a clan in the County of Galway. This Captain does not appear on the Roll of Attainders, but his Lieutenant Roger Horan does, and is there described as of Abbey Gormigan, County of Galway.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD TULLY.

HE was also of a Galway family ; and though he does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, there are there Thaddeus Tully, of Athlone, Thomas of Galway, and Matthew of Clymore in that County. Claims on the estates of the latter were preferred in 1700 by Agnes Tully, his widow, for her jointure, as well as on behalf of her sons by said Matthew, viz. *Edward*, William, Thomas, and Matthias, for remainders ; and on behalf of her daughters Mary and Agnes for their portions. These claims were, however, dismissed for non-prosecution, and the estate of Clymore was thereupon sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures to Frederick Trench, Esq. of Galbally, ancestor of the Earl of Clancarty.

LIEUTENANT DAVID STAPLETON.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of the English Invasion. Another officer of the name,

Piers, was a Lieutenant in Major-General Boiseleau's Infantry, and in their attainders they are described, the former as of Kilbolane and Buttevant, the latter as of Ballyfrizzle, County of Cork ; while another Stapleton, whose Christian name is not given, is styled of Portumna, County of Galway. At the memorable battle of Fontenoy, fought on the 11th of May, 1745, M. Stapleton, Lieutenant-Colonel in Berwick's Brigade, was, in consequence of his gallant conduct, promoted to be a Brigadier. Being made a prisoner at Culloden in the ensuing year, he headed a memorial from the officers there taken, to the Duke of Cumberland, by which, acknowledging themselves prisoners of war of His Britannic Majesty, they engaged not to go out of the town of Inverness without his Grace's licence. "Done at the Head Quarters at Inverness, April 17th, 1746." Signed and sealed. This interesting memorial of banished Irish Cavaliers is preserved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1746, p. 211.

ENSIGN WILLIAM SHINAN.

THE attainer of this officer describes him as of Kilbolane, County of Cork ; while a previous attainer of 1642 has William Shynnane of Castletown in the same county ; but the name so spelt was evidently corrupted from O'Shanahan—"a Sept," writes that able Irish genealogist, Dr. Mc Dermott, in his notes to the *Four Masters* (Geraghty's edition, p. 199),

"descended from Lorcan, King of Munster, and grandfather of Brian Boru, and hence a branch of the Dalcassians. They were in ancient times powerful Chiefs, and in the great battle of Moinmor in Desmond, fought in 1151, it is stated by the Four Masters that, amongst others, seven chiefs of the O'Shanahans were slain. Their ancient territory was called Feadha Hy Rongaile, or 'the Woods of Hy Rongaile,' comprising the country about Eibhlone, near Cashel. In modern times they possessed the lands of Rathmoynce, between Cashel and Templemore."

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

LORD JOHN BELLEW'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Lord Bellew, Colonel.	-----	-----
[Nicholas Fitzgerald, Lieutenant-Colonel.]	-----	-----
[John Dowdele, Major.]	-----	-----
Colin Hanlon.	John Hanlon.	Patrick Hanlon.
Henry O'Neill.	-----	Ter. Morris.
Oliver Murphy.	Phelim 'Murphie.'	Daniel Crowley.
Bryan 'Murphy.'	Dennis 'Murphie.'	John 'Murphie.'
Richard Bellew.	-----	John Dowdall.
Patrick Bellew.	Tady Crowley.	
Hugh O'Neill, Grenad.	John Halfpenny.	

COLONEL JOHN LORD BELLEW.

THE family of Bellew, originally of Norman descent, came with the Conqueror to England, and into Ireland in the ensuing century. In both countries it has been so distinguished, as to exhibit no less than eighteen Knights of the pre-eminently chivalrous Order of the Banner; while Peers and distinguished Commoners of the same lineage occur most numerous on the Rolls of Parliament, but whose honors, by failure of issue, or yet more by attainders, have become extinct. Richard Bellew was one of the Representatives of Dundalk in Perrot's Parliament of 1585; and Sir John Bellew of Willystown in Louth represented that County in the Parliament of 1639. He was afterwards one of the members of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646; and as such was excepted from pardon for life and estate by Cromwell's Act of 1652. Having married Mary, daughter of Robert Dillon of Clonbrock (ancestor of the Lords Clonbrock), he was himself the founder of the lines that are now represented by Lord Bellew and Sir Michael Dillon Bellew respectively.

John Bellew of Bellewstown, who had by the Act of Settlement been restored to his previously usurped estates, was the Colonel above named. On the accession of James the Second he was knighted, appointed one of that Monarch's earliest Councillors, and soon after created an Irish Peer by the title of Baron Bellew of Duleek, and was also constituted Lord Lieute-

nant and Governor of the County of Louth. In the command of this Regiment he was taken prisoner at Aughrim, and was so severely wounded that he died in the following January, as commemorated on his tomb, still standing in the middle of the aisle of Duleek church. It states that he was shot in the belly at Aughrim, and that, "as soon as he found himself able to undertake a journey, he went with his lady to London, where he died, 12th January, 1692. He was laid in a vault at Westminster till the April following, when his corpse was brought hither." His lady, Dame Mary Bellew, alias Berningham, of Dunfert, County of Kildare, who erected the monument, died in 1694. Lord Bellew was outlawed in 1691, and his estates were actually granted to Lords Romney and Trevor ; but, he having been comprehended within the Articles of Limerick, these estates were restored to his second son, Richard, who had obtained a pardon, as hereafter noted. The Honorable Walter, the eldest son of Lord Bellew, succeeded to the title, and was by court influence permitted to enjoy it, though he too was wounded at Aughrim. He died without issue male in 1696, when the aforesaid Richard became the third Lord Bellew. His son John was the fourth, but he also died without issue male at Lisle, whereby the Bellewstown line became extinct. The Attainders of 1642 comprise the names of Nicholas Bellew of Balruddery, surgeon ; and of Patrick Bellew of Athboy. The Declaration of Royal gratitude from Charles the Second, as 'for services beyond the seas,' includes Lawrence Bellew of —, County of Louth.

Besides the three Bellews, officers in this Regiment, there were eleven others commissioned on this Army List. In King James's Parliament of 1689 Lord Bellew sat as one of the Peers, while in the Commons Thomas Bellew was one of the Representatives for the County of Louth. On the 3rd of July in that year the Duke of Berwick wrote to General Hamilton, then besieging Derry, "I marched yesterday morning from Newtown-Stewart, and joining Sunderland at 'Omev,' I marched hither (Trelick).....My advance guard cut off several of their sentries, and pushed a great many of the Rebels' party with such vigour as they beat, with thirty dragoons, three troops of Horse of theirs, which were drawn up at a distance from us. Captain Patrick 'Belue' (*i. e.* Bellew of this Regiment) and Major 'Magdonnel' commanded the van-guard. There was eight or nine of the enemy killed, but none of ours."* Schomberg, soon after he landed in Ulster, garrisoned Lord Bellew's Castle near Dundalk. "At our coming to Dundalk," (in September, 1689), writes Story, "we got about 2,000 of Lord Bellew's sheep, which came in very good time to the army, for it had gone hard with us before, for want of provisions."† During this sojourn of Schomberg, three of his Colonels, dying of distemper, were interred in Lord Bellew's vault at Dundalk, but they were taken up on the Irish regaining possession of the place, and interred at the church door.‡ In

* MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin, F 2, 19.

† Story's *Impartial History*, pt. 1, p. 19. ‡ *Idem*, p. 36.

1690, Thomas Bellew was one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Meath, as was Roger Bellew of that of Louth. The Inquisitions of 1691 include Richard Lord Bellew, with eighteen other Bellews. In 1696, this Richard Lord Bellew preferred his petition for pardon, grounded on allegations and proofs which were admitted, and he afterwards sat in the House of Peers in 1707. His sister was the wife of Denis Kelly of Aughrim, who was long a state prisoner in the Tower of London. John, the eldest son of Sir Patrick Bellew of Barmeath, had also at this time a pardon under the Great Seal. At the Court of Chichester House in 1700, various claims were preferred as affecting the Meath estates of Thomas Bellew of Gafney and Dundalk.

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICHOLAS
FITZGERALD.]

THIS officer does not appear on the present Army List, but his appointment is mentioned in Graham's *Derriana* (p. 36). Of the family name, see *post*, "Sir John Fitzgerald's Infantry."

[MAJOR JOHN 'DOWDELE.']

NEITHER is his name on this Army List, but is supplied from King's *State of the Protestants, Appendix*. Of the family, see *ante*, at the Royal Infantry.

CAPTAIN COLIN HANLON.

THE O'Hanlons were Tanists of a large territory within the present County of Armagh, and up to the time of James the First enjoyed the honor and office of Hereditary Standard-bearer of Ulster—a privilege which Sir William Russel, when Lord Deputy, with due policy recognised ; as, marching against O'Neill and the Northern insurgents, he committed the royal standard, (which the O'Mulloy had carried through the Pale), to Hugh O'Hanlon, who had theretofore submitted to English government. In 1314, King Edward directed an especial letter missive to Neill O'Hanlon, '*Duci Hibernorum de Erther*,' for his aid in the Scottish war. In 1337, on the violation of a peace existing between the Crown and Donald O'Hanlon, a Commission was directed to enquire into the circumstances of such disruption, and in 1346 it was provided, that he should be taken under the protection of the King. In the reign of James the First, encroachments having been made, in the working out of the Plantation of Ulster, on the estates of Patrick O'Hanlon, who was at the time a pensioner of the King, he petitioned the Privy Council of England, who in 1605 thereupon ordered that he should be restored to his lands in the County of Tyrone ; and that an equivalent in lands should be given to him, in lieu of any injury he may have received by the erection of Fort-Norris on his land ; and that the pension granted to him by the late Queen should be

continued. In the same year Sir Oghy O'Hanlon was one of the Ulster forfeitors ; and, as his lands adjoined the fort and castle of Moyry, County of Armagh, a certain portion was allotted towards the maintenance of its garrison ; but a subsequent patent provided that it "might be lawful for O'Hanlon and his heirs to possess it and the lands thereto assigned, so long as it should continue without a ward. In 1612, Turlogh Groome O'Hanlon and others of his Sept had grants of other premises in their old County of Armagh, to hold for ever subject to the conditions of the Plantation of Ulster. Redmund O'Hanlon had about the same time licence to surrender his lands, with the object of receiving a re-grant thereof from King James. The memorable Act by which Ulster was declared confiscated, and its leading chiefs were attainted, included "Oghy Oge O'Hanlon, eldest son of the said Sir Oghy O'Hanlon, Knight, late of Tovergy, County of Armagh."

The Attainders of 1642 present but the name of Fyrmyn 'O'Hanlyn' of Castlemore, County of Cork. Those of 1691 comprise Shane Bane O'Hanlon, Oghy O'Hanlon, Phelim Mc Edmund Teigue O'Hanlon, Bryan Mac Oghy O'Hanlon, all of Tyrone'sditch, County of Armagh. Phelimy Mc Patrick Oge O'Hanlon of Clara, Redmond of Phecos and Roger of Tonragee, all in said County ; with John Hanlon, clerk, and Patrick Hanlon, both of Carlingford, County of Louth.

LIEUTENANT THADY CROWLEY AND
ENSIGN DANIEL CROWLEY.

THE O'Crowleys were a Sept of Cork, who, in Smith's History of that County, are said to have branched from the McDermots of Moylurg. In the Munster war of Elizabeth's time, the Crowleys, then styled of Carberry, sought and obtained the protection of the Lord President, and continued loyal until the landing of the Spaniards.* The Attainders of 1641 include twenty-six members of the family, all of this County. Those of 1691 comprised the above Thady Crowley, described as of Temple-brien, County of Cork, with eight others of the name, but some differently spelt.

LIEUTENANT JOHN HALFPENNY.

THIS name does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, while on those of 1641 are Cornelius Halfpenny of Angestown, and Terence Halfpenny of Roestown, County of Meath, with *John* Halfpenny *Oge* of Lusk. It is not improbable that *this* John Halfpenny, then young (*Oge*), may, with inveterate fidelity to the Stuart, have been the above Lieutenant.

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 138.

Cork ; and he had by her six sons, five of whom entered military service in the armies of the East India Company. The sixth, Robert Fagan, entered the British service, was wounded in the assault of Bona-Fortuna in the island of Martinico, in 1802, and fell in the following year at the taking of St. Lucia. Of the five who served in India, James Patrick Fagan is the survivor. He was engaged in the arduous campaigns under Sir Robert Abercrombie against the French islands in the Indian Seas, and in that against Nepaul, in the capacity of Brigade-Major to the advance division of the army; for which service he received the war medal, and was nominated Paymaster-in-Chief to all the troops constituting the Raypoolana and Malwah field forces. This appointment he held for sixteen years, when he was compelled to return for his health to Europe, having received a gratifying acknowledgment of his services, in a special report from Lord William Bentinck, then Governor-General. He and his brothers, while in India, were called 'the military family.' Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan (as he now ranks), being anxious to continue this designation in his line, has placed two of his sons in the Indian army.

The second son of the above Captain Christopher Fagan was Stephen Fagan, a merchant of Cork, whose son James married Ellen, daughter of Ignatius Trant, Esq., lineal descendant of Sir Patrick Trant, whose attainder and confiscations are mentioned *post*, at Major-General Boiseleau's Regiment. The present

William Fagan, a member of Parliament for the City of Cork, is the eldest son of that marriage.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS CARTER.

THE name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the First ; but nothing has been ascertained concerning this officer or his kindred about the period.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

CHRISTOPHER, LORD SLANE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Ignatius Nagle.	
[Maurice O'Connell, Lieutenant-Colonel.]	-----	-----
----- Major.	-----	-----
Richard Kelly.	{ James Donnelly. Edward Trant.	} Simon Donnelly.
Lucas Everard.	-----	Richard Urial.
Bartholomew Cusack.	-----	Walter Usher.
Christopher Cusack.		

This Regiment, so imperfect at the date of this List, was reported after the Battle of the Boyne as comprising thirteen companies, with a total of 650 men.*

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 2. p. 513.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CORMUCK O'NEILL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
Felix O'Neill,	Henry Smyth.	James Walsh.
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
James O'Neill.	Thomas O'Neill.	James O'Grilly.
Arthur M'Gill.	Cormuck M'Gill.	Neill M'Gill.
Cormuck O'Hagan.	Oliver O'Hagan.	Cormuck O'Hagan.
Thomas M'Naughton.	Daniel Makay.	Bryan O'Connor.
Daniel Hagarty.	Daniel O'Donnell.	Maurice O'Hagarty.
William Stewart.	Alexander Stewart.	Alexander Stewart.
Ross M'Quillan.	Cormuck M'Quillan.	Theo. M'Quillan.
Henry O'Neill,	{ Hugh Magennis.	{ -----
Grenad.	{ Henry O'Neill.	
Bryan O'Neill.	Edward M'Conway.	Terence M'Conway.
John Clements.	John Gernon.	John Clements.
Con O'Neill.	{ Donaghy M'Gunshenan	{ Myles M'Namee.
	{ Bryan M'Cann.	
Art O'Hagan.	John O'Hagan.	James O'Hagan.
Cormuck O'Hara.	Arthur O'Hara.	Manus O'Hara.
Robert Butler.	Con. O'Dogherty.	John O'Dogherty.
Thomas O'Cahane.	Bryan O'Cahane.	Donoghy O'Cahane.
Henry Courtney.	{ Bryan M'Manus.	Darby O'Cahane.
Roger O'Cahane.		
Bryan O'Neill.	Patrick O'Sheale.	Cormuck M'Cann.
Con O'Neill.	Edmund M'Iderry.	Art O'Neill.
Daniel O'Hagan.	-----	-----
Peter Dobin.	Thomas Dobin.	-----
Christopher Russell.	Edmund Savage.	Hen. Savage.
Hugh O'Gribbin.	Christopher Fleming.	
Art O'Harane.	-----	Patrick O'Harane.

COLONEL CORMUCK O'NEILL.

THIS family of native Royalty has been fully noticed, *ante*, p. 557, &c., at the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry. Colonel Cormuck, as there suggested, resided at Broughshane in the County of Antrim, was Sheriff of that County in 1687, one of its Representatives in 1689, and was outlawed in 1691. At the commencement of this campaign a part of this Regiment was despatched with the Earl of Antrim's to strengthen the garrison of Carrickfergus.*

CAPTAIN ARTHUR MCGILL.

THIS officer appears by the description in his attainder of 1691 to have been of Carryroan, County of Antrim. At the Court of Claims in 1700, Hugh Colvill preferred a petition for the reversion of a chattel interest, which this Arthur held in that county, and the claim was allowed. Rory Magill of Larne and Bryan Magill also forfeited lands in same county.

CAPTAINS ART, CORMUCK, AND DANIEL
O'HAGAN.

THIS ancient Sept were Chiefs of Tullaghoge, within

* Mackenzie's Siege of Derry, p. 11.

the present Barony of Dungannon, County of Tyrone. They were amongst those hereditary Tanists who assisted at the inauguration of the O'Neills, successive Princes of that country ; and Sir Nicholas Malby, in a Report on the state of Ireland which he made to Queen Elizabeth in 1579, describes this O'Hagan as one of the principal men of note in that country. True to the O'Neill, they attended him subsequently in the Munster war, and were engaged at the battle of Kinsale. The Act of 1612 for the attainder of this great Chief accordingly included, in the visitation of its penalties, John Opanty O'Hagan, late of Dungannon, with Henry and Teigue O'Hagan of the same place. The above officers are described in the Inquisition taken on their attainder, Art as of Dungannon, and Cormuck and Daniel of the County of Londonderry. Five others of this Sept were then likewise outlawed in the latter County.

CAPTAIN THOMAS McNAUGHTON.

THIS officer is described on the Inquisition for his attainder as ' of Kiltimurry, County of Antrim.'

CAPTAIN DANIEL HAGARTY.

THE O'Hagartys were another Ulster Sept sub-feudatory to the O'Neill, under whose leadership Maolmura

O'Hagarty fought and fell at the battle of Kinsale. The Attainders of 1691 have but two of the name both of this Province ; James Hagarty of Pennyburn-Mill, County of Londonderry, and William Hagarty of Tyrehugh, County of Donegal, clerk.—A Lieutenant-Colonel Hagarty in Lally's Regiment was wounded in 1747, at the battle of Lauffield, having so distinguished himself as to merit a pension of 1,200 francs thenceforth from the King of France.*

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEWART.

THE Inquisition, taken on the attainer of this officer, describes him as of Dundermod, County of Antrim ; the only other then attainted individual of the name being George 'Stuart' of Lisnadevin, in the same County.

CAPTAIN ROSS Mc QUILLAN.

THE Mc Quillans were Lords of the Territory of the Routes in the County of Antrim, holding their chief residence in the fine old sea-girt Castle of Dunluce. They are considered to have been themselves invaders from Wales on earlier inhabitants of the North. Within that county, not far from the Ravel-water, are the ruins of another castle at Clough, traditionally

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 404.

believed to have been in very remote times also a chief seat of the Mc Quillan, until dispossessed by the Mc Donnells, after a great battle fought between them near the mountain of Ora. This castle stood upon a high insulated basaltic rock about twenty feet above the level of the surrounding ground, and was encompassed by a foss. According to the same local traditions, it was burnt in 1641, with a hostility that left standing only a noble gateway, about twenty feet high and fourteen wide, with its mortar work five feet in thickness and powerfully cemented; the ruin is surrounded on every side by forts.—When Edward Bruce, in 1315 invading Ireland, encamped before the Castle of Carrickfergus, ten or twelve of the petty Princes of the North came in to him and proffered their allegiance; amongst whom was the Mc Quillan. In 1358, say the Four Masters, died Senechan Mc Quillan, who, in the existing native government, ranked High Constable of Ulster;* and the death of Slevin Mc Quillan in ten years after is commemorated by these historians with the same title, as hereditary. Succeeding annals are filled with narratives of active and melancholy feuds between the O'Neills, O'Donnells, and O'Cahanes on the one side, and the Mc Quillans on the other. On the 13th July, 1563, was fought the battle of Ora, before alluded to, between the Mc Donnells, headed by Sorle-buy, and the Mc Quillans, headed by Conway Mc Quillan, whose

* Annals of the Four Masters.

tomb is still pointed out by the people at Ardagh, in the parish of Ramoan.

An interesting existing manuscript, of modern date (1823), but compiled from ancient papers of authority, commences a history of this family from Edward Mc Quillan, who was born in 1503, and ranked as Prince of Dalaridia for seventy years, during five reigns of English Sovereigns. On the Plantation of Ulster, his estates were seised by the Crown. "The King," says the manuscript, "as sensible of the injustice done to the Mc Quillan in depriving him of his estate, offered him the lands of O'Doherty, Prince of Inishowen, in lieu of them; but Mc Quillan refused to accept thereof, indignantly saying he would not take lands belonging to another man; that, as he was not attainted, he still expected to get his own, and that all the claim Mc Donnell had to the lands was his being married to Mc Quillan's daughter." Edward did not outlive the Plantation; his decease occurred at the very advanced age of 102.....He was descended from Feidlim Fionn Mac Quillan, who was descended from Fiach Mac Quillan, a son of Niall of the Nine Hostages....."I believe," adds the compiler of the document (Edward Mc Quillan, born in 1760), "that my great-grandfather was the first of the family who conformed to the established religion, with his two youngest sons; Richard, my grandfather, and his youngest brother, Charles; but his eldest daughter, Mary, was so steadfast in the Romish religion, that she went to Spain before the battle of the

Boyne, and became there Maid of Honour to the Queen, an office which she filled to the day of her death, when she left a fortune, to which I am heir, *if it could be got*. Her two eldest brothers were strict Catholics also (one, it may be presumed, the above Captain Ross), and followed the fortunes of King James the Second, the grandson of him who deprived the family of their principality. They were in Limerick at the time of the siege, and intending to follow the King to France, when, in the very act of taking leave of their brother officers, one of them was killed by a cannon ball. The other went to France, and served with distinction in the Irish Brigade, as did also his son Lewis Mc Quillan, who died at Versailles some time previous to the year 1766, leaving a large property to the nearest heir of the name of Mc Quillan and House of Dunluce. This my father went to France to seek ; when he went to the Jesuits' College at Versailles, there to prefer his claim (they being the trustees to the property of all officers of the Irish Brigade in France) ; but the kingdom was then in a ferment on account of the expulsion of these Jesuits ; he was arrested, and all his papers taken from him, amongst which was a pedigree of the Mc Quillans, as long as the third chapter of Luke.....The Mc Donnells, who got a great part of our lands, wish it to be believed that the Mc Quillan family is extinct, and really they were nearly extinguished by the Mc Donnells, as shown in these Memoirs ; but they are not yet extinct, for there are

several of them living in Ireland, and when I last heard from America, my brother had two sons and one grandson living ; and I have also two sons living and two daughters, and all my children comfortably settled." The Memoir concludes with the attestation, " As my family was never attainted, my blood is legally pure, and I am the legitimate lineal hereditary (in abeyance) Prince of Dalaridia ; though I now subscribe myself only plain Edward Mac Quillan, this 11th of 12th Mo. 1823, being the completion of my 63rd year." The son of that Edward, Joseph Mc Quillan, is now living in the County of Wexford.

Previous patents of James the First record pardons passed to several members of this Sept; and, yet more, a grant in 1608 of the territory of Clinaghartie in Lower Clondeboy, County of Antrim, comprising twenty-one extensive townlands, with all hereditaments, advowsons, &c. of churches, formerly belonging to any religious houses therein ; the Mc Quillan being bound to find and maintain every year, for the space of forty days, two able horsemen and six footmen to serve the King, Lord Deputy, or Governor of Carrickfergus, whenever required within the Province of Ulster, and to answer all risings out and general hostings. In 1619, however, a royal letter was issued for a surrender of this territory from the patentee, and in truth the family were so utterly despoiled, that the name does not appear on the Outlawries either of 1641 or 1691, with the exception of a James Mc Quillan, who forfeited on the latter occasion,

when Hugh Colville claimed at Chichester House a chattel remainder in the lands of Attefathaw, County of Antrim, as forfeited by said James.

CAPTAIN JOHN CLEMENTS.

Nothing worthy of note has been ascertained of this officer or his family.

CAPTAIN CORMUCK O'HARA.

THIS very ancient Sept is spoken of very fully, *ante*, p. 467, &c. In 1614, Teigue O'Hara had a grant of the castle, town, and lands of Coolany (Coolooney), with upwards of one hundred townlands, stated to have been parcels of the estate of Teagh Temple (Temple House), with sundry chief-rents and moduses, fairs, courts, &c. In the ensuing confiscations on the civil war of 1641, no less than thirteen O'Haras were forfeiting proprietors within the Barony of Leney, but the name of Teigue does not appear amongst them. In 1661, Margaret, daughter of Thady O'Hara of Crebilly, by Catherine, sister to Daniel O'Neill, page of honor to King Charles the Second, was married to the third Viscount Netterville.*

Besides this Captain, John 'Hara' was a Lieute-

* Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 4, p. 216.

nant in Colonel Dominick Browne's Infantry. The latter was of the Sligo stock, and is described in the Inquisition on his attainder as John O'Hara of Clonacule, County of Sligo ; as is the former of Loughdale, County of Antrim. Daniel O'Hara of the same place was then also attainted, as were Teigue of Crebilly, and John his son ; John of Ballynahinch, County of Down ; Roger of Montagh, County of Sligo ; and Arthur O'Hara of Faris, County of Antrim. In 1703, the confiscated estates of the aforesaid John O'Hara of Ballynahinch, and of a Kean O'Hara in the County of Antrim, were sold to the Hollow Swords' Blades Company. The Baronage of Tyrawley was, after the Revolution, conferred on an O'Hara, as was that of Kilmain on James O'Hara, *ante*, p. 469. History records the achievements of Governor O'Hara in Senegal in 1766 ; of Admiral and Captain O'Hara in the following year ; of Captain O'Hara in Africa in 1770, and in the French service in 1777 ; but all further notices of them are inadmissible here.

CAPTAINS FRANCIS AND ROGER O'CAHANE.

THIS Sept claims descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages, the King of Ireland who brought St. Patrick a captive from France to its shores. They constituted one of the most powerful families of ancient Dalaradia in Ulster, from whence passed out

the emigrants who colonised Scotland, conquered the Picts, and established a Kingdom there, which, in memory of their old home, was named Dalriada. From them descended the line of Scottish Kings—the Stuart, for whose service the present Army List was drawn up. In the earliest Annals of Ireland, Dalriada and the O'Cahanes are associated with events of chivalrous and romantic interest. At Dunseverick, on the northern coast of Antrim, upon a rock over the sea, amidst the basaltic wonders of the Giant's Causeway, was erected their castle; its imposing ruins still remain.

On the earliest adoption of surnames in Ireland, Eogan O'Cahan is recorded an Abbot in the County of Galway, A.D. 980. In 1145, died Slughdeach O'Cahane, 'Bishop of the people of Leighlin.' In 1192, a porch of the black church of St. Columbkille was built by O'Cahane of the Crieve, (*i.e.* the Barony of Coleraine), soon after which this powerful Sept possessed themselves of the greater part of the County of Derry, thence called the O'Cahane's Country. In 1244, Henry the Third requested the attendance and assistance of the O'Cahane in his projected war. In 1314, King Edward directed a special letter missive to Dermot O'Cahane, '*Duci Hibernorum de Fernetreve,*' for military service in Scotland. Associated with the O'Neill, the McGenis, O'Hanlon, McMahon, Maguire, and other Chiefs of Ulster, under the command of Richard de Burgo, Earl of Ulster,* the O'Cahane em-

* Rot. Scot. 7, Edw. 2 in Tur. L.

barked from Drogheda for Scotland. In 1338, David McOghy O' Kyne' sued out a patent of pardon and protection. This was the first recorded conversion of the name towards that by which it is latterly frequently known — Kyan. Before this time, a monastery was founded by the O'Cahan at Dungiven, which became thenceforth the burial place of the family, and still exhibits monuments of sculptured ornament commemorative of them. One is particularly alluded to in a note of Dr. O'Donovan to the Four Masters, *ad ann.* 1385. About the middle of the fourteenth century, Angus 'Oge' (the younger), Lord of the Isles, married the daughter of the O'Cahane;* and in 1537, Cornelius O'Cahane was Bishop of Raphoe.

Amongst the State Papers, *temp.* Henry the Eighth, is a Report of 1542, from the Lord Deputy of Ireland and his Council to the King, in which it is written, "Now, as to the further occurrences of this your realm, for as much as one McQuillan, which is an Englishman (they claim to be of Welsh descent), and now submitted to your Majesty's obedience, is invaded by one called O'Cahan, by the aid as it is supposed of O'Donnell his galloglas, we have therefore sent John Travers, with a convenient number of horsemen and footmen, to the aid of the same McQuillan, as well for that the same O'Cahane, which never yet showed any obedience to your Majesty, should not destroy the said McQuillan, as also to give courage to others

* Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, v. 7, p. 111.

that have in like sort submitted themselves to your obedience as McQuillan has done, shall in like case be aided if they persist in their due allegiance."* At the close of this year, Manus O'Cahane, then the Chief, renewed his submission to the King, and signed an indenture of peace, a copy of which is preserved in the Lambeth MSS.† In 1558, George Dowdall, the first Archbishop of Armagh after the Reformation, urged, in a letter to the Viceroy, the policy of expelling the Hebridean Scots from Ulster, by procuring their Irish neighbours, O'Neill, O'Donnell, O'Cahane, and others, to unite against them. He further relied that the power of the Scots in Ireland proceeded principally, from the Irish Chiefs engaging them as their auxiliaries in their private quarrels; a practice to the suppression of which the Primate earnestly directed the attention of the Viceroy.‡ Accordingly, in 1567, Sir Henry Sydney reported to the Queen, "All Tyrconnel's, together with O'Cahane's country under the government of O'Cahane, is in great obedience to your Majesty, and daily doth annoyance to the rebels." At the Irish Conciliation Parliament, sought to be assembled in Dublin by Sir John Perrot, in 1585, "there came to it (say the Four Masters), O'Cahane, Lord of Oireach-O'Cahan, namely, Roderic, the son of Manus, son of Donough the hospitable, son of John, son of Accency." It was in his time,

* State Papers, *temp.* Hen. VIII., v. 3, p. 399.

† *Idem*, p. 407-8.

‡ Gregory's *Hebrides*, p. 198.

and, as appears, with his aid, that the McConnell, or McDonnell, settled in Antrim. The O'Cahanes, however, sedulously adhered to the O'Neill as their Lord Paramount, and fell with his fortunes, being expressly by name included in the act for his attainder, by which all Ulster was declared confiscated to the Crown. In the *Egerton Papers*, recently published by the Camden Society, is an interesting report from Sir John Davis to the Lord Chancellor, dated in 1607, wherein he writes, "The Earl of Tyrone is sent for into England, to receive order in the cause between him and O'Cahane, or rather between him and the King's Majesty, touching the title of O'Cahane's Country; and he is directed by the King's letters to attend at Court about the beginning of Michaelmas term."*

In 1615, on an alleged conspiracy "to seize and destroy Derry and the other principal towns of the Plantation," a few of the chief Irish gentlemen of the North were apprehended, tried, and six of them found guilty and executed; one of these, it appears, was Rory O'Cahane, whose estate was thereupon granted away by the Commissioners of the Plantation, as forfeited.† The Duchess of Buckingham having, after her first widowhood, married the Earl of Antrim, took up her residence in that County, and there raised a force of 1,000 men in aid of the Monarchy. Lord Wentworth, who was at the time Lord Deputy,

* Camden Papers, v. 12, p. 414.

† Ordnance Survey of Derry, pp. 40-41.

directed her Grace to have these recruits marched by the route of Newtown-Limavady, in passing through which village she was induced to visit the wife of O'Cahane, whose castle had been demolished and himself banished. "In the midst of a half ruined edifice was kindled a fire of branches, and the window casements were stuffed with straw, to keep off the rigour of the season.—There lodged the wife of O'Cahane."* Colonel 'O'Kyan,' mentioned in the wars of Montrose, and who was executed after the defeat at Philipsburg, is considered to have been in his day the head of the O'Cahanes; while another officer, styled Manus Roe O'Cahane, was, by Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. In ten years after, Nicholas 'Cahane' of this family was called upon his knees before the Irish House of Commons, and committed to prison, for alleged disrespect "to the best of Kings, on whose head God by his miraculous providence had placed a crown of pure gold, which all the machinations of such as he, would never be able to remove."† In the Army List given in Berwick's *Rawdon Papers* (p. 360), a Regiment of Infantry in this campaign is stated to have been commanded by an O'Cahane, and O'Connor in his *Military Memoirs* says O'Cahane did raise such a force. Three other O'Cahanes, it will be observed, held commissions in this Regiment, while John O'Cahane was an Ensign in the Earl of Antrim's

* Graham's *Derriana*, p. 46.

† *Comm. Journ.* v. 2, pp. 604-5.

Infantry, and Owen 'Cahane' was a Lieutenant in Lord Clare's Dragoons.

The Attainders of 1691 enumerate, with Captain Francis, described as of Pennyburn-Mill, County of Derry, and Captain Roger 'Keigh' O'Cahane of Conateile, County of Tyrone, twelve others of the Sept. After the capitulation of Limerick, Lord Iveagh brought over a body of the expatriated soldiers to France, who were sent thence, as before mentioned, under the command of Colonel McDonnell for the service of the Emperor of Austria in Hungary. He employed them against the Turks, by whom they were so severely handled, that the remnant was drafted into other corps of the Imperial army.* Of these suffering Irish refugees were two O'Cahanes, whose Petitions to King William, "that they, being sick, might safely repair to Ireland, their natural soil," have been noted as in the *Southwell Manuscripts*. It is alleged† that the Irish Roman Catholics petitioned the Pretender, in 1711, to nominate a Dr. Bryan O'Cahane, then Parish Priest of Ballynascreen, County of Down, to the vacant See of Derry.—Bunting, in his *Ancient Music of Ireland* (pp. 44 & 68), makes mention of a celebrated Irish harper of the name of O'Cahane, who, having been about the year 1773 in the Highlands, often entertained the Lord Mac Donald at his residence in the Isle of Skye, with his excellent performance on the harp. "He was

* O'Callaghan's Brigades, vol. 1, p. 359.

† Ordnance Survey of Derry, p. 69.

considered one of the chief O'Cahanes of his old territory ; and the names of the estates in the North, to which he was traditionally entitled, were enumerated at the great meeting of the harpers some years since in Belfast."

CAPTAIN HENRY COURTNEY.

His name does not appear on the Outlawries of 1691, nor has any information been obtained of him or his family.

CAPTAIN PETER DOBIN.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition for his attainder as of Drumferagh, County of Antrim ; within which county were then also outlawed Thomas 'Dobbin' of Clough and Henry Dobbin of Ballynacard ; while in the County of Kilkenny three Dobbins stand outlawed. At the Court of Claims, Captain William Dobbin was allowed an equity of redemption on a mortgage of County of Antrim lands, forfeited by said Captain Peter. Another Peter Dobbin was Quarter-master in Lord Dongan's Dragoons ; while a third Peter, *alias* Piers, was an Ensign in the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry. Anthony Dobin was a Burgess of Carrickfergus in the time of James the First, as was Nicholas Dobin in the time of Charles the First.

CAPTAIN HUGH O'GRIBBIN.

HE was attainted by the description of Hugo O'Gribbin of Killegneen, County of Antrim. See further of this name at Colonel Robert Clifford's Dragoons.

CAPTAIN ART O'HARANE.

THE O'Horans were a clan of Hy Maine in the County of Galway, but do not seem convertible into this name.

LIEUTENANT HENRY SMITH.

THE Attainders of 1642 present the name of Richard 'Smith,' described as of Madanstown, County of Meath. In 1665, Sir Edward Smith was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, as was John 'Smith' a Puisne Judge thereof in 1700. In the Parliament of 1689, two of the name were of the Temporal Peers—Smith, Viscount Carrington of Barrifore, a 'Papist,' and Smith, Viscount Strangford, a Protestant; while William Smith, Bishop of Raphoe, was one of the Spiritual Peers. Besides this officer, three other Smiths were commissioned on this Army List, and the Attainders of 1691 present four Smiths, the majority of whom, including Lieutenant Henry, appear to have been of the County of Kilkenny.

LIEUTENANT DANIEL MAKAY.

IN the settlement of property in Ulster consequent upon the Plantation, Randal Mc Donnell of Dunluce, Earl of Antrim, conveyed lands in that County to Daniel 'Mc Key' of Ballytirim, to hold in fee; whereof said Daniel died seised in 1622, leaving Alexander Mc Allaster Mc Key his son and heir, then of full age.* The present Lieutenant, it may be concluded, was the son of this Alexander.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD Mc CONWAY.

AMONGST the manuscripts of Mr. Robert Conway Hurley of Tralee (which have been kindly forwarded in aid of these Illustrations), is a very interesting pedigree of the family of Conway, compiled from the Herald's Office in London and North Wales, and yet more especially from one at Ragley, certified by Francis, Viscount Beauchamp, 'now Marquis of Hertford.' From this it appears that Sir John Conway, of Ragley in Worcestershire, (whose lineage is there deduced from Sir William Conais, High Constable of England in the time of the Conqueror), was made Governor of Ostend in 1586 by the Earl of Leicester; and that having married Ellen, daughter of Sir Fulke Greville of Beauchamp's-court, Warwickshire, he died in the first year of the reign of James the First,

* Inquis. 1635, in Canc. Hib.

leaving issue by her, two sons ; Sir Edward, his successor ; and Sir Fulke, his second son. The latter, in 1609, on the Plantation of Ulster, settled as an undertaker in Antrim, where he obtained a large territory in Killultagh, the ancient inheritance of Con O'Neill. Sir Fulke was a distinguished officer in Ireland, became a Representative of Antrim in Parliament, and ultimately a Privy Councillor. He died in 1624, leaving a son Christopher, Member for the Borough of Armagh in the Parliament of 1613, and who married the eldest sister of the justly revered Sir James Ware. By her he had James Conway, Captain of Horse, who, with his cousin Lord Conway, accompanied Charles the Second in his exile. On the Restoration, the former returned to Ireland, with nothing but his commission to depend upon. Here Smith, in his '*History of Kerry*,' takes up the migration ; "there came into this county, soon after the Restoration, James Conway, son to Christopher Conway, nephew to Lord Conway." He married (resumes the manuscript) Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Roe, Esq. of Clohane, County of Kerry, by Alice, daughter of Jenkin Conway of Castle Conway in the same county, one of the Munster undertakers who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, came from Wales with Sir William Herbert, Sir Edward Denny and Robert Blennerhassett, to plant some of the forfeited estates of the Desmond ; on which occasion Jenkin obtained the seignory of Killorglin (afterwards called Castle Conway), comprising the castles, towns, and lands

thereof, the island of Inisfallen, and several other denominations, 5260 acres, in said county ; with sundry advowsons. This castle was afterwards burnt by order of the Lord President of Munster. James Conway, in consequence of his marriage with the Kerry lady, settled at Clohane, and had by her two sons, *Edward* and Christopher. The former married a daughter of John Blenerhasset of Ballyseedy, and seems to be identical with the above Lieutenant, erroneously styled on the Army List, by a Sept designation, 'McConway.' It is to be observed, however, that the Hurley manuscript, from which these illustrations are drawn, states that Christopher, a brother of Edward, was also an officer in King James's Army, and fell at Aughrim ; he had married Joan Roche of the House of Dundine, County of Cork, by whom he had issue six sons (and one daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of John O'Connell of Derrynane). The second of his six sons, James Conway, went to France with the Irish emigrants, and had the command of a company in Lord Mountcashel's Regiment. Thomas Conway, the fourth of Christopher's sons, had by his wife Anne, daughter of Patrick Fitzgerald of Gallerus, for *his* second son, another James Conway, Count Conway in France, a very distinguished officer in the Irish Brigade ; and he, marrying Julianne O'Mahony, had by her two sons, Thomas Count Conway, and Thomas Henry, Viscount Conway, both officers in the service of France ; but neither left male issue. Edward, the third son of

Thomas and Anne Conway, married Ellen Mahony, by whom he had two sons ; Thomas, who died in 1824, s. p.; and James, who became a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fifty-third Foot ; *his* eldest son, John S. Conway, appears to be now the representative of this ancient family.

To return to the immediate descendants of Christopher Conway by Joan Roche ; Robert, their fifth son, married Mary, daughter of Colonel Maurice Hussey of Flesk-bridge, now called Cahirnane, by whom he had a son, Edward Conway ; who, marrying Christian, daughter of Edward Rice, left issue by her one son, who died unmarried in 1777, and two daughters ; Lucy, who also died unmarried in 1799, and Mary, who married John Hurley in 1784, by whom she left issue two sons, Robert Conway and John Hurly, and five daughters.—Robert Conway, the eldest, died without issue ; John, the younger, married Elizabeth, daughter of the well known Richard Kirwan of Creg Castle, the eminent philosopher, by whom he had issue as before mentioned (*ante*, p. 292). Christopher, the sixth son of Christopher and Joan Roche, married Ellen Mahony, by whom he had two sons, Sir Matthew and Sir Robert, Knights of St. Louis, and who both died without issue. All these children of Christopher and Joan were educated members of the Church of Rome, and hence their necessitated devotion to foreign service.

In Coric Abbey, County of Tyrone, is a monument commemorating Captain Cormac Conway, who fought for King James at Aughrim.

LIEUTENANT DONAGHY MAC GUNSHENAN.

A CLAN of this name was located in Fermanagh, about Lough Erne.

LIEUTENANT BRYAN Mc CANN.

THE Mc Canns were chiefs of Hy Breasail, an ancient territory on the borders of Armagh and Tyrone, near Lough Neagh. In 1189, (say the Four Masters) died Echmilidh, son of Mc Can, 'the delight and happiness of all Tyrone.' In 1212, the death of Donogh Mac Can, Chief of the Sept, is recorded. Five of this family were slain in the Munster war of Elizabeth's time, at the battle of Kinsale.

LIEUTENANT CON O'DOHERTY.

THE O'Dohertys were an ancient Sept, a branch of the O'Donnells, located on the territory between Loughs Foyle and Swilly and the Atlantic, now known as the Barony of Inishowen, County of Donegal. In 1194, an Abbey was founded for Cistercians at Hilfothair in this county by the O'Doghertie. It was a filial establishment of Easroa, to which, in process of time, it was united.* In three years after, Eachmarcagh O'Doghertie, who had assumed the chieftaincy

* Archdall's Mon. Hib. p. 99.

of Kinel-Connell, the country of O'Donnell, was slain by John de Courcy, in an engagement, where fell several of both those native Septs. In 1454, Donell O'Donnell, chief of Tyrconnel, was taken prisoner by the O'Dohertie. The Tanist succession of these rival Chiefs is very accurately and fully given by the Four Masters. In 1548, O'Doherty was one of the 'confederates' with Con O'Neill against English government.* In 1582, say the Four Masters, died the O'Doherty, *i.e.* John, son of Phelim, son of Connor Carrach, Lord of Inishowen. "Had the deceased been a hostage to be ransomed, horses and flocks would have been given for his ransom; his son John Oge was appointed in his place, in opposition to Cahir O'Doherty, and on that account the country was much plundered in its crops, corn, dwellings, and cattle." At the Parliament convened by Sir John Perrot, in 1585, this Sept was represented by John Oge, the son of John, son of Phelim, son of Connor Carrach O'Doherty. In three years after, he was taken prisoner by the forces of Sir Richard Bingham and Sir Thomas Norris, on the charge of having "made friendship and alliance with a portion of the men of the Spanish fleet." He died in 1601, "Lord of the Barony of Inishowen," say the Masters, "and there was not a Lord of a Barony amongst the Irish more distinguished for manual action and hospitality, or more bold in counsel than he."—That rank and title the O'Doherty maintained until the time of

* Stuart's Armagh, p. 237.

James the First, when Sir Cahir O'Doherty was killed in a contest with the English. He had in 1605 a grant from King James, of various manors, lordships, castles, lands, advowsons, &c. in the County of Inishowen, or O'Doherty's Country, saving and reserving the Castle of Culmore, in lieu of which he was to receive four salmons per day during the season annually, with the custody of the castle in time of peace, or when not occupied by the Crown ; to hold same to him and his heirs male, paying between Michaelmas and All Saints' days 30 good and fat beeves at Newry, and he and his said heirs attending all hostings, risings out, and journies, with twenty footmen and six horsemen armed, and with victuals for forty days, to serve against the 'rebels' in Ireland. This was a restoration patent, as of territory theretofore forfeited by Sir John O'Doherty, Knight, Chief of his name and father of said Sir Cahir. The Act of 1612, however, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and confiscation of Ulster, included Sir Cahir O'Doherty, 'late of Birtecastle, County of Donegal', in its extermination ; and the King thereupon directed that his possessions within the Barony of Inishowen and O'Doherty's Countrie should be granted to Sir Arthur Chichester, Knight, with liberty to create manors and freehold estates. To a lady of this broken down and landless family, 'Rose O'Doherty, daughter of the Dynasts of Inishowen,' a monument is erected in the Franciscan church at Lovaine. It states that she was first married to Caffry O'Donnell, cousin of the Prince

of Tyrconnel, and secondly to Owen O'Neill, Commander of the Catholic Army in Ulster. In 1691, was attainted Charles Doherty of Muff, County of Cavan ; as was also Edmund O'Doherty of the County of Donegal. The latter forfeited derivative interests, the reversion of which in fee was claimed in 1700 by the Earl of Donegal, but his petition was dismissed as cautionary.

LIEUTENANT BRYAN MAC MANUS.

THE Mc Manus was Chief of a numerous and influential Clan of Fermanagh. According to the native Annalists, they had the command of the shipping in Lough Erne, and held the post of hereditary chief managers of its fisheries under the Maguire. A branch of this family was also located on the borders of the Counties of Leitrim and Roscommon. The Four Masters record, at 1498, the death of Mac Magnusa of Seanaid, *i. e.* Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Cathal, son of Gillpatrick, son of Matthew, &c. a Coadjutor Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, "a patron of learning and art in his own country, chief conservator of the canons, a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and unprotected of God's people, a man who brought together many historical books which he compiled for himself—the *Book of Annals of Ballymacmanus*, [better known as the *Annals of Ulster*, published in

the splendid collection of the late Dr. Charles O'Connor, *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. IV.] He died of the small-pox on the 10th of the kalends of April, 1498, in the 60th year of his age." The Attainders of 1642 have but one of this name, and far away from the homes of the Sept ; he is described as Owen Mc Manus of Dunbouke, County of Wicklow. Those of 1691 trace them back in their old ground, but to be again expelled. There were then outlawed Rory Phelimy Mc Manus of Lisnaskea, County of Fermanagh, and Cullen Mc Manus of Tullycool, County of Down. A Colonel Hugh Mc Manus was killed at Aughrim.

LIEUTENANT EDMUND Mc ILDERRY.

In the Inquisition taken on his attainder, he is called and described as Edward Mc Ilderry, Salt-pans, County of Antrim.

ENSIGN JAMES O'CRILLEY.

Nothing has been ascertained of him or his Sept, but, from the Regiment in which he appears, and the description of his brother officers, the entry seems a mistake for O'Clery, a name of the deepest historic interest in Irish genealogy. That Sept had large possessions in Tyr-hugh ; their chief seat being at Kilbarron, where still remain the ruins of their castle, situ-

ated on a rock over the shore of the Atlantic, near Ballyshannon. They were highly distinguished in the native literature, and became hereditary bards and historians to the O'Donnells, Princes of Tyrconnel. One of them, Michael O'Clery, was a native of Donegal, born about the year 1580 ; at an early age he resorted for education to the Irish Franciscan monastery of Louvain, whence returning to his native land, and eager to rescue its historic memorials, (then, he feared, on the verge of annihilation) he travelled for fifteen years through Ireland, collected all manuscripts, civil and ecclesiastical, that could be discovered, and, from the mass of these materials, drew out the *Annals* styled *of the Four Masters*. They commence at the earliest period of Irish history, and are brought down to the year 1616. This work is, as might be conjectured, especially diffuse in celebrating the obits and achievements of the family of O'Clery ; yet the name does not appear on the Attainders of 1641, while those of 1688 have only Roger O'Clery of Kirelly, County of Londonderry.

ENSIGN MYLES Mc NAMEE.

NOTHING has been ascertained of him or his Sept.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CHARLES CAVENAGH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Bonaventure Kinselagh.	
[John Lacy, Lieutenant-Colonel.]		
[Gros. Perdeverande, Major.]		
Walter Esmond.	Denis 'Kavanagh.'	
Le Sr. Deffoser.		
Robert Esmond.		Edmund Kavanagh.
Anthony Eustace.		
Ignatius Cavanagh, Grenad.	{ William Boole. William Fisher.	
[Nicholas Warren.]		

COLONEL CHARLES CAVENAGH.

DERMOD MAC MURROUGH, who led in the English invaders, was at the time King of Leinster. Donal Cavenagh was his only son, and as such, though illegitimate, assumed a title of sovereignty in that province. His descendants, known as Cavenaghs, or Mac Murrough Cavenaghs, maintained their independence, and held the title of Kings of Leinster, with large possessions in Wexford and Carlow, down to the reign of Elizabeth. On a fortress by the bank of the Barrow, between Carlow and Leighlin, they were inaugurated, attended by the O'Nolan, Chief of Forth in Carlow, as King's Marshal. In 1314,

Edward the Second directed his especial missive to Maurice 'Kavanagh' Mac Murrrough, for his aid against the Scots. In 1417, died the most illustrious individual of this Irish Sept, Art Mac Murrrough O'Cavenagh, King of Leinster ; "a man," say the Masters, "who defended his province against the English and Irish from the age of 16 to that of 60; a man distinguished for his hospitality, knowledge, and feats of arms ; a man full of prosperity and Royalty, a founder of churches and monasteries by his bounty and contributions. He had been forty-two years in the government of Leinster, when he died." Throughout these Annals, his contests with the English, in the very presence of their King, Richard the Second, are proudly recorded ; and when his son, after a long imprisonment, was restored in 1428 to his people, they write, "Murrrough, Lord of Leinster, namely Donogh, the son of Art Cavenagh, who was imprisoned in England for the space of nine years, was ransomed by his own Province, which was joyful news to the Irish." In the Munster wars, at the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Donal O'Cavenagh, surnamed 'Spanagh' having sojourned some time in Spain, became a distinguished leader of the Irishry. On the Roll of Attainders in 1641 appear four of the name ; while, at the head of these of 1691, Charles Cavenagh, the above Colonel, is described as of Carrickduff, County of Carlow, Esq. with Ignatius and James Cavenagh of the same place, and nineteen others in the Counties of Carlow and Wexford.

[LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN LACY.]

THIS post does not appear filled upon the present Army List, but having been subsequently so appointed, as shown in Appendix to King's *State of the Protestants*, it is here inserted ; while the available notices of the family and of this Colonel are set down at Lieutenant John Lacy, in the Royal Regiment of Infantry.

CAPTAINS WALTER AND ROBERT ESMONDE.

THIS name is of Norman extraction, 'Esmon' and 'Sieur Esmon' appearing on sundry early records. In Wexford, more especially, it is traceable from the time of Edward the First, who, in 1303, projecting his invasion of Scotland, commissioned Henry 'Estmund' to provide ships in the harbour of Wexford and in the adjoining havens, to be in readiness to pass over thence in the service of that campaign. In 1349, John Esmonde was consecrated Bishop of Ferns, from which See he was afterwards translated to Emly. In 1371, Thomas Estmonde was Constable of Wexford Castle.

About the year 1569, John Esmonde, the founder of the existing line of Baronets, and then head of this family, was settled at Johnstown in the County of Wexford, a property which by forfeiture and alienation has since passed to the family of Grogan. In the time of Queen Elizabeth flourished Laurence Es-

monde, great grandson of the above John of 1569. A "Brief Description of the Barony of Forth," written in 1684 for Sir William Petty, and now or lately in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillips of Middlehill, is very full on the family of Esmonde; and in relation to this Laurence, says that he "during his minority continued a 'martialist,' in the Low Countries of Germany, the famous academy of military discipline and good literature, the only theatre of warlike stratagems and heroic exploits, wherein he became an excellent proficient," &c. He was afterwards employed by Queen Elizabeth in Holland, and in Ireland in the wars of the Pale; was knighted by Sir Henry Sidney, and afterwards, when serving in Connaught, so distinguished himself by zeal and activity, that in 1622 he was raised to the Peerage as Lord Esmonde, Baron of Limbericke,* County of Wexford. He married a Catholic lady of the name of O'Fflahertie, by whom he had a son Thomas; but, on the suggestion that this marriage was illegal, he having been a conformist, Lord Esmonde, without taking any legal steps to annul it, took to his second wife a granddaughter of the Earl of Ormonde, by whom, however, he had no issue. Lord Esmonde sat in the Irish Parliament of 1634 as a Peer, and was one of the nobles who attended the unfortunate Lord Strafford in the memorable procession to St. Patrick's Cathe-

* This title was afterwards, with the Earldom of Castlemain, conferred by Charles II. upon Roger Palmer, husband of a Royal favourite.

dral, being then one of the Privy Council of Ireland. During the ensuing civil war, the custody of the fort of Duncannon was entrusted to him, then 'an old but experienced officer.' He was compelled, however, to surrender it in March, 1644, to General Preston, upon obtaining quarter and sufferance for life and goods. The disaster, however, so sorely affected him, that he died, 'worn out with age' and vexation, within a short time after; having, by a will executed immediately previously, directed his interment 'in the chapel he had built at Limbericke,' and bequeathed all his estates, upwards of seventy townlands, with advowsons, manors, rectories, and fisheries (after some prior limitations), to Laurence, the eldest born of his aforesaid son Thomas, in tail-male. This Thomas had been created a Baronet during his father's life, but, under the domestic circumstance alluded to, and the troubles of the period, he never claimed the Baronage on his father's death. He attended the Council of Kilkenny in 1646, when the Nuncio advised that, in all military affairs within their cognizance, Sir Thomas Esmonde should be taken into consultation. He was consequently, by Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. The Act of Settlement, however, directed that he should be restored to his principal seat and 2,000 acres of land, exclusive of those portions of the family estates then in the possession of the Duke of Albemarle or his tenants. Many subsequent confirmatory patents, from Charles the Second to men of the 'new interest'

in Wexford, contain savings of the rights of Sir Thomas, as also of Laurence his son, afterwards the second Baronet, who in 1687 was Sheriff for the County of Carlow, in the year after which he died.

The Outlawries of 1691 comprise Thomas Esmonde of Wexford, William of Johnstown, and John of Ferrybank, all in that County. This John appears identical with John who afterwards succeeded as the fourth in the line of the Baronets, and with an individual of the same name who, after the Revolution, passed over to the Continent, and served in the Spanish Army as Captain of a Regiment of Dragoons, under the Marshal Duke of Berwick. Two confidential and familiar letters, from the son of this illustrious commander to Captain John Esmonde, have been shown to the compiler of this work. The first, of 6th November, 1733, from Barcelona, opens, "A commission, dear Jack, has been given me which obliges me to go off tomorrow morning, and I can assure you I am very sorry to part you without seeing you; but since it cannot be, I will tell you at least in this letter what you are to do."—(The writer then gives directions as to the route for the march of Horse and Dragoons through France to the seat of war) "When you come near Avignon, you can take a trip thence to see the Duke of Ormonde, and if you find there a cook, that perhaps will be sent from Paris for me to the Duke of Ormonde, you will take him along with you.....I am persuaded you will take care the Horse should be embarked in good

ships, and you may be sure that Marvillac, Maredo, &c., as also Mahony, will render you all the services that depend on them.....I believe that when you have once passed the Rhone, it will not be amiss you should march on before with the horse and mules, to the place where you are to embark, that you may rest them for some days before embarking ; but inform before-hand whether if you are to go off from Antibe or Toulon, for it is not as yet well resolved upon.&c. &c., Most faithfully yours, Liria."—The letter, so signed while his father lived, is contrasted with his signature to the second, of the 20th February, 1736, when, the old Duke having died, he signs, 'Berwick.' It is written from Naples : "My health, God be praised, is very good, and I want nothing but fair weather to 'make' a little exercise ; great talk of peace, and if so, we shall soon return home."..... This Duke died at Naples in 1738, leaving issue as mentioned *ante*, p. 27. His correspondent, Captain John Esmond, had long previously entered the Spanish service as a Cadet, was on commission in 1719, and raised to a Captaincy in 1734. After the death of the third Baronet, he sought in 1739 a passport to his native country, 'to take care of his private concerns,' which was granted under the official seal on the 28th of May in that year. Accordingly, his claim having been allowed, he died the fourth Baronet in 1758, as recorded in Burke's *Baronetage*. Sir Walter, the brother and successor of Sir John, closed the elder line of this Baronetcy, he leaving no

male issue. His daughter and sole heiress married Stanislaus Maximilian James Mc Mahon, of the County of Clare, by whom she had issue a son and a daughter; but the Baronetcy passed to the heir male of the second son of the first Baronet, viz. James Esmonde of Ballynestra, and is now borne by his son and heir, Sir Thomas Esmonde, a Deputy Lieutenant and Privy Councillor.

Patrick Chevalier d'Esmonde, a Colonel in the Austrian service, was during a considerable time a captive in Turkey: he left an only daughter and heiress, who married Charles Count Kavanagh, (of the family of Borris), a General of Cavalry in the Imperial Army.*

[CAPTAIN NICHOLAS WARREN.]

THIS officer does not appear upon the present Army List, although his commission bears date on the 1st of December, 1688. He was of a family long previously settled at Corduff, before alluded to, *ante*, p. 440.

LIEUTENANT BONAVENTURE KINSELAGH.

THE O'Kinsellaghs were a numerous and territorial Clan, located in the Counties of Carlow and Wexford.

* *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*, p. 376.

The only individual of the name attainted in 1642, was Dermott Kinselagh of Ballaghmore, County of Kildare. Eneas 'Kinsly' of Ballynacargy was a member of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny in 1646. The above officer is described in the Inquisition taken on his attainder, as of Ferns in the County of Wexford ; at which place a Turlogh Kinsellagh was then also outlawed, with Arthur Kinsellagh of Ballyduff, in the same County.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BOOLE.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition on his outlawry as of Clonegal, in the County of Carlow.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM FFISHER.

NOTHING has been ascertained worthy of notice respecting this officer, or the name at the period.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL THOMAS BUTLER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	John Nugent.	Geffry Fitz Gerald.
[— De Busby,	William Smyth.	James Comerford.
Lieutenant-Colonel.]		
----- Major.	-----	-----
James Butler.	Philip Wall.	Richard Bourke.
Edward Fitz Gerald.	Nicholas Lambert.	Marcus Quirke.
James Everard.	Thomas Mandeville.	John Mandeville.
Richard Butler.	James Hackett.	Daniel Meagher.
Thomas Kehoe.	Michael Comerford.	John Lucker.
Maurice Roche.	Richard Tobin.	Nicholas Roche.
Garrett Gough.	John Tobin.	John Gough.
John Ankittell.	Richard Ankittell.	James Sarsfield.
Thomas Shee.	Richard Malone.	James Tobin.
Michael Bryan.	John Howley.	Garret Comerford.
Ambrose Mandeville.	Marcus Shea.	Patrick Mandeville.
Thomas Tierney.	-----	-----
John Lambert.	-----	-----
Edward Mandeville.	-----	Edmund Bray.
		John Fitz Maurice.

COLONEL THOMAS BUTLER.

Or this noble family and Colonel, see *ante*, at Lord Galmoy's Horse.

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DE BUSBY].

THIS officer is inserted in the Army List, on the authority of the Appendix to King's *State of the Protestants*.

CAPTAIN THOMAS KEHOE.

A family of this name appears then and previously located in the County of Wicklow. Of the attainted in 1642 are recorded Thomas Mac Mulmurry M'Kehoe, and William McShane McFarrel McKehoe of Knock-andarragh, County of Wicklow ; while there were outlawed in 1691 John 'Keagho' of Ballymurroe, in the same County, and Humphrey 'Keagho' of Ballybeddin, in the adjoining County of Wexford. More in conformity with the latter orthography was — Keoghoe, an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry.

CAPTAIN GARRETT GOUGH.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second ; in that of Henry the Sixth, John 'Goghe' was a Justice in Eyre. In 1601, Edmund Gough was knighted by the President of Munster, Lord Carew, for his services in the province, and especially at the battle of Kinsale. In 1626, Dr.

Francis Gough succeeded to the See of Limerick. The Attainders of 1642 record the names of Richard 'Geogh' of Lusk, and John Geogh of Heathstown, in the County of Dublin ; William Gough of Ballycommon, County of Wicklow, and Patrick Gough of Arklow. At the Kilkenny Assembly in 1646, Patrick Gough of Kilmanahan was one of the Commons. In King James's Parliament of Dublin (1689), Edward Gough sat as one of the Representatives of Youghal.

The above officer is described on the Attainders of 1691, as Garrett 'Goff' of Kilmanaheen, County of Waterford ; a son or relative, it would seem, of the Patrick who sat in the Council of Kilkenny. With him were then outlawed Edward 'Goff,' merchant of Cork, and Edward 'Goff' of Youghal, Alderman. Ignatius Gough also was a forfeiting proprietor in Dublin, as was Patt Gough in the County of Meath.

CAPTAIN JOHN ANKITTEL.

So early as in the reign of Richard the Second, the name of 'Angetale' is of Irish record. The officer here introduced appears to have been of Ballinakill, in the Queen's County, of which estate he had livery on coming of age in 1640.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHEE.

THE Sept of the O'Shee or O'Shea was extended over territory in the Counties of Kerry, Tipperary, and in later years in Kilkenny. An ancient MS. pedigree in the Collections of Trinity College, Dublin, (F. 3, 27), sets forth that Sir Richard Shee, Knight, died in August, 1608, leaving Luke of Kilkenny, his eldest son, and Thomas his second son, 'sometime Mayor thereof;' this latter married Ellen, daughter of Nicholas Dobin of Waterford, by whom he had no issue, and, dying in 1636, was buried in St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny. Luke, the eldest son of Sir Richard, married Ellen, daughter of Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret; by whom he had, besides seven daughters, two sons, 1. Robert, who married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Masterson of Ferns, County of Wexford, Knight; 2. Edmund, who married Dorothea, daughter of Nicholas Dormer of Ross, County of Wexford. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, Edward Shee and Robert Fitz-William Shee of that city, with Walter Shee of Trim, were of the Confederate Catholics. The declaration of Royal gratitude of 1662 includes Ensign George Shee of Kilkenny. Besides the above officer, James Shea was a Quarter-Master in Lord Galmoy's Horse. The Attainders of 1691 include the above officer, described as Thomas Fitz-John Shea, merchant, with seven other cavaliers of the name, all of the City of Kilkenny. At the Court of Claims, John 'Shee,' Ellen Shee his sister, Francis

Shee and Patrick Shee, for themselves, and as executors of William Shee, claimed and were allowed charges affecting the County of Kilkenny estates of James Shee ; while Henry Shee had a similar allowance of the benefit of several freehold interests thereout : Laurence Shee also claimed and was allowed a charge on Kilkenny lands of Samuel Shee.

At the battle of Lauffield, in 1747, Captain Shea, in Roth's Regiment, was wounded.

CAPTAINS AMBROSE AND EDWARD MANDEVILLE.

THIS name is of record in Ulster from the time of John de Courcy's invasion, when some of the family followed his standard. In 1302, Thomas de Mandeville, 'of Ireland,' had a treasury order for £566 13s. 4d., for his expenses in men, arms, and horses, incurred in the King's first expedition to Scotland, and his and their expenses of passage. In 1325, King Edward the Second granted to John de Mandeville the office of Sheriff of Down and Newtown during pleasure, with such fees as *other sheriffs of said counties in times past used to receive*. In 1335, Henry de Mandeville had liberates for his services in Ulster against the Mc Cartan, as also for relieving Green Castle when besieged. Nothing has been ascertained worthy of notice respecting these officers or their connections, nor do they appear on the Attainders.

CAPTAIN THOMAS TIERNEY.

A FRANCIS 'TIRNEY,' described as of Galway, merchant, alone appears on the Attainders of 1691.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAMBERT.

THIS individual was the younger son of James Lambert, who in the seventeenth century was head of the Lamberts of Carnagh in the County of Wexford, at present represented by Henry Lambert, a Deputy-Lieutenant for that county, and at one time its Representative in Parliament. There were attainted in 1691, Peter 'Lamport' of Wexford, Nicholas Lamport of Carnagh, and Peter of Ballyhew in the County of Wexford. A Charles Lambert of Aggard, County of Galway, was also at this time a forfeiting proprietor ; on whose estate John French and Jane his wife claimed and were allowed an estate for her life.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP WALL.

AN Edmund Wall, holding various lands in the Parish of Uglin in Carlow, was attainted in 1641. In the declaration of thanks' clause in 1662, Ensign Piers Wall was included, 'for services beyond the sea.' This Lieutenant Philip, as appears by the Inquisition for his attainder, was a merchant of Drogheda. Six other Walls were outlawed at the

same time ; while a Richard Wall, who was an Ensign in Lord Louth's Infantry, does not appear in this proscribed Roll.

In 1747, Lieutenant Wall, of Clare's Regiment of Brigade, was wounded at the battle of Lauffield.

LIEUTENANTS RICHARD AND JOHN TOBIN.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third. It was especially established in the County of Tipperary. A manuscript Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin, (F iv. 18), supplies seven links of the generations of Tobins of Killaghy, in the seventeenth century. In Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry, Edward Tobin was a Lieutenant. In King James's Parliament of Dublin, James Tobin sat as one of the Representatives for the Borough of Fethard, County of Tipperary ; and the Attainders of 1691 include with him Pierce 'Tobyn' of Jerpoint, and James Tobyn of Killalow, in the County of Kilkenny.

On the first formation of Galmoy's Horse Regiment of Brigade, James Tobin was appointed a Major.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD MALONE.

THE O'Malones, a very ancient Irish Sept, are considered to have been a branch of the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, and are

located in the Baronies of Brawney and Clonlonan, County of Westmeath. The Four Masters exhibit them in frequent succession as Abbots or Bishops of Clonmacnoise. On the Roll of Attainders of 1642 stand the names of John Malone of Skerries, clerk ; Christopher of Drogheda, merchant ; and William Malone of Lismullen, Esq. An ancient manuscript mentions those of the name that acted in that Civil War as, "Young Edmund Malone, living near Athlone, 'a notorious rebel ;' James Malone of Ballinahown, Rory and Thomas Malone of the parish of Kilbeggan, Morres Malone of the King's County, and the above William Malone of Lismullen." This latter was one of the influential proprietors who attended the celebrated meeting of the Catholic party on the Hill of Crofty. In the Parliament of Dublin, Dermot Malone sat in the Peers by the title of Baron of Glenmaliere and Courchy ; while in the Commons, Edmund Malone of Ballynahown, Esq., and Edmund Malone, barrister, represented the Barony of Athlone. This Edmund of Ballynahown was a Lieutenant in Colonel Richard Grace's Regiment of Horse, (not included in this List) ; and John Malone of Cartrons was a Cornet of Horse in the same service. Anthony Malone of Ballynahown was also a Lieutenant in this army. The Malones attainted in 1691 were Edward of Lismullen, County of Meath ; Anthony of Ballynahown, John and Edmund of Cartrons, Hugh of Mullingar, Edward of Dublin, and Patrick and John of Dro-more, County of Down. Edmund Malone, styled of

'Rathleigh,' subsequently obtained a pardon under the Great Seal. Edmund, the barrister, was one of those who in 1703 appeared at the bar of the Irish House of Commons, together with Sir Theobald Butler and Sir Stephen Rice, to protest against the passing of the 'Act to prevent the further growth of Popery,' as subversive of the rights secured to themselves and their Roman Catholic countrymen by the Treaty of Limerick.

In 1786, Colonel Sir James Stackpole Malone (*Q?* Moloney) volunteered on a forlorn hope connected with the reduction of Montreal. He had one hundred men under his command, who were, with himself, all cut down, excepting only seven.*

LIEUTENANT JOHN HOWLEY.

ALTHOUGH in latter years this name has been borne in England by an Archbishop of Canterbury, and in Ireland is of respectability in the Counties of Mayo, Sligo, Tipperary, and Limerick, it yet does not appear on the Attainders of 1641, or 1691; and is not otherwise associated with the present work than in the above Lieutenant, who, as the compiler has been informed, was the great grandfather of the present Sergeant John Howley.

* Dublin Journal, March 9th, 1786.

ENSIGN MARCUS QUIRKE.

THE O'Cuirces (Quirkcs), or Mac Quirkcs were an ancient Sept of Munster. In 1643 were attainted Teige Mac Quirke of Ballymacquirke, County of Cork, with Donell and Cornelius, his sons. Amongst those thanked for 'services beyond the seas,' by the clause in the Act of Settlement so often alluded to, were Ensigns Pierce and William Quirke of the County of Tipperary. In 1686, Colonel John Russell received an order from Tyrconnel to provide for sundry officers, who could not then be received into the respective Regiments of the army, in his (Colonel Russell's) Regiments, duty free, and to place them in their respective companies. One of the officers named for this service was Ensign 'Matthew' Quirke.*

ENSIGN JOHN LUCKER.

NOTHING has been ascertained of him or his family.

ENSIGN EDMUND BRAY.

THE name of De Bray is of record in Ireland from the time of King John. This officer seems to have been connected with a family of the name in Oxfordshire; from which county Lord Abingdon wrote in June,

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 459.

1685, to the Earl of Clarendon, "I had forgot to tell your Lordship that Mr. Bray was the second gentleman in this county who offered his service to go a volunteer with me ; which I take so kindly, that if your Lordship, thinks fit and he behaves himself well, I will hereafter give him some command in the Militia, wherein his father was Lieutenant-Colonel."* The Diary of Clarendon, in September, 1688, says, "Sunday, Mr. Bray dined with me ; he told me Lord Abingdon had agreed to set him up as one of the Knights for this County, for the Parliament which *is to meet* in November next."† A Mr. John Bray was nominated by King James an Alderman in the new Charter of Clonmel ; he afterwards represented that borough in the Parliament of Dublin, and was attainted in 1691.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

SIR JOHN FITZ-GERALD'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
John Binns,	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
Charles M'Cartie.	Keadagh Leary.	Thomas Donovan.

* Singer's Correspondence, v. 1, p. 136.

† *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 137.

COLONEL SIR JOHN FITZ-GERALD
[BARONET].

THE annals and achievements of this noble and historic name are emblazoned in the history not only of Ireland, but of every civilized country of the world. In the limited scope of memoir here allowable it may be noted that, in the centuries within the scope of these Illustrations, after the merciless extermination of the Munster war against the Earl of Desmond, John Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald fled from Cork to Spain, as did James Fitz-Gerald from Kerry. The Attainders of 1642 present no less than sixty Inquisitions on Fitz-Geralds; those in Meath comprising Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald of Tecroghan, Richard of Rathrone, and four others; those in Kildare, Pierce Fitz-Gerald of Ballysonnan, James of Timolin, Maurice of Allen, John, William, James, and Oliver of Blackhall, and forty-seven others.—In the Supreme Council at Kilkenny sat Christopher Fitz-Gerald of Coynelunan, Edmund of Ballymartyr, Edmund of Brownsford, Gerald of Clonegad, Gerald of Timogue, the aforesaid Luke of Tecroghan, Matthew of Gobinstown, the said Maurice of Allen, Nicholas of Marmayne, Thomas of Binneysford, and said Pierce of Ballysonnan. Cromwell's Act 'for settling Ireland' excepted from pardon for life and estate said Sir Luke Fitz-Gerald of Tecroghan, Knight, and Pierse Fitz-Gerald of Ballyshannon, 'commonly called Mac Thomas;' while, on the other hand, the Parliamentary thanks in the Act of Settlement

were given to Mr. Edmund Fitz-Gerald and Colonel Richard Fitz-Gerald of Ballymaloe, to Ensign Morris Fitz-Gerald of Ballynamartery, County of Cork, and to Mr. *George Fitz-Gerald of Tecroghan*.

This George Fitz-Gerald was son of the said Sir Luke (by his wife, Mary, daughter of Lord Netterville), grandson of Sir Edward, and lineal male descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas Fitz-Gerald, the seventh Earl of Kildare, by his first wife, Dorothy, daughter of Anthony O'More, the Lord of Leix, whom he married in his father's life-time, when only Lord of Offaley. George died about the year 1669, leaving Mary Fitz-Gerald his only child and heiress ; who, intermarrying with her cousin Henry Fitz-Gerald, the inheritor and representative of the Fitz-Geralds of Rathrone, and thus descended from a common ancestor with that of Tecroghan, thereby united these two ancient Houses. Accordingly, on the Attainders of 1691, this Henry is styled on one Inquisition as of Tecroghan, on another as of Rathrone. Their son and heir was Gerald Fitz-Gerald of Rathrone, who married, in 1720, ~~Clare~~, only daughter of Sir John Bellew, Baronet ; by whom he had issue Gerald Fitz-Gerald the younger, of Rathrone, who was Member of Parliament for Kildare in the year 1761, and for Harristown in 1768. He, the last heir male of Henry and Mary Fitz-Gerald, died unmarried in 1775, and the representation descended through his sister Julia (who had in 1757 married John Daly of Dalybrook, County of Kildare) to her only married

child and heiress, Bridget Fitz-Gerald Daly ; and through her, on her marriage with William Kenney, Esq. of Kilclogher, Co. of Galway, and of Ballytarsney, County of Wexford, to their eldest son, James Fitzgerald Kenney, Esq., who, by his wife, the Honorable Jane Olivia Nugent, daughter of the late William Thomas, Lord Riverston, had issue only William Nugent Kenney, a Captain in the Eleventh, who died unmarried ; James Christopher Fitz-Gerald Kenney, Esq. of Kilclogher and Merrion Square ; and a third son, Nugent T. F. Kenney of Correndoo, County of Galway. This James is now, therefore, the representative and heir general of the families of Tecroghan and Rathrone.*

This name is abundantly displayed over the present Army List. James Fitz-Gerald was a Captain in Colonel Purcell's Horse, in which John Fitz-Gerald was a Quarter-Master. In Sir Neill O'Neill's, Charles Fitz-Gerald was a Captain, as were Morres and John in Lord Clare's, in which latter Thomas was a Cornet, and *Gerald* a Quarter-Master. In Colonel Robert Clifford's, James Fitz-Gerald was a Captain, and Christopher a Cornet. Maurice was a Captain in Colonel John Hamilton's Infantry. In Lord Mountcashel's, Garret and Charles were Captains, Francis and Robert Lieutenants, and James and Edward Ensigns. Edmund Fitz-Gerald was a Captain in the Earl of Clancarthy's, wherein *Gerald* was a Lieuten-

* See Sir Bernard Burke's valuable genealogical works, *passim*.

ant. (It would seem that either of the Gerald's here underlined was the son of Henry and Mary above alluded to). In the Earl of Tyrone's Infantry, Edmund was a Captain, and Richard and another Edmund Lieutenants. In Lord Gormanston's, Oliver Fitz-Gerald was a Captain, Gerald a Lieutenant, and Thomas an Ensign. In Colonel Henry Dillon's, Edward and Robert were Captains, Richard a Lieutenant, and Redmond an Ensign. Edward was a Captain and Geoffrey an Ensign in Colonel Thomas Butler's; Edmund a Captain in Lord Kilmallock's. In Major-General Boisseleau's, Maurice and Garret Fitz-Gerald were Captains, and Edmund an Ensign. James and Dudley were Captains, and Edmund a Lieutenant in Colonel Nicholas Browne's. Thomas was a Captain in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's; as were John and David in Colonel Roger McEllicot's, wherein James was a Lieutenant, and Nicholas an Ensign. Laurence Fitz-Gerald was a Lieutenant in Lord Galmoy's Horse, Christopher a Cornet in Sarsfield's; as were Garret and Walter in Lord Dongan's, and John in Colonel Francis Carroll's Dragoons. Richard Fitz-Gerald was a Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Foot. Walter was a Lieutenant and Maurice an Ensign in Colonel Sir Maurice Eustace's Infantry. In Colonel Edward Butler's, John Fitz-Gerald was a Lieutenant, as was Gibbon Fitz-Gerald in Colonel John Barrett's.

In the Parliament of 1689, Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, did not sit; but in the Commons, Edward

Fitz-Gerald was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Inistiogue, William of that of Athy, a second Edward of Harristown, Oliver of Lanesborough, James of Ratoath, Nicholas of the City of Waterford ; while this officer, Sir John, and Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Esq., commonly called the Knight of Glin, were Members for the County of Limerick. This Parliament was convened in May, 1689 ; on the first of June following, says a Diary of the day,* “ there marched from Dublin Sir Michael Creagh, the present Lord Mayor, with his Regiment, Sir John Fitz-Gerald from Rathcoole and Lucan, with his Regiment, and several others from other parts towards Trim, twenty miles from Dublin, the place appointed for the general rendezvous of the army that are sent against Enniskillen. Colonel Sarsfield from Sligo is to join them, and so to march to Enniskillen to attack it, with a resolution to bear it down. All Sir Michael Creagh's Regiment was raised in Dublin, Sir John Fitz-Gerald's from Munster, and most that are gone down there are all raw fellows, not knowing how to fire a gun.” On the following 25th of July, writes Mackenzie,† “ the enemy had several cows feeding behind their lines near us ; our men resolved they would try to get so welcome a prey into their own hands, and accordingly early this morning they go out, surprised Sir John Fitz-Gerald's Regiment, who were in these lines, made havoc of them, beat them from their trenches,

* Somers's State Tracts, vol. 11, p. 429.

† Siege of Derry, p. 45.

killed the Lieutenant-Colonel, (then another Fitz-Gerald), and Captain Frank Wilson, and took Captain Nugent prisoner," but were driven back without obtaining their desired prey. During the ensuing siege of Derry, a Captain Fitz-Gerald was killed at Pennyburn-Mill,* as was another Captain at the Boyne.† The Colonel at present under consideration "had suffered under the machinations of the whigs in the reign of Charles the Second, having been one of the Roman Catholic gentry arrested and conveyed to England in 1680, on account of the pretended Popish Plot. After the accession of James the Second, he was appointed a Lieutenant-Colonel to the Infantry Regiment of Colonel Justin McCarty (Lord Mountcashel), and in 1689 was made Colonel of this Regiment, with which he served at the siege of Derry."‡ His services on the 22nd of June, 1690, near Dundalk, are noticed *ante*, p. 109. In the same month of the following year, when De Ginkle was advancing to besiege Athlone with his veteran army, Sir John Fitz-Gerald sent out a party of Irish grenadiers to dispute the passes and defiles ; and this duty they discharged with equal courage and prudence, "keeping the masses of the enemy in check as long as possible, while retiring before superior numbers, making them purchase their advance at considerable loss."§ He

* Walker's Siege of Derry, p. 60.

† Clarke's Mem. James II., v. 2, p. 399.

‡ O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 232.

§ O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 309.

took an active part afterwards in defending Limerick from the same assailant ; but O'Connor writes that he was removed for D'Usson, 'one more versed in the science of defending fortified places.' After the capitulation he passed with his Regiment to France, where his Brigade was styled 'the Regiment of Limerick,' of which Jeremiah O'Mahony was Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Therry Major. In that country, and in other parts of the Continent, this Regiment 'acquired glorious renown' in various engagements in Normandy, Germany, and Italy, as fully set forth in O'Connor's *Military Memoirs*. Sir John Fitz-Gerald fell at Oudenarde in 1698.

Although not an adherent of King James, another Fitz-Gerald is too intimately connected with the times to be here omitted. Robert Fitz-Gerald, second son of the sixteenth Earl of Kildare, was, on the accession of James, "stripped of all his employments and estates to the value of £3,300 *per annum*, and imprisoned in Newgate for twenty-one weeks ; but afterwards, in consequence of the state of his health, was removed to his own house, where he remained guarded for five months. On the landing of King William in Ireland he was placed in close durance in Trinity College, and so restrained until the defeat of James at the Boyne, when he broke from his prison, and by his courage and prudence preserved Dublin from being sacked. When King William entered the metropolis, Captain Fitz-Gerald had the honour of presenting to his Majesty the keys of the city, and was afterwards

sworn of his Privy Council.*—The Attainders on Inquisitions of 1691 against Fitz-Geralds are in number in the several counties, twenty-one in Waterford, seventeen in Cork, as many in Westmeath, twenty-three in Kildare, nine in Meath, six in Limerick and Kilkenny respectively, five in Longford, four in Roscommon and in Dublin, two in Carlow, two in Wicklow, and one each in Clare, Kerry, Queen's County, and Cavan. At the Court of Chichester House in 1700, Dame Ellen Fitz-Gerald claimed, as the widow of Sir John Fitz-Gerald, deceased, and was as such allowed, her jointure off his County of Limerick estates; Piers Fitz-Gerald also claimed and was allowed a remainder for years in other Limerick possessions of said Sir John.—Thomas and John Fitz-Gerald, minors, by their guardian, claimed and were allowed an estate tail to Thomas, with remainder to John, in other Limerick lands forfeited by Gerald Fitz-Gerald; while John Fitz-Gerald, second son of said Gerald, and five of his daughters, claimed portions off his said Limerick lands, but their prayer was dismissed.—Mary Fitz-Gerald claimed an estate for her life in County of Kildare lands forfeited by Henry Fitz-Gerald, her husband, which was allowed if she survived him, while Luke Fitz-Gerald claimed and was also allowed a reversion in fee in said Kildare estate, after the death of said Mary; and Gerald and Edward Fitz-Gerald, minors, by William Fitz-Gerald, their *prochein ami*, claimed and were

* Burke's Peerage, pp. 604-5.

allowed estates in tail-male, not only in the Kildare estates of said Henry, but also in other of his estates in Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan.—Alice Fitz-Gerald, otherwise Dillon, claimed dower for herself, and portions for her daughters Elinor and Alice Fitz-Gerald, off Cork lands of Edmund Fitz-Gerald, her husband and their father—dismissed as cautionary.

In 1747, Lieutenant Edward Fitz-Gerald, in Clare's Regiment, was wounded at Lauffield. The exploits of Brigadier James Fitz-Gerald in Dillon's Regiment, and his death in 1773, are related in O'Callaghan's *Brigades*, vol. 1, p. 91.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN BINNS.

Nothing has been ascertained of him or his family.

LIEUTENANT KEDAGH LEARY.

THE Sept of O'Leary was territorially settled in Muskerry, County of Cork, between Macroom and Inchageela, where are still the ruins of several of their castles. They suffered much in the Desmond war, and, on the defeat of Juan de Aquila at Kinsale, Mahon Mac Donough O'Leary passed over with him out of Ireland.* On the Attainders of 1642 occur the names of Connor O'Leary of Carrignycorry,

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 425.

Auliff O'Leary of Cunnowley, with fourteen other O'Learys, all located in the County of Cork. On those of 1691, William Leary of Aghare, County of Cork, stands alone.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

OLIVER, LORD LOUTH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
Barnaby Burne.	James Hussey.	Joseph Dowdall.
Theobald Throckmorton.	} James Bellew.	Richard Walle.
Charles Throckmorton.		
James Donellan.	Henry Plunkett.	

CAPTAINS THEOBALD AND CHARLES THROCKMORTON.

Of this name it can only be said that the latter officer is described, in the Inquisition on his attainder in 1691, as 'of Crucetown, County of Louth.'

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

LORD KILMALLOCK'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	.....	.....
John Power,	.....	.....
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
John Chappel,	.....	.....
Major.		
Walter Galway.	.....	.....
Morgan ' Kavenagh.'	.....	.....
Patrick Power.	.....	.....
Thomas Bryan.	.....	.....
James Roch.	Peter Nihill.	.....
Martin Supple.	.....	.....
Terence Browne.	.....	.....
Edmund Fitz-Gerald.	Peregrine Spencer.	
John Barry.	.....	.....
Richard Butler.	James Butler.	Toby Butler.
Piers Birmingham.	.....	.....
David Mac Jonnin.	.....	.....
John Noble.	.....	.....
Daniel Egan.	.....	.....
Richard Butler,	.....	.....
Grenad.		

COLONEL DOMINICK SARSFIELD, LORD
KILMALLOCK.

THE family of Sarsfield has been fully written of in the notices of the illustrious Patrick Sarsfield's 'Horse.' In reference to this noble officer, his grandfather was Sir Dominick Sarsfield, Knight, Chief Justice of the

Common Pleas. He was created Premier Baronet of Ireland in 1619, and raised to the Peerage in 1624, as Baron of Barrett's County and Viscount Kinsale, both localities lying in Cork ; but the Baron of Kinsale (De Courcy), having preferred his remonstrance to the Crown, as that the title of Kinsale belonged to him, the appointment was submitted for the consideration and decision of the Lords and Judges, which was given in favour of Lord Kinsale ; whereupon Sir Dominick was soon after created a Viscount Sarsfield of Kilmallock, with the precedence of the former patent. He died in 1636, and was buried in Christ Church, Cork. He left two sons, William the eldest, his immediate successor, whose only son David or Daniel, the third Viscount, died in 1687 without issue ; when Dominick, the second son of the first Viscount, succeeded to the title, and was father of the above Dominick junior, the fourth Viscount of Kilmallock. He was, in 1689, constituted of the Privy Council of King James, sat as a Peer in the Parliament of that year, subsequently distinguished himself at the first siege of Limerick, was also at the battle of Aughrim, and, after the Capitulation of Limerick, followed the fortunes of the dethroned Stuart. On the reorganization of the Irish forces in Bretagne, he was appointed First-Lieutenant in the second troop of Horse Guards, commanded by his brother-in-law the Earl of Lucan. In 1693, he was commissioned to succeed Major-General [redacted] well in the command of the King's [redacted] unted Dragoons, having

Turenne O'Connor (the Marshal de Turenne's godson) his Lieutenant-Colonel, and — de Sales his Major. This Regiment, together with that of the Queen's Irish Dragoons, 1,400 men, he headed at the battle of Marsiglia in 1693, continuing Colonel of the former until after the peace of Ryswick in 1697, when that Regiment was broken up.* He afterwards became a Colonel of Dragoons in Spain, and was Governor and Commander at Badajos. In the Spanish campaign of 1710, he fell in battle.† He had been attainted in 1691, when Sir Robert Southwell, whose grasping at confiscations has been more particularly alluded to *ante*, p. 386, having represented his losses by the Irish rebels and the English soldiers as amounting from March, 1689, to All Saints' day, 1690, to £4,759, he thereupon obtained a grant of the estates of this 'Dominick Sarsfield,' as also of those of James Ronayne and Peter Levallin, all situated in the County of Cork.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN POWER.

SOME few notices of this great name in Ireland, beyond the scope generally proposed for these Illustrations, cannot be uninteresting. On the Invasion of Ireland, the Earl, popularly called Strongbow, conferred upon Robert le Poer the territory of Waterford,

* O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 160.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem. v. 1, p. 218.

excepting therefrom the city and the cantred of the Ostmen or Danes,* whom the invaders found settled there, and in good policy encouraged as merchants. At the close of the thirteenth century, when the Earl of Desmond refused to attend a Parliamentary summons, the Lord Deputy, raising the King's standard, marched into Munster, seized his possessions, and executed Eustace le Poer as one of his chief adherents.† Amongst the Irish Magnates and Captains who, in 1314, accompanied Edward the Second in his expedition against Scotland, were John le Poer, Arnold le Poer, and Peter le Poer, Knight. In 1320, Meyler le Poer was Bishop of Leighlin, as was Robert Poer, of Waterford and Lismore, in 1446. The Attainders of 1641 include David Fitz-John Power of Prowhus ; Edmund, *alias* Naghton Power of Dromenyne ; and Robert Power of Castletown, all in the County of Cork. The Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646 had David 'Poor' of Clonmore, and John Power of Kilmacdan of its members. The Declaration of Royal thanks in the Act of Settlement particularly notices Mr. David 'Powre' of Kilbolane, and Captain Edmund Power of Inch, County of Cork.

Besides this Lieutenant-Colonel John and Captain Patrick in this Regiment, another John Power was Lieutenant-Colonel in Sir Michael Creagh's, as was James Power in Colonel Dudley Bagnall's Infantry ; and the name was commissioned in six other Regiments of this List. In the Parliament of 1689 sat

* Sir John Danes.

† Idem, p. 89.

—— Power, Earl of Tyrone, in the Peers; while in the Commons John Power was one of the Members for the County of Waterford, as was John Power of Kilbolane for the Borough of Charleville. The Attainders of 1691 include the aforesaid John Power of Kilbolane, with three others in Cork, four in Carlow, three in Galway, one in Clare, and thirty-one in Waterford. On the formation in France of the Brigade Regiment styled 'of Dublin,' this John Power was appointed Colonel, while another John Power, the Lieutenant-Colonel it would seem of Sir Michael Creagh's, had the same rank under him.

In 1703, John Power, 'commonly called Lord Power,' petitioned Queen Anne, setting forth that "during the late calamitous times he was kind and serviceable to divers Protestants, especially in Limerick during the siege, he being then Mayor of the city ; that he had gone to France and was in the army there, when encouragement having been given to him by the late King William, he quitted France, though offered a Major-Generalship if he remained ; that the sudden death of that King retarded his interest, but her Majesty having given him licence to return, he gave up his son to be educated a Protestant, the Queen allowing a yearly maintenance for his education ; and that she gave himself an appointment to go and serve the King of Portugal, her ally. That, during his absence from the kingdom, he was outlawed as for treason, though, as he relied, he had neither real nor personal property that could accrue

to the Crown by his outlawry. That, however, by a recent Act of Parliament such attainder could not be cleared away but only by another Act of Parliament, the benefit of which he thereby prayed."*

MAJOR JOHN CHAPPEL.

THE name of Chappel, 'de la Chapelle,' is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, when this family was seised of estates in the County of Cork. On the death of Maurice de la Chapelle in 1326, his estates in that county were, according to the profitable Royal prerogative of wardships, granted during the minority of James, his son and heir. In 1347, John de la Chapelle was appointed a Guardian of the Peace in that county. Of this rather rare surname was also Dr. William Chappel, born in Nottinghamshire in 1582, advanced in 1633, on the recommendation of Dr. Laud, then Bishop of London, to the See of Killaloe ; by the same influence was sworn Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1633 ; where, "in order to give the junior students a taste of government, he established a Roman Commonwealth among them, to continue during the Christmas vacation, in which they had their dictator, consuls, censors, and other officers of the Roman state in great splendor."† It may be remarked that this divine sought preferment in the province where the above

* *Public Register* 1844. † Ware's Bishops.

individuals of his name had settled, and in 1638 he was consecrated Bishop of Cork ; but, when the civil war of 1641 broke out, he fled to England, and, dying at Derby in 1649, was buried in the family grave at Belthorp in Nottinghamshire. The above Major John, from the regiment in which he took rank, seems to have been also of Cork. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel at Aughrim, where he was taken prisoner.

CAPTAIN MARTIN SUPPLE.

Nothing is known of this officer, but the family was also of Cork. On the Outlawries of 1691, appears John ' Soople' of Kilcolman in that county ; and, at the Court of Chichester House in 1700, Jane Supple, otherwise Kenny, claimed her jointure off lands there forfeited by the above Martin, as did William Supple a remainder in tail therein. A James Supple, also, on behalf of himself and his son William, claimed a remainder in tail out of the same interest ; but all these petitions were dismissed as cautionary.

CAPTAIN DAVID MAC JONNIN.

MAC JONNIN or Jennings is a name peculiarly located in the Connaught Counties of Mayo and Galway ; a branch is also traced in the County of Down ; accordingly the Attainders of 1691 include James

Jennings of Tullyard, County of Down ; David, Hubert, Thomas, and Michael Jonyne of Killoran ; and Francis Jonyne of Skeloghoa in the County of Mayo : but this Captain does not appear thereon.

CAPTAIN JOHN NOBLE.

At the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Richard Noble of Dublin married Maria Ryan, heiress of a castle and some premises in Naas in the County of Kildare. This officer, it would seem, was a descendant of that marriage, and the inquisition had on his attainder describes him as John Noble of Blackhall, County of Kildare ; while a George Noble of Birtown in the same county was also then attainted. So early as in the reign of Edward the First, Philip le Noble appears on Irish record. In the time of Henry the Fourth, John Noble was the incumbent of Drumcar, County of Louth.

CAPTAIN DANIEL EGAN.

THE Sept of Mac Egan was territorially seised of Clan-Dearmida, a district of the Barony of Leitrim, County of Galway ; within which they had in old time some castles. They were celebrated Brehons of Connaught, as also of Munster. Accordingly John Mac Egan is chronicled Brehon of the O'Conor,

slain at the battle of Athenry in 1316 ; and the Four Masters commemorate, at 1378, the death of Teigue Mac Egan, chief Brehon of North Connaught, " a man of learning, free from pride and arrogance, who kept a house of general hospitality ;" and in 1399 they relate the death of Boothgalach Mac Egan of Ormond, ' a man learned in the laws and in music, and eminent for hospitality ;' also of Giolba-na-neev, son of Conor Mac Egan, Chief Professor of Laws, with many subsequent obits, similarly recording their learning and hospitality. The Attainders of 1642 name Owen and John Mac Egan of Aghmagh, County of Cork ; while the Declaration of Royal thanks, in the Act of 1662, includes Owen Oge Mac Egan of the County of Cork, Adjutant. Besides this officer, four others of the name appear on the present Army List. The name of Captain Daniel Egan does not occur on the Outlawries of 1691 ; but, at the Court of Chichester House, Daniel 'Eagan,' a minor, claimed by his guardian an estate tail in County of Kildare lands as forfeited by Thomas Egan ; Margaret Egan claimed a small jointure thereof ; and Elizabeth, Mary, and Anne Egan, their daughters, claimed also by their guardian portions of one hundred pounds for each thereof ; but all these petitions were dismissed, and Thomas's estate in that county was in 1703 sold by the Commissioners of Forfeiture to William Hewetson of Clough, in the same county, discharged of all said liabilities. A John Egan forfeited in the confiscations of this time lands in the County of Tipperary ;

off which Pierce Nugent, in right of his wife Mary, 'who had been theretofore wife of Dan Egan,' (very probably the above Captain Daniel), claimed her jointure.

LIEUTENANT PEREGRINE SPENCER.

ALTHOUGH this name is known in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third, the present officer, whose Christian name should have been set down as Hugoline, not Peregrine, was associated with a more illustrious origin, the gifted author of the '*Faerie Queen*. In 1580, Edmund Spencer accompanied Lord Grey, then Viceroy of Ireland, as his secretary ; an office which he held until 1588, when he was appointed Clerk of the Council of Munster, and on the plantation of that province, he had, in 1591, a grant of the manor and castle of Kilcolman, with other lands, containing 3,028 acres, in the Barony of Fermoy ; and here, on the banks of the Awbeg, the poet's 'gentle Mulla,' was composed the *Faerie Queen*. He was not, however, so devoted to the muses as to neglect the opportunities which his post gave him of aggrandizing his income, and this by oppression and injustice, which provoked the vengeance of his victims ; his house was burned, a little child of his was consumed in the flames, and he and his wife were obliged to fly to Dublin : Mr. Hardiman

says,* he died of want, leaving two sons, Sylvanus and *Peregrine*. Sylvanus had also two sons, Edmund and William. To the former, Charles the First granted the manor, castle, &c. of Kilcolman ; but he dying without issue, the right to Kilcolman survived to William, whose possession having been intruded upon during the civil war of 1641, he presented a petition in 1657 for redress, which was favoured by Cromwell ; and, although the lands were on the Restoration granted under the Act of Settlement to Lord Kingston, yet were they restored to said William Spencer by a patent grant of 1678, together with other lands in the Counties of Galway and Roscommon, this addition comprising nearly two thousand acres ; said William, by his wife Barbara, left a son Nathaniel. The poet's second son, *Peregrine*, died in 1641, seised of the lands of Rinney, near Kilcolman, to which the above Hugoline, his eldest son, succeeded ; but, being a Roman Catholic, and having attached himself to the cause of James the Second, he was outlawed. Thereupon, in 1697, some impropriate rectories and tithes of which he was seised were, under the Act of Settlement, conveyed to augment poor vicarages, while his said estate of Rinney, described as three hundred and thirty-two acres, &c., was granted by patent to the above Nathaniel, son of William, as the next Protestant heir of said Hugoline ; and he, in 1716, sold the lands, &c. of Ballinasloe, with the fairs and markets there, to

* Irish Minstrelsy, vol. 1, p. 319, &c.

Frederick Trench, ancestor of the present Earl of Clancarty. These fairs became afterwards the most celebrated in the British Empire. The will of this Nathaniel Spencer, dated 14th October, 1718, was proved in 1734, in the Prerogative Court, Dublin.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

SIR MAURICE EUSTACE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
[John Wogan,	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.]		

Major.		
James Clinch.	Francis Tipper.	Simon Hart.
Edward Moore.	Bartholomew Missett.	
John Warren.	Richard Warren.	Robert 'Shirlock.
Thomas Denn.	Christopher 'Denne.'	Edward Lawless.
Thomas Hussey.	Meyler Hussey.	John Hussey.
Oliver Rochford.	Michael Berford.	Ulysses 'Bourk.'
Cornel. Conan.	Walter Fitz-Gerald.	Maurice Fitz-Gerald.
James Eustace.	Maurice Kelly.	Patrick Godding.
Francis Segrave.	Laurence Segrave.	— Kehoe.
Edward Masterson.	Richard Eustace.	John Eustace.
Thomas Sherlock.	-----	-----

COLONEL SIR MAURICE EUSTACE.

DE BURGO ~~reliquary~~

ription on a monument

in the Church of St. Sextus, as deriving this family from the Roman martyr St. Eustachius. Declining, however, to adopt such apocryphal deductions of pedigree, it will suffice here to state that the Irish branch of this family may be traced to that 'adventurer of the first water,' Maurice Fitz-Gerald, to whom Henry the Second gave the Barony of Naas. His relative Eustace, the founder of this name, inherited the northern parts thereof, with part of the Barony of Kilcullen; and a descendant of his, Richard Fitz-Eustace, was Baron of Castlemartin in 1200; while others became Barons of Harristown and Portlester. In 1356, a member of the family founded the Dominican friary at Naas, and, according to De Burgo, in due reverence to their reputed origin, dedicated it to St. Eustachius. In 1373, Thomas, Archbishop of Dublin, appointed Thomas, son of Almaric Fitz-Eustace, Constable of the Castle of Ballymore, with a salary of £10 *per annum*, provided he should reside there with his family, and govern the tenants without extortion, and guard and maintain the fortress. In 1454, Sir Edward Fitz-Eustace, being Lord Deputy of Ireland, 'a warlike Knight and fitted for a government which required activity and vigour,' routed the O'Connors of Offaley in that memorable engagement, where Leland records the generous contest between a father and son of the House, each seeking, by self-devotion, to save the other from the vengeance of the enemy. Sir Roland Eustace, son of Sir Edward of Harristown, was

created Baron of Portlester, with the manor annexed in tail male ; and afterwards was appointed Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of Ireland. In 1462, he founded the Franciscan monastery of New Abbey, in the County of Kildare ; and also the beautiful structure called from him Portlester's Chapel, within the precincts of St. Audoen's parish church, Dublin. In 1475, he and Sir Robert Eustace were the two most noble and worthy persons appointed to represent the County of Kildare, on the first formation of the honorable order of St. George. The former afterwards, in his zeal for the house of York, credulously espoused the cause of the pretender Lambert Simnel, but was pardoned on doing homage to Sir Richard Edgecombe. In 1472, Oliver, son of Sir Roland, Lord Portlester, was raised to be a Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

In 1580, the Eustaces took part with the oppressed O'Tooles, and joined them in resisting the wild expedition of Lord Gray through the romantic pass of Glenmolaur for their extermination. Fitz-Eustace, Viscount Baltinglas, and his adherents were consequently attainted, and their confiscated estates were, in 1605, granted to Sir Henry Harrington, Knight, "in regard that he had been a very good, ancient, and long servitor in the late wars and rebellion in Ireland." The Attainders of 1642 name John Fitz-Christopher Eustace of Baltrasney, County of Kildare ; Maurice Eustace of Castlemartin, Roland of Blackhall, and twelve others in the said county ; five

in the County of Wicklow, and two in that of Dublin. Oliver and Thomas Eustace, also, though not named on the Outlawries of that period, forfeited estates in the Barony of Upper Cross, County of Dublin. In 1639, the Irish House of Commons elected Mr. Sergeant Maurice Eustace their Speaker, 'a wise, learned, and discreet man, and of great integrity.' During the ensuing civil war, he conducted negotiations between the conflicting parties, in a manner that elicited, in 1647, from the Commons a vote of thanks 'for his singular affection to the English nation.' He had been, in 1644, appointed Master of the Rolls, and in 1660 was raised to the Chancery Bench. He died in 1665, having, by his will of that date, bequeathed his chief estates in Kildare, Dublin, and Wicklow, together with the Abbey of Cong, County of Mayo, and its appurtenances, severally, to his nephews Sir John and the above Sir Maurice Eustace, in tail male. He also devised to the Provost and Board of Trinity College, Dublin, a rent-charge of £20 *per annum*, chargeable on the great house built by him in Dame-street, for the maintenance of a Hebrew lecturer in that establishment; and directed his interment in the old family vault at Castlemartin. The latter direction was not, however, complied with; he was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral. The Royal declaration of thanks in 1662 includes James Eustace, styled of Culadain, County of Wexford.

A funeral entry of 1684, in Bermingham Tower,

states the death in that year of John Eustace, son of Maurice, son of William, of Castlemartin, and consequently a brother of this Colonel Sir Maurice. He had married (states the document) Margaret, daughter of Edward Keating of Narraghmore, in said county, by whom he had three sons, Maurice, John, and Thomas. The former, Maurice, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Newcome, Knight; John, the second son, had four daughters. In two years after, the present Sir Maurice was constituted a Privy Councillor. Besides him, Richard Eustace of Barretstown was Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Gormanston's Infantry; and in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons, Nicholas Eustace was a Captain, and Christopher a Lieutenant. The latter, it would seem, was taken prisoner at the siege of Derry, in the attack at the Windmill,* while this Lieutenant-Colonel was there wounded. On the 10th of May, 1689, King James, in a letter to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, then encamped before Derry, writes, "I am sending down one great mortar and two pieces of battery by land, and the same number of both by sea; it was actually impossible to despatch them sooner. Ten companies of Eustace's will be soon with you, all well armed and clothed."† It is remarkable that on this very day the bill recognizing his title, &c. was read the third time in his parliament and presence. James Eustace and Maurice Eustace sat there as representatives of the Borough of Blessington.

* Walker's *Siege of Derry*, p. 60.

† King James's Letters, Trinity College MSS. E. 2 19.

The Attainders of 1691 include the above Lieutenant-Colonels, Maurice Eustace, styled of Castlemartin, Baronet, and Richard of Barretstown, County of Dublin ; with ten others of the name in the County of Kildare, eight in Carlow, and two in Wicklow. Maurice Eustace, styled of Yeomanstown, County of Kildare, being then absent from Ireland, had, in October, 1691, on the capitulation of Limerick, a reservation of the benefit of the Civil Articles then agreed upon, see *ante*, p. 347. An Inquisition taken at the close of the year, (14th March) 1690, on Francis Eustace, in regard to his possessions in the Baronies of Forth and Idrone in the County of Carlow, finds that he and his son and heir Oliver were in actual rebellion on the 1st of May, 1689, against the King and Queen ; and that after the battle of the Boyne, they departed with Richard, Earl of Tyrconnel, William, Earl of Limerick, and other rebels and traitors, beyond the Shannon, and had there continued in actual war and rebellion ; whereupon the jurors found their respective freehold estates in both baronies. In 1697, an Act was passed for settling certain rectories according to the will of Sir Maurice Eustace ; and in 1720, another statute authorized the sale of his lands for the payment of his debts. At the Court of Claims in 1700, various claims were preferred as affecting the confiscations of the above Sir Maurice Eustace, as also those of Francis and Oliver Eustace in Carlow, and Alexander, Thomas, and Katherine Eustace in Kildare.

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN WOGAN.]

THIS commission is filled from Doctor King's Appendix, but does not appear upon the present Army List. Any available illustrations of the family have been therefore anticipated in the notices of Major James Wogan, *ante*, p. 539.

CAPTAIN JAMES CLINCH.

THIS name is of record in Ireland since the time of Edward the Second. Those attainted in 1642 were Richard Clinch of Cappah, Henry of Kill, and Anne his wife. In 1691, only Peter and Simon Clinch, described as of the College, Dublin, were outlawed. A James Clinch, described as of Dunshaughlin, County of Meath, was, in June, 1747, married to Sarah Wood of the same place, at Holyhead,* the penal laws affecting Ireland necessitating the celebration of this union out of that kingdom.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DENN.

THOMAS DEN succeeded to the See of Ferns in 1363. Peter Denn, as son and heir of William Denn, late of

* Registry at Holyhead, wherein, as also in that at Bangor, are many other certificates of Irish families married under similar circumstances, as noted off by the compiler of this volume.

Muckully in the County of Kilkenny, had livery of his estates in May, 1640. In the Attainders of 1642, occur Thomas and Christopher Den of Saggard, County of Dublin. In the grants, soon after the Restoration, of Kilkenny lands to William Poulter, to William Warden, to Christopher Hewetson, to Anthony Horsey, to Barnard Annaly, to George Deyos, and to Anthony Stampe, are several savings of the rights of Theobald Denn, in the various subjects of conveyance, under his decree of innocence in 1663. Tobias Den of Grenan, (where he had a noble castle) in the same county, was attainted in 1691, as was William Den of Saggard. A farm at the latter locality was forfeited by *Thomas* Den, the fee of which was claimed by and allowed to John Den.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HUSSEY.

THIS family, Hussey or Hoese, is of Norman extraction. On the first invasion of Ireland, Sir Hugh Hussey, who had married the sister of Theobald Fitz-Walter, the first Butler of that Kingdom, obtained a grant from Hugh de Lacie of large possessions in the County of Meath, including the locality of Galtrim; in right of which this family took the palatine title of Barons of Galtrim; while within the circuit of the same county, ancient Meath, the Petits were Barons of Mullingar, the D'Altons of Rathconrath, Nangles of Navan, Murwards of Scrine, etc. etc. In 1374, Sir

John Hussey, Knight, Baron of Galtrim, was summoned to Parliament; as was his son Edmund Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, to those of 1380 and 1382; and Sir Bernard Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, gives the succession of these Barons to the time of Queen Elizabeth, early in whose reign a member of the family, obtaining a grant of lands from the Earl of Desmond, settled in the County of Kerry, and established the name there, where it still exists. An Act of Henry the Eighth, in 1534, recognizing Nicholas Hussey as then Baron of Galtrim, united the parsonage thereof, theretofore claimed to be of said Nicholas' patronage, to the monastery of St. Peter's by Trim. The Attainders of 1642 proscribe nine of this name in Meath and two in Kildare, of whom two were, in Cromwell's Ordinance of Denunciation in 1652, exempted from pardon for life and estate. Besides the three Husseys in this Regiment, James Hussey was a Lieutenant in Lord Louth's Infantry. In the Parliament of 1689, Maurice Hussey of Flesk Bridge (hereafter alluded to) was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Tralee. He married Clare, daughter of Sir Edward Hales, Baronet, who was created by James, after his abdication, Earl of Tenderden. John Hussey was one of the Representatives of Dingle-i-couch, as was another, John Hussey of Ratoath. Nine of the name were in 1691 attainted in Meath, three in Kerry, one in Louth, with Edward Hussey of Westown in the County of Dublin.

This last individual (Edward of Westown), though not named in the present Army List, was engaged for

James in this campaign, and attained the rank of Colonel ; by which title he was by the Council Board adjudged entitled to the benefit of the Articles of Limerick. He is also so styled in a family settlement executed by his mother-in-law, the Countess of Fingal, in 1693, and in various other ancient deeds. In a chauntry of the old church at the Naul, near Westown House, is still preserved a mural slab, stating that the Honorable Colonel Hussey and his lady, Madame Mable Hussey, otherwise Barnewall, had erected this chapel and monument, for their use and that of their posterity, in 1710.* John Hussey of Culmullen had also a pardon under the great seal, and James Hussey, having, like Colonel Edward, obtained a judicial acknowledgment of his right to the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, preferred a claim at Chichester House, in 1700, to the Meath estates of his ancestor, Thomas Hussey; at which time Jane Hussey, otherwise Telling, by her husband Thomas Telling, and on behalf of Christopher and Lucy, their eldest son and daughter, and Edward, Val, Mary, Catherine, and Ellen, minors, their younger children, claimed jointure for herself and portions for them, off the Meath estates of said Thomas Hussey; but their petitions were dismissed as cautionary. These estates were afterwards purchased by Isaac Holroyd. A Colonel Maurice Hussey (possibly he of Flesk Bridge in the County of Kerry, above mentioned) yielded to the altered state of government, and some of his letters to Secretary South-

* D'Alton's Hist. County of Dublin, p. 486.

well in the time of Queen Anne are in the Southwell collection.* In one dated 7th June, 1703, he writes complaining of a severe visitation of the gout, and adds, "Here was lately a foolish report that spread over all our mountains, that several Irish Regiments were to be immediately raised for the Queen's service, to go into Portugal, and that I was to have one. Upon this rumour, all the Milesian Princes of these parts flocked to my house, to offer their service to go along with me to any part of the world; and they would scarce believe but that I had my commission in my pocket, and I could not but take their offers and readiness for the Queen's service kindly, and made them all as welcome as my poor house could afford, and that, I 'phancie,' has brought this fit of the 'goute' upon me. Mac Cartie More, O'Sullivan More, O'Donohue More, Mac Gillicuddy, Mac Finin, O'Leary, and a long *et cætera* of the best-gentlemen of the Irish of these parts, are, in a manner, mad to be employed in her Majesty's service abroad, and swear I must go at the head of them, whether I will or no." A comment on this Colonel's correspondence says, "Notwithstanding his observations, there is every reason to suspect the Colonel of being a Jacobite. His patron the Duke of Ormond, Southwell, and the whole body were silent favourers of the Stuart interests."

The Colonel Edward Hussey, before mentioned, was grandfather of an Edward Hussey of Westown, who married in 1743 the celebrated Duchess of

* Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS. pp. 227-8.

Manchester, and was created Earl Beaulieu in 1784. There have been several of the Husseys since signalized in the Austrian armies: one, Anthony, a son of Anthony Stronge Hussey, the inheritor of Westown House, D. L., is at present a Brevet Major in that service.

CAPTAIN OLIVER ROCHFORD.

THIS name is traced in Irish records from the first year of the English invasion. In 1194, Simon Rochfort succeeded to the See of Meath. In the subsequent century, when Edward the First invited the aid of the Magnates of Ireland, to accompany him in the war on Scotland, he summoned no less than six of this name. In 1337, Maurice Rochfort succeeded to the See of Limerick, and in 1464, at a Parliament held in Wexford, an act was passed to assure a part of the manor of Rathconrath, County of Westmeath, to Robert and Roger Rochfort. The Attainders of 1642 name three Rochforts in Kildare, four in Meath, and one in the County of Dublin. Of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, were Hugh Rochfort of Taghmon, and John of Kilbride. In March, 1651, a Colonel Rochfort was tried by Court Martial in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, for adherence to the Royalist cause, in opposition to the usurping powers; while, in the Act of Settlement (1662), King Charles especially thanked Henry Rochfort of Kilbride "for services beyond sea." In 1691, the above Captain Oliver was

attainted, being described as of Fiddolph, County of Meath ; Christopher of Carronstown and James of Vesingstown, in the same county, were also then outlawed. It is to be remarked that a Robert Rochfort (it would seem of the aforesaid Westmeath branch) was in 1700 nominated on commission a Keeper of the Great Seal, and in 1707 was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

LIEUTENANT CONEL COONAN.

THIS officer was attainted in 1691 by the style of 'Cornelius' Coonan of Kilcock, in the County of Kildare ; nothing further is known of him or his family.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS SEGRAVE.

SEE *ante*, Captain John Segrave in the King's Own Infantry. In 1322, Stephen Segrave, who had been theretofore Rector of Stepney near London, was appointed to the Primacy of Armagh. Of him King Edward the Third wrote, soon after his accession, to the Pope, commending him for "the nobility of his birth, the integrity of his morals, his eminent sanctity, and approved diligence in his pastoral function."* In 1401, Richard 'Sydegrave' was appointed a Baron

* Ware's Bishops, p. 81.

of the Irish Exchequer, and in 1423 was promoted to be Chief of that Bench. In 1578, another Richard Segrave was also a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, which station he filled for twenty years, when dying he was buried at Killeglan. A branch of the family having settled at Cabragh in the County of Dublin, it is of record that Henry Segrave, on coming of age in 1638, sued out, according to the then still existing law of wardship, a licence for 'livery' of his estates at Cabragh. In the following year, Richard Segrave, of Ballyboghil in the last mentioned county, was the King's Escheator. Patrick Segrave of Killeglan was one of the influential Catholics who attended the great meeting of Tara in 1641, and was consequently attainted in the following year. The above Captain Francis was of Fryarstown, County of Kildare; John Segrave of Cabragh was a Captain in the King's Infantry, and Laurence was a Lieutenant in Sir Maurice Eustace's.

In 1783, died at his seat of Cabragh John Segrave, Colonel of the Finglas Volunteers; he was interred with all military honours at St. James's churchyard, long the chosen place of sepulture for the upper class of Irish Catholics.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MASTERSON.

THIS family is located on Ortelius's map in the Barony of Shelmaliere, County of Wexford; and,

accordingly, this officer is described in his attainder as of Moneyfad in that county; the others then attainted being John, Richard, Nicholas, and Dominick Masterson 'of Tomcoil,' and Alexander of Lydon, in the same county.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHERLOCK.

ORTELIUS's map locates the Sherlocks in the Barony of Middlethird, County of Wexford. The name appears on Irish records from the time of the Tudors, and is traced on the evidence of records in the several Counties of Kildare, Tipperary, and Waterford. Henry the Fifth conferred the Chief Serjeantcy of the County of Kildare on Walter 'Sherlok;' who had from his son and successor, in 1432, a treasury order for five pounds, on account of his 'great labours' in the County of Kilkenny and marches of the Pale, as well as in collecting a state subsidy within the Diocese of Ossory. In 1499, James Sherlock was appointed a Justice in Eyre. In 1616, John Fitz-James Sherlock, of Waterford City, Esq., had a grant from the Crown of the wardship of John Fitz-George Sherlock, son and heir of Sir George Sherlock, Knight, deceased. A Funeral entry of 1636 in Bermingham Tower, shows the death in that year of Richard Sherlock, late Sovereign of the Naas, third son of Edward Sherlock of said place, where he was interred. The Attainders of 1642 present Edward Sherlock of

Blackhall and Clane ; with Thomas of Naas, in the County of Kildare ; and George of Wicklow, merchant. The Act of Settlement (1662) included in the clause for Royal gratitude Sir *Thomas* Sherlock, Knight.

Besides the above Captain Thomas, who was of Blackhall, County of Kildare, Christopher Sherlock of Littlerath in same county was a Captain in Fitz-James's Foot, and Robert Sherlock of Carlow was an Ensign in Sir Maurice Eustace's. They were all attainted in 1691, together with Edward Sherlock, also of Blackhall, and who had been one of the Representatives of the ancient Borough of Cloghmyne, County of Wexford, in the Parliament of 1689. There were then also attainted three other Sherlocks in the County of Kildare, and four in that of Waterford. The above Christopher of Littlerath forfeited various rectories and tithes in the Counties of Carlow and Kildare, which were, under the Act of Settlement, conveyed to the Trustees for augmenting vicarages ; while the estates in the latter county, also forfeited by said Christopher, were in 1703 purchased from the Trustees of the forfeitures by Geoffry Paul of Ballyraggin. These interests of Christopher were the subject of much subsequent litigation.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL BERFORD.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the First. In 1314, Richard de Berford was

Chancellor of Ireland, having been previously on a commission, to enquire into the rights in the weirs and waters of the Liffey, between Dublin and the Salmon Leap. In 1403, Simon 'Berfford' was one of those appointed to assess and array the men of the Barony of Ratoath, County of Meath. On his death, in ten years after, his estates of Kilrowe, &c. in said county became vested in the Crown during the minority of his heir, whose wardship and marriage were thereupon granted to Thomas 'Barre,' rent-free. Branches of the family were at this time proprietors in Lagore and Scurlockstown, in the same county. In the reign of Elizabeth, *Michael* Berford was the proprietor of Kilrowe, as heir of the before mentioned Simon. In 1618, Nichols 'Byrford' was seized of Newtown near Trim, Culmullen and Scurlockstown, in the County of Meath; and in 1633, John Berford died seized of Kilrowe, leaving *Michael* his cousin and heir, then aged thirty years and married. It seems probable that he was the grandfather of the above officer.

ENSIGN PATRICK GODDING.

THIS name does not appear on the Attainders.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

EARL OF WESTMEATH'S, LATE COLONEL FRANCIS TOOLE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	John Doyle.	-----
Michael de la Hoyde, Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
Gowan Talbot, Major.	-----	-----
John White.	-----	-----
John Doyle.	John Toole.	Daniel Doyle.
Thomas Cowdall.	Bryan M'Donnell.	Matthew Cowdall.
Garrett Byrne.	Garrett Nowlan.	Patrick Carroll.
John Byrne.	Matthew Kearney.	Miles Barnewall.
Hen. Nugent, Grenad.		

COLONEL THE EARL OF WESTMEATH.

THE materials, which the compiler of this work has amassed for illustrating the noble name of Nugent, would fill a large volume. Its descent from the illustrious house of Bellesme, and its alliances with the Royalty of England and Spain are shown at length in the *Peerage* of Sir Bernard Burke. In Ireland it is of record from the time when Hugh de Lacy, the powerful Palatine of Meath, granted the territory of Delvin to Gilbert de Nugent. In 1449, Richard Nugent, Lord Delvin, was Lord Deputy of Ireland. In 1463, Christopher, the eleventh Baron of Dalvin, was one of the Irish Peers whom Henry's

policy, after his victory at Stoke over the adherents of Lambert Simnel, invited to a feast at Greenwich, where that impostor was forced to attend as a menial at the Royal table. In 1570, Nicholas Nugent was constituted a Baron of the Irish Exchequer ; and in 1621, Richard, Baron of Delvin, was created Earl of Westmeath. The inquisitions taken on the name in 1642 were three in Meath, three in Kildare, and eight in the County of Cork ; while Cromwell's Parliamentary denunciation of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and estate Richard Nugent, Earl of Westmeath. He was the grandfather of Thomas, the Earl under present consideration, who had married when about sixteen years of age, after which he went to travel, and on his return obtained the command of this Regiment. In 1686, James Nugent was Sheriff of Longford, as was Thomas Nugent Sheriff of Westmeath, and John of Waterford in the same year. In King James's succeeding Charters to the Corporations of Ireland, this name appears in office in those of Dublin, Drogheda, Swords, New Ross, Derry, Dungarvan, and St. Johnstown, County of Donegal.

Earl Thomas's Regiment is very incomplete on the present Muster, and has but one of his own name. In the other Regiments of the List it is very numerous displayed, as in Sarsfield's Horse, in Lord Donagan's Dragoons, and in Fitz-James's, Tyrone's, Sir Thomas Butler's, and Sir Michael Creagh's respective Regiments of Infantry. Colonel Richard Nugent commanded another Regiment of Infantry ; James

Nugent was Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel John Hamilton's, while a Colonel Walter Nugent is recorded as having been killed at the battle of Aughrim.* In King James's Parliament of 1689, this Earl sat in the House of Peers, though then under age, by a similar Royal dispensation to that accorded to the Earl of Clancarty, as before mentioned (*ante* p. 504), and notwithstanding that his elder brother, the rightful Earl, was then living, but in holy orders and abroad. In the Commons, Colonel James Nugent was one of the Representatives of St. Johnstown, County of Donegal; the Honourable William one of those for the County of Westmeath. (He was the youngest son of Richard, the second Earl of Westmeath, and distinguished himself in King James's service, especially by forcing the pass over the bridge at Portglenone in April, 1689, to facilitate approach to the siege of Derry; he was killed at Cavan in 1690, leaving issue by his wife, who was a daughter of Sir Thomas Newcomen; but they all died, *s. p.*†) Edward Nugent of Garlanstown represented the Borough of Mullingar; John Nugent of Donore, and Christopher of Dardistown were the Members for that of Fore; and Christopher Nugent of Dublin was one for that of Strabane. On the second day of the session, 8th of May, 1689, the Chief Justice Nugent, then just created Lord Baron Riverston (uncle of the Earl under present consideration), brought in a Bill, which was

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 455.

† Archdall's Lodge's Peerage, vol. 1, p. 244.

read twice that day, containing "a recognition of King James's title, and an abhorrence of the Prince of Orange's usurpation and of the defection of the English." On the 10th, it received the third reading, (King James being himself present in the House), and was sent down to the Commons, where it was passed on the following day; when the same mover introduced the Bill for encouraging trade and merchant strangers, and on the 13th the more memorable Act for altering the Act of Settlement.

This talented member of the name was settled at Pallace in the County of Galway; and, having attained much eminence at the bar, was appointed King's Council in 1685, and in the following year promoted to the King's Bench as one of the Justices; the King directing that he, Denis Daly, a Justice of the Common Pleas, and Charles Ingleby, a Baron of the Exchequer, should be admitted to their respective offices without taking the oath of supremacy. In 1687, he succeeded to the Chief Justiceship of that Bench, and was on the 3rd of April, 1689, created Baron Riverston. It is to be especially remarked, that the date of this creation was seven days *before* that on which the rebellion was declared by the Irish Act of 9 Will. 3, c. 2, to have commenced in that country; nor was it until November, 1689, that William and Mary, theretofore Prince and Princess of Orange, were declared Sovereigns of England, France, and Ireland. With such a title, Lord Riverston sat a Peer in the Parliament of May, 1689. After the

disastrous issue of the battle of the Boyne, he was one of those who advised King James to fly to France, himself still continuing to hold the office of Secretary of State ; and when Tyrconnel, after the defeat of King William from before Limerick, felt necessitated to pass over to the Exile's Court at St. Germain, and to place the government of Ireland in the hands of the Duke of Berwick, that young and inexperienced nobleman was induced by some factious insinuation to dismiss Lord Riverston from the Secretaryship of War, which he then held,* and actually to confine him a prisoner in Galway. On the return of Tyrconnel, however, to Ireland, he was immediately released. In two days after the capitulation of Limerick, he received from Lieutenant-General de Ginkel the following recognition of his title. It recites that "whereas *the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Riverston* is comprehended in the late capitulation with the Irish army at Limerick, and thereby entitled to be restored to his real and personal estate, and to all other advantages accruing by the said capitulation ; and whereas the said Lord Riverston made suit to me for His Majesty's protection for himself, his family, and tenants, and for my passport and licence to use and carry fire-arms, I do hereby receive the said Lord Riverston into their Majesties' special protection, with his family, servants, real and personal estates, and his tenants, their families and personal estates ; and do hereby empower the said Lord Riverston and his servants to carry and use three cases of pistols, three

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 423.

swords, and two firelocks for the defence of his person, house, stock, and goods, and do hereby order all officers civil and military in the respective counties, where any part of his real estates lies, to restore him to the possession thereof, and to be aiding and assisting to him in order to receive the issues and profits thereof, as at any time heretofore ; and I do hereby command all officers civil and military, in the respective garrisons between Limerick and Galway, to suffer the said Lord Riverston, his lady, family, servants, goods, and carriages, to pass peaceably from Limerick to Galway, or his dwelling-house in the County of Galway, or to any other part of the Kingdom as his occasion may require ; and all governors and commanders-in-chief in Limerick, and all other garrisons between Limerick and his said house, are hereby required to furnish him with a sufficient convoy from garrison to garrison, from Limerick to his said house of abode ; whereof all persons concerned are to take notice at their peril. Given at the Camp before Limerick, this 5th of October, 1691. Signed Bar. de Ginkell.”* It is an awful document to look upon ! He was, however, attainted, and his title disallowed, as conferred after James had abdicated the English Crown ; nevertheless, he continued to sit for some time as Chief Justice, and is so styled in King's Appendix, p. 66. He had married the Honourable Mary Anne Barnewall, daughter of Viscount Kingsland, by

* Copied from the original, in the possession of Lord Riverston's heir male.

whom he had issue three sons and five daughters. He remained in the Kingdom after the Revolution, and died in 1715.

The eldest son, Richard Hyacinth Nugent, who was attainted in 1696, fled to France, and there remained until 1727; previous to which, on his proof that he was but six years of age at the time of his attainder, and that he had conformed to the Protestant religion, King George consented to the passing of a Bill in the English Parliament, whereby this exile was permitted to return, and certain privileges were secured to him for the recovery of his lands, rents, &c.* The title of Riverston was subsequently borne by the succeeding heirs male of the first Lord; but the present heir, Anthony-Francis Nugent, declined its assumption.

At the Battle of the Boyne, Robert Nugent, a Cornet in Tyrconnel's Horse, was wounded. In three days after, three ecclesiastics of the name were presented, as by the authority of King James, to Irish benefices: Dr. William Nugent to the Rectory of Castletown-Delvin, Dr. Oliver Nugent to those of Ardmulchan, Ballynagarvy, and Timole, and the Reverend Richard Nugent to the Rectory of Carrick. In 1691, the Earl, who was Colonel of this Regiment, was indicted; but he having been one of the hostages exchanged for the due observance of the articles of Limerick, the outlawry was reversed, and he was restored to his estates and honours. He died in

* The perception of the rents of these estates during the exile of Richard Hyacinth was the cause of some family litigation.

1752, at the advanced age of 96. Others of the name then attainted were three in Meath, forty-five in Westmeath, four in Dublin, one in Cavan, five in Roscommon ; in Waterford three, Cork three, Drogheda two, and in Donegal one. At the Court of Claims various petitions were preferred as for charges affecting the several estates of Sir John Nugent, Baronet, of Colonel Richard Nugent, and Sir Thomas Nugent, of Christopher Nugent in Roscommon and Westmeath, and of James Nugent in the latter county ; while the above Earl and the aforesaid Thomas, Lord Riverston, as Executors of Richard, late Earl of Westmeath, claimed and were allowed the benefit of a mortgage affecting Dardistown and other lands.

On the Continent, 'Nugent's Horse' served in Flanders in 1706 and 1707. It formed part of the wing of the forces commanded by Vendome at the battle of Oudenarde, in 1708 ; served in 1711 in Flanders, under Villeroy, against Marlborough ;* and at Spirebach, 'Nugent's Horse' brought victory to the cause in which they were engaged, by a brave and successful attack upon two Regiments of Cuirassiers, completely armed.†——A John Nugent, second son of James of Ballinacor, entered the French service, was Captain in Fitz-James's Regiment of Cavalry, and particularly distinguished himself at Fontenoy, on which occasion he obtained the Cross of St. Louis. He married the daughter of Commodore Pearson, on

* O'Connor's Military Memoirs, pp. 339 and 360.

† Ferrar's Limerick, p. 346.

whose death he left the service, and, retiring to Ballinacor, died there in 1779, without issue.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MICHAEL
DELAHIDE.

THIS family is upon Irish record from the days of Richard the Second. In 1527, Christopher De la Hide was a Justice of the Irish Common Pleas, to the Chief-Justiceship of which Court Richard De la Hide was elevated in 1532. In five years after, the Act for the Attainders consequent upon the Geraldine rebellion included 'that most false, disloyal traytor, James Delahyde,' 'the principal councillor of the Lord Thomas Fitz-Gerald in all his doings,' (son and heir of Walter de la Hyde of Moyglare, Knight), with John de la Hide and Edward Delahide, Parson of Kilbery, and divers others. By a subsequent Statute of Queen Elizabeth, however, in 1585, after reciting these attainders of the Delahide family, Laurence de la Hide, the son of said James, and grandson of Sir Walter of Moyglare, was, by the Queen and Parliament, restored to his ancient blood and lineage. In 1642, Francis Delahyde of Phepoestown, County of Dublin, was attainted; as was Nicholas 'Delahoyde' of Carnagh, County of Kildare in 1691. Colonel Michael appears to have been of the Moyglare line, but no certain notice of him has been discovered.

CAPTAIN JOHN WHITE.

THIS name is traceable on the records of Ireland from the period of the Invasion. The Abbe McGeoghegan, indeed, suggests that Walter White, in Henry the Second's time Governor over a certain district of South Wales, came over then to Ireland with his brothers, who scattered themselves over that country, their chief house being at Leixlip. Ortelius's map more especially locates the name in the County of Down. In 1422, John White was Attorney-General of Ireland. Sir Patrick White of Kilsallaghan was a Baron of the Exchequer from 1535 to 1559. In 1572, Nicholas 'Whyte' of Whyte's Hall, was appointed Master of the Rolls there ; soon after which a 'Colonel John White,' who was born in Waterford in 1568, settled at Tirlemont in the Netherlands, and became founder of a branch of the family traceable in the foreign armies,* and believed to be only recently extinct. Another emigrant, Dominick White, passed off in the time of James the First, from Limerick to Bourdeaux, where he settled. He was seised of considerable house property in that city, which he had theretofore conveyed to the use of his son Richard, with remainders in tail male to other sons of his, viz., Stephen, Edward, and Bartholomew. In 1637, Alison, heiress of Patrick White of Clonmel, had livery of her estates ; as had Sir Nicholas White of the manor of Leixlip in the same year ; and Edward

* O'Callaghan's Brigades, vol. 1, p. 342.

of Balrathnesly, County of Wexford, as son and heir of Richard White, with similar licences of livery for the Whites of Clongell, County of Meath. The Attainders of 1642 name James White of Carberry, County of Kildare, clerk ; with Patrick of Roddennstown, and James and Nicholas of Clongell, in the County of Meath. In the Supreme Council of 1646 sat John White of Clonmel ; while the Act of Settlement named a John White, possibly the same, though described as of Loyhall, County of Limerick, with express acknowledgment of Royal gratitude for his services beyond the sea. Besides the above Captain John, the name of White appears commissioned in six other Regiments of this List.

In the Parliament of Dublin, Roland White was one of the Representatives of Newry, Alderman Nicholas White of the Borough of Clonmel, Nicholas White of New Ross, merchant, of that of Cloughmine, and Charles White of the Borough of Naas. This last was of the Leixlip family, afterwards a Privy Councillor ; he raised an Independent Troop for King James's service. The Member for Newry, Roland White, had a saving of the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, on the same grounds, and subject to the same conditions as in the case of Colonel Simon Luttrell. On the Attainders of 1691 the above Captain John is described as of Ballymore in the County of Westmeath, with three others of the same locality, Ignatius White of Dublin, commonly called Marquess of Abbeville, and seventeen more of the name.—

At the battle of Lauffield in 1747, Captain White in Lally's Regiment was severely wounded.

CAPTAIN JOHN DOYLE.

THE O'Doyles were a Sept of Carlow and Wexford. On the Attainders of 1642 appear three of the name in Wicklow, one in Meath, and one in the County of Dublin. James Doyle of 'Carrig' was of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny; and on the present Army List, besides Captain John, three other Doyles were commissioned. Those attainted in 1691 were the above officer, described as of Arklow, County of Wexford, three others in the same county, and one in Meath, Kildare, and Dublin respectively.

CAPTAIN THOMAS COWDALL.

THIS name, though now rare, is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. Nothing, however, is known of this officer, except that in 1693 he sued out his pardon from attainder, on the ground that he had early surrendered himself, and had actually gone over to the service of King William.*

* Harris's MSS. in Dub. Soc. vol. 10, p. 240.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

MAJOR GENERAL BOISELEAU'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	.....	Sr. Phalle.
Monsr. Durett.	De Boucands.	De la Martiniere.
Callahan M'Carty.	Florence M'Carty.	Teigue Glorney.
David Colt.	Edmund Colt.	Richard Colt.
Garrett Coursay.	Garrett Coursey.	Denis 'Keefe.'
Donogh Mac Sweeney.	Edmund Mac Sweeney.	Symon Mac Sweeney.
Henry Trant.	Redmond Connor.	.....
Robert Dorney.	William Harrold.	Thomas Haly.
Charles M'Carty.	Charles M'Carty.	Bartholomew Leary.
Donogh O'Brien.	John Condon.	Gibbon Fitz-Giblon.
Charles M'Carty.	Callahan M'Carty.	David Roche.
Cornelius Courtain.	Richard Bulman.	Constans 'Keefe.'
Patrick Hide.	James Roche.	Daniel 'O'Keefe.'
Patrick Arthur.	Piers Stapleton.	Philip 'Wolfe.'
Edmund Barry.	James Baggott.	David Barry.
Denis Falvey.	Dermott Falvey.	Hugh Falvey.
Peter M'Sweeney.	Donogh M'Sweeney.	Edmund M'Sweeney.
Miles de Coursy.	Thomas Butler.	Charles Carty.
David Trant.	James Trant.	Michael Trant.
Maurice Fitz-Gerald.	Philip Supple.	Edmund Fitz-Gerald.
Philip Cogan.	John Barry.	Donogh M'Carty.
John Mahony.	Martin Mahony.	James Mahony.
David Barry.	David Barry.	John Daly.
Edmund Barrett.	Charles M'Carty.	Teigue M'Carty.
Garrett Fitz-Gerald.	James Quinn.	Nat. 'Whyte.'
Daniel O'Herlihey.	Daniel O'Herlihey.	Garrett Barry.
Garrett Coursey.	.....	.....

MAJOR GENERAL BOISELEAU.

“Boiseleau, a Captain of the French Guards, who had some knowledge, which none of the Irish had, of the defence of fortified towns, was sent to Ireland with the rank of ‘Marshal de Camp,’ or Major General.”* This his Regiment was styled ‘the Munster,’ having been chiefly raised in that province; but was early disbanded. In November, 1689, when King James was necessitated to break up his camp at Ardee, by reason of the want of forage there, and to retire to Drogheda, he left six battalions of Foot and fifty Horse there, under the command of this Major-General, scattering little garrisons on both sides of it to secure the country.† Boiseleau soon after made an attack on Newry, but was repulsed with the loss of a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was, after the defeat at the Boyne, appointed Governor of Limerick, before its first siege by King William, the city having then a garrison of fourteen Regiments of Infantry, with three of Horse and two of Dragoons. During that siege he, the Duke of Berwick, and Sarsfield are recorded as having been most active in preventing its surrender. “In the midst of a cannonade of eighteen pieces of artillery, supported by a prodigious blaze of musketry, his standard was planted at the top of the breach.”‡

* O’Conor’s Milit. Mem. p. 116.

† Clarke’s James II., v. 2, p. 383.

‡ O’Callaghan’s Brigades, v. 1, p. 374.

CAPTAIN DAVID COLT.

Nothing more is known of this officer or his family, except that he was attainted in 1691, by the description of David 'Coult' of Ballyammon, County of Cork.

CAPTAINS DONOUGH AND PETER
Mc SWEENY.

THE Mac Sweenys were, in their origin, a branch of the O'Neills, and, settling in Donegal, established there three great families. They also became distinguished and influential proprietors in Munster in the thirteenth century, where they ranked as subfeudatory to the Mac Cartys, Princes of Desmond. According to Smith's *History of Cork*, they located themselves in the parish of Kilmurry, where they built some castles, one especially at Clodagh, near Macroom. A Mac Sweeny, mentioned by the Four Masters at 1397, is stiled 'High Constable of Connaught.' In 1424, says the same authority, "died Maolruana Mac Sweeny, Constable of Tyrconnel, the star of defence and bravery of the province." In 1524, "Mac Sweeny of Tir-Boghain (Barony of Bannagh, in Donegal), *i.e.* Niall More, son of Owen, died, after extreme unction and penance, in his own castle at Rathain, on the 14th of December." These Annalists, having executed their great history in the Abbey of Donegal, and being intimately connected with that county, make frequent

mention of the Mac Sweenys there located, and especially record at 1524 a treacherous invasion on their territory by the Mac Donnels and their Scots. In 1560, occurs their first notice of this Sept in Munster, when the sons of the Earl of Desmond having marched into Carberry (Co. of Cork) on a foray, Mc Carty 'Riavach' attacked the plunderers, being aided by "Turlogh the son of Maolmurry, son of Donogh, son of Turlogh Mac Sweeny, of the tribe of Donogh More, from Tuaith Tiraidhe (Tory Island, off Donegal), with a brave select party of gallowglasses." In 1587, when Sir John Perrot's memorable stratagem was effectuated in the Bay of Lough Swilly, by the enticing of Hugh Roe O'Donnell on shipboard, and his capture, "Mac Sweeny of the Districts, in common with all others of that country, came to the shore, and they proffered hostages and sureties in lieu of him; but it was of no avail to him, for there was not a hostage in the Province of Ulster they would take in his stead." Of the Munster line of this Sept, six passed out of the country to Spain, after the result of the war in Munster, in Queen Elizabeth's time. In 1612, King James directed instructions to Sir Arthur Chichester, then his Lord Deputy, on behalf of Owen Mac Sweeny, to accept a surrender of his lands, and grant to him a patent for their restoration on a new title. "This Owen," says Smith,* "was particularly recommended by the Lord Danvers, President of Munster, and by Sir Richard Morison, Vice-President, for having per-

* History of Cork, v. 1, p. 186. n.

formed many faithful services in that Kings reign and in Queen Elizabeth's." Nevertheless, Owen Mac Sweeny Oge, his son, was attainted in 1642, and thus forfeited the property, which was theretofore granted to his father by a title, which subjected the whole interest to confiscation.

Besides the three Mac Sweenys in this Regiment, the name was in commission on five others. In September, 1691, Sir Robert King (ancestor of Lord Lorton) wrote to Colonel Lloyd, then Governor of Athlone, in relation to the state of affairs about Boyle ; " There is one Mac Sweeny has a party of about one hundred men well armed in the woods of Moygara, four miles from this ; and, though the numbers are so great to the Sheriff's twenty men (all that he has here), and our yet unsettled militia, they have not ventured on us, nor durst, could you favour us with a company of your men."* The Attainders of 1691 include three of the name in the County of Cork, five in Donegal, and one in Mayo.

At the battle of Ypres, says a Gazette of the year 1745, the Irish troops in the French service recovered the field when the French Guards gave way, but they suffered much ; and in Bulkeley's Regiment, which was one of those gallant bands, Captain Morgan Mac Sweeny was severely wounded ; as was Captain Roger Sweeny of the same Regiment, mortally, at Lauffield, in two years after.

* D'Alton's 'Annals of Boyle,' v. 1, p. 275.

CAPTAINS HENRY AND DAVID TRANT.

THIS family, of Danish extraction, is on Ortelius's map located in the Barony of Corkaguinny, County of Kerry. The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1641. In the Parliament of 1689, Sir Patrick Trant was one of the Representatives of the Queen's County. The Attainders of 1691 include himself, described as Baronet, of Coldwell, County of Dublin, his lady, then Lady Helen Trant, widow, with her sons Richard, Laurence, and Charles Trant; Maurice Trant of Dublin, Garrett of Portarlinton, Queen's County, and Gerald Trant of Dingle. By the confiscations of Sir Patrick, his very extensive estates vested in the Crown, including lands in the Counties of Kerry, Kildare, Dublin, King's and Queen's Counties; and within these the Manors and Lordships of Portarlinton, Lea, and Charleston, all which were purchased by the Hollow Swords' Blades Company, from the Trustees of the Forfeitures, for £30,000. Sir Patrick himself followed King James to France, where he died soon after; on the petition of his widow, however, she and her family were allowed to retain a small portion of the Kerry estate. The only claimant upon Sir Patrick's confiscations at Chichester House in 1700 was John, son of Richard Trant, a grandson, it would seem, of the Baronet. He sought a charge affecting the whole estates, but his petition was dismissed for non-prosecution.

CAPTAIN ROBERT DORNEY.

AN Owen O'Dorney, described as of Clonedullane, County of Cork, was attainted. Nothing has been ascertained of this officer or of his family, but from his associates in this Regiment, he would seem to be of the same county.

CAPTAIN PATRICK HIDE.

SIR Arthur 'Hyde,' who was made a Knight Baronet by Queen Elizabeth, having raised a Regiment in England at the time of the Invasion by the invincible Armada, was one of the Munster undertakers endowed with 6,000 acres of the Desmond forfeitures in Cork. This Captain, it would seem, was his relative. Patrick's name does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, but only that of Hugo Hide 'of Ballymac-Phillip, County of Cork.'

CAPTAIN DENNIS FALVEY.

THE O'Falveys were Chiefs of Cork, and in ancient times recorded as the hereditary Admirals of Desmond. One of the despairing emigrants, who passed into Spain after the wars of Elizabeth's time, was John 'O'Fallevay.'

CAPTAIN PHILIP COGAN.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the Invasion, often and eminently displayed in its history, especially in connexion with Cork, the whole of which county Henry the Second, on his invasion of Ireland, conferred jointly upon Milo de Cogan, and Robert Fitz-Stephen his uncle. Milo was the first Constable of Dublin after its reduction from the natives. In 1221, Richard de Cogan, who was possessed of lands in the Honor of Bray, was summoned to attend a Great Council, as was John de Cogan to do military service against the Scots in 1244. In 1294, John Cogan was required to do military service in Gascony, as he was again in the ensuing year. He died in 1309, and was buried in St. Saviour's Friary, Dublin. In 1334, William Cogan was Lord Treasurer of Ireland, and in the following year Milo de Cogan had special summons to attend John D'Arcy, the Justiciary of Ireland, in his expedition into Scotland. In 1438, Robert Fitz-Geoffry Cogan granted to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, Lord of Decies, half the County of Cork, described as all his lands in Ireland. In 1488, James Cogan, being Prior of the great monastery of Holmpatrick, took the oath of allegiance to Sir Richard Edgecombe, as required by the then recent rising for Lambert Simnel. In March, 1601, Richard Fitz-Philip Cogan was one of those who emigrated to Spain with Don Juan de Aquila, about which time John de Courcy, eighteenth Lord of Kinsale, married

Catherine, daughter of William Cogan, from which marriage the Baronage has been lineally continued to Baron John Constantine, the present Lord Kinsale —A James Cogan was a Lieutenant in another Munster Regiment of Infantry, that of Colonel Nicholas Browne ; he was attainted in 1691 by the description of Kilmore, County of Cork, as was Captain Philip as of Carrickbrinna, in that county. What degree of kindred, if any, these individuals bore to the Lords of Kinsale, has not been ascertained.

CAPTAIN JOHN MAHONY.

THE O'Mahonys were powerful chieftains in Munster and had extensive estates along the sea coast of Cork and Kerry. Opposite Horse Island, off the former county, was their castle of Rosbrin, boldly erected on a rock over the sea ; and its proprietor in the time of Queen Elizabeth, availing himself of the natural advantage it possessed, led a life of such successful piracy, that Sir George Carew, when Lord President was obliged to demolish it. Smith says there was an ancient Irish Chronicle, called from this locality the Psalter of Rosbrin, which contained a genealogical account of the O'Mahonys.* In the manuscripts of the Lambeth Library, is a "note of the names of all the plow-lands belonging to the O'Mahone Fione in Disagh, a part of West Carbury ;" also " the division of

* Smith's Cork, v. 1, p. 284.

the territory of Iveagh (the peninsula of Mizen Head), a part also of Carbury, among the O'Mahonys." This O'Mahony Fion, says an ancient authority,* was "Sovereign Prince of Rath-lean, and next lawful heir to the Crown of Cashel, when vacant for want of a successor ; and, on coming into the presence of the King of Cashel, he was not bound to make any other homage than to bow his head." In 950, says Archdall, died Donough O'Mahony, Abbot of Glendaloch and Clonmacnoise. In 1089, this Sept obtained a victory over Donough O'Brien. In 1135, Connor O'Brien, in the alternate assertion of an old feud, defeated the O'Mahonys in battle, slaying their chief, Cian O'Mahony, styled "King of Rathlean or East Iveach." In 1178, Donat O'Brien, with his Dalcassians, routed the O'Donovans and the O'Connells, driving them from Limerick County to beyond Mangerton in Kerry. Here these two exiled families, being powerfully assisted by the O'Mahonys, made new settlements for themselves on the ancient properties of the O'Donoghues, O'Learys, and O'Driscolls, to which three families the O'Mahonys were always declared enemies ; after which the O'Donoghues settled at Killarney, on the borders of Lough Lean.

At Perrot's Parliament of 1585, this Sept was represented by Owen, son of Donell, son of Donell-na-Screedagh O'Mahony (of the western district of Iveragh, County of Kerry), and by Conor, son of Conor Fion Oge, son of Conor Fion, son of Conor

* O'Mahony's

ad. p. 54.

O'Mahony. In the following year, on an Inquisition taken at Shandon Castle, there were attainted, as implicated in the Desmond rebellion, Daniel, son of Connor O'Mahony of Rosbrin, and Conor O'Mahony of Castle Mahony, near Bandon, who were thereupon adjudged to forfeit all their honors, castles, manors, &c. In 1605, Sir William Taaffe, Knight, had a grant in 'Muskrie,' County of Cork, of the entire territory or country of Ichonloe, containing twenty-eight small carucates of land of every kind, each being 120 acres, the greater part bog and unprofitable, and theretofore the estate of (the above) Daniel, son of Connor O'Mahony, attainted. The Attainders of 1643 include ten of this name in the County of Cork. About that time flourished Connor O'Mahony, long residing at St. Roch in Lisbon; he was born in the Barony of Muskerry, County of Cork, became a Jesuit, and published some works under a fictitious name, especially the *Disputatio Apologetica*, &c. in 1645, a work which was thought so ultra even by the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, that they ordered it to the flames.*

Dermot O'Mahony of Rosbrin became a Colonel in this campaign, and was killed at Aughrim; he was attainted in 1691, with two other Mahonys of Cork. Daniel, the brother of said Colonel Dermot, was knighted by King James at St. Germain's for his distinguished conduct at Cremona, and afterwards obtained the title of Count from Louis the Fourteenth

* Ware's Writers, pp. 121-2. Hardiman's Galway, p. 123.

for his good services in France, Spain, and Italy. In the latter country he was distinguished in 1702. In 1706, when Admiral Leake invested Alicant, Mahony, who was its Governor, defended it until he received three wounds, and was obliged to send to General Georges, who commanded the English land forces, for a surgeon, a request which was at once complied with, and the brave Governor still held out till the last necessity compelled a capitulation.* In 1707, Mahony's Dragoons carried much glory in the victory of Almanza, and being in the same year appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish troops in Sicily, his arrival there secured to the King of Spain the possession of that island, and extinguished various smouldering conspiracies in favour of the Austrians.† He was advanced to be a Lieutenant-General in the Spanish service, and was ennobled with the title of Count of Castile. "He was not only brave," says Bellerue in his *Campaign of Vendome*, "but laborious and indefatigable; his life was a continued chain of dangerous combats, desperate attacks, and honourable retreats." His son remained in Spain and retained the title, while his brother, Demetrio, became a Captain in the King of Spain's Guards.‡ Bacallar y Sanna, in his *History of Spain under Philip the Third*, gives very full details of the achievements of Colonel Count Mahony at Cartha-

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. v. 1, pp. 318-19.

† Idem, v. 2, p. 336.

‡ Notices of Co. Kerry, MS. Roy. Ir. Acad. p. 42.

gena and other places in Spain. The sons of Colonel Dermot were no less signalised in Holland.* Of the Brigaded Regiment of Limerick, of which Sir John Fitz-Gerald was Colonel, Jeremy O'Mahony was Lieutenant-Colonel.

Smith, in his *History of Cork* (v. 1, p. 201), relates the death in 1728 of a remarkable character, Denis O'Mahony, a priest, who had lived for 28 years in a lonely island in the wild scenery of Gougane Barra. What a scene it was to nourish the despair of a landless victim !—In 1745, Dennis and Darby Mahony, Lieutenants in Bulkeley's Regiment, were taken prisoners at sea, off Montrose. In 1766, says a Chronicle of the time, "His Excellency Count Mahony, Ambassador from Spain to the Court of Vienna, gave a grand entertainment in honour of Patrick's Day ; where were present Count Lacy, President of the Council of War, the Generals O'Donnell, Maguire, O'Kelly, Browne, Plunket, Mac Ellicot, four chiefs of the Grand Cross, two Governors, several Knights military, six Staff Officers, four Privy Councillors, with the principal Officers of State, who, to show their respect for the Irish nation, wore crosses in honor of the day, as did the whole Court."†

* Notices of Co. Kerry, MS. Roy. Ir. Acad. p. 52.

† Gent. Mag. *ad ann.* p. 195.

CAPTAIN DANIEL O'HERLIHY.

SEE of this Sept, *ante*, p. 285, &c.—The Attainders of 1643 describe eleven of the Sept of O'Herlihy in the County of Cork ; those of 1691 have but one, John Herrihy of Tuogage, in that county.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONDON.

THE Condons were deemed so powerful a Sept of old, that their territory was adopted as the name of a Barony in the County of Cork. On the first entrance of the Lord President of Munster, in 1600, into that county, Mac Hugh Condon was one of the native chiefs who first made submission to him.* In 1606, John King, of Dublin, had a grant from the Crown of certain estates in the County of Waterford, theretofore the property of Patrick Condon ; while, in seven years after, David Condon of Ballydorrawne, County of Cork, “ in performance of an indented order taken and conceived between him and Arthur Hide of Car-riginedy, concerning the title, right, and possession of all the estates sometime belonging to Patrick Condon, said David's father,” granted, assigned and confirmed to Hide various manors and lands in said county, to hold of the King as fully as same had been granted to David by letters patent.—The Attainders of 1642 present the names of ten Condons in the County of

* *Pacata Hibernia*, p. 61.

Cork, while on those of 1691 are the above Lieutenant John, styled of Carricknavoura and Dysart, and five others in the same county. At the Court of Claims in 1700, Julian Condon preferred her petition for her jointure in his Cork estate ; but her prayer was dismissed.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD BULMAN.

NOTHING has been ascertained of him or his family at the period.

ENSIGN TEIGUE GLORNEY.

THE O'Glorneys or O'Glorans were a Sept of the County of Kilkenny.

ENSIGN THOMAS 'HALY.'

THE 'O'Halys' are located by O'Brien in a large tract of the Barony of Muskerry, County of Cork, called from them Pobble-O'Haly. The Four Masters record the death in 1309 of Dermot O'Healey, 'the most eminent of the landed gentry of his time.' In 1328, died Duvesa, daughter of O'Hely, and wife of Donal, son of Teigue O'Conor. In 1389, the Septs of O'Conor and O'Ruarc invaded Muintir-Hely, whose

'cavalry' they put to flight, slaying Manus O'Hely and others at that place ; and in 1426 is recorded the death of O'Hely More, that is Conor Caoch O'Hely.

The officer at present under consideration, however, is, on the authority of ancient family tradition, alleged to have been of the Connaught Sept of O'Hanly of Slieve-Ban, whose Chief in the sixteenth century had three sons, Robert, Hugh, and James. The last, having killed a person of rank in a duel, retired from that province and settled in Limerick, where he took the name of Haly, as concealing, though not utterly renouncing his patronymic, and there he married. His grandson, William Haly, acquired large possessions in that county, of which he was High Sheriff in 1636. He had two sons : Nicholas, who, for his adherence to King Charles, is said to have been honoured with a fiat for the dignity of Baron ; in evidence of which three letters are referred to, one of the King, dated at Newcastle, February 20th, 1646, and two others of the Earl of Glamorgan and Worcester, dated 13th September, 1646, and 20th April, 1647, (in the custody of William Haly); but, as it is alleged, the patents could not be made out, the King being at the time a prisoner with the Scottish army, and not having the Great Seal with him. This Nicholas, styled of Towrine, and his younger brother John of Limerick, were of the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646. John died without issue. Nicholas signed the Treaty of Limerick in 1651 with Ireton, as one of the Commissioners on the part of the garrison, and for the

performance of which he was one of the hostages retained. He was subsequently stripped of all his property by Cromwell; but his eldest son, Robert, who married Lady Roche, the widow of John, the tenth Viscount Fermoy, was restored to his estates by James the Second. From very full notices of this family in the handwriting of the late Mr. James Roche (which are necessarily compressed here), it appears suggested that not only the above officer, Ensign Thomas, but also Edward Haly, the Cornet in Colonel Parker's Horse, were of this line of ancestry; those Christian names being then introduced by marriages with the Verdon and Roche families. The only representative of this old and respectable family now remaining in Ireland is the Very Reverend Robert Haly, S. J., resident in Dublin; but Colonel O'Grady Haly commanding the 47th Regiment, (to whom the Crimean medal was lately presented by Her Majesty), and Mr. Haly, of the English bar, are also representatives thereof, with many others living in England, France, India, and the British Colonies. There were eleven Healys attainted in 1691, but neither Thomas nor Edward 'Haly' appears upon the Roll. In 1710, a Captain 'Hely,' of Lord Kilmallock's Brigade, was killed in battle in Spain. A Lieutenant Richard 'Haly,' of Rothe's Regiment, was engaged at Fontenoy, wounded at Lauffield in 1747, subsequently promoted to the rank of Major in the Irish Brigade of France, and died at an advanced age about the year 1785, at Cambray.

ENSIGN GIBBON FITZ-GIBBON.

FOUR of this name were attainted in 1642, all in the County of Meath.

ENSIGN PHILIP 'WOLFE.'

THE name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. On Ortelius's map it is located in the Barony of Clanwilliam, County of Tipperary. They were also territorial proprietors in the County of Kildare, where Thomas died in 1582, seised of Beart and other estates. Edmund Wolfe was at the same time seised of Kilcolman, Oldcourt, Ardsclull, &c. all which premises were forfeited on the attainder of Nicholas Wolfe in 1641, when three others of the name were outlawed, but none in 1691. At the Court of Claims, however, a John Wolfe petitioned for an interest in County of Kildare lands forfeited by Sarsfield; and the name existed in that county to modern times. The Rev. Charles Wolfe, who died but recently, the well known author of the lines on the death of Sir John Moore, was born in 1791, the youngest son of Theobald Wolfe of Blackhall, County of Kildare. In the County of Clare it attained eminence of another character, in that ornament of the Irish Exchequer, the late Chief Baron Stephen 'Woulfe.' The hero, Major-General James 'Woulfe,' who fell in victory at Quebec in 1759, was lineally

descended from a Captain George Woulfe of the City of Limerick, who was one of the victims proscribed for his devotion to the Royal cause by Ireton in 1651, when he stormed that city. Captain George, however, escaped to the North of England, where he settled. His grandson, General Edward Woulfe, was appointed Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Foot in 1745, and he was the father of the hero of Quebec,* who, at the early age of twenty-one, fought at the often mentioned battle of Lauffield.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

LORD BOPHIN'S, ALIAS COLONEL JOHN BOURKE.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Tho Colonel.	Francis Bourke.	John Madden.
William Connock,	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
John Bodkin,	-----	-----
Major.		
Patrick Kirwan.	Piers Lynch.	Andrew Kirwan.
Richard Blake.	John Blake.	Stephen Lynch.
Peter Blake,	Lawrence Deane.	Peter Blake.
William Bourke.	} Miles Bourke.	Walter Bourke.
Francis Baker, 2nd.		
Robert Lynch.	Stephen Lynch.	Nicholas Blake.
Joseph Lynch.	Richard Blake.	William Lynch.
Arthur Lynch.	Dominick Lovelock.	Thomas Brown.
Nicholas Lynch.	Thomas Lynch.	Matthew Bodkin.
Matthew Lynch.	Lawrence Warren.	Hugh Kelly.
John White,		
Grenad.		

* Ferrar's Limerick, p. 350.

COLONEL LORD BOPHIN.

THIS Peer, the second son of William, Earl of Clanricarde, was one of King James's creation, on the 2nd of April, 1689. He was, in this campaign, taken prisoner at Aughrim at the head of his Regiment, brought off to the Castle of Dublin, and thence sent to England. He was attainted on Inquisition, and although a bill was brought into Parliament in 1698 for restoring him to his estate and blood, it was thrown out on the second reading; his children, however, having preferred their petitions at the Court of Claims, were allowed their respective remainders, and, in the first year of the reign of Queen Anne, an Act was passed whereby Lord Bophin was acquitted of all treasons and attainders, and he and his children restored to their blood and estate.—The Family of 'Bourke' is fully noticed *ante*, at the Earl of Clanricarde.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM
CONNOCK.

THIS officer, of whose antecedents nothing has been ascertained, passed over to France; where, in the Brigades, he obtained the rank of full Colonel, by reason of his gallant actions. He particularly distinguished himself at Cremona, and at the siege of

Verrua in Piedmont, in 1704, where, however, he was killed by the bursting of a shell.*

MAJOR JOHN BODKIN.

THIS name appears on the records of Galway from the time of the Tudors. In 1533, Dr. Christopher 'Bodekine' was consecrated Bishop of Kilmacduagh at Marseilles, and was in three years after, by the favour of Henry the Eighth, translated to the Archbishopric of Tuam, with which he held to his death the See of Kilmacduagh.† Dominick Bodkin of Galway was one of the Confederate Catholics who assembled at Kilkenny in 1646. At the siege of Galway in 1652, six townsmen of this name refused to sign the articles for its surrender, while twelve other Bodkins absented themselves to avoid so doing.‡ Besides Major John and Matthew Bodkin, an Ensign in this Regiment, John Bodkin was an Ensign in Colonel Dominick Browne's Infantry, as was Augustus Bodkin in the Earl of Clanricarde's. In July, 1691, this Major, then a Lieutenant-Colonel, was of the hostages delivered to the besiegers of the town, to be bound for the due observance of the terms imposed upon the garrison and townspeople until surrender.§ He was a merchant of Galway, was included in the Attain-

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 294.

† Ware's Bishops, p. 615.

‡ Hardiman's Galway, Ap. p. 33.

§ Idem, p. 162.

ders of that year, but was afterwards adjudged within the benefit of the articles of 1698 and 1699.

CAPTAIN PATRICK KIRWAN.

THE O'Kerwans were an ancient Irish Sept of Connaught, but the name has been, as it may be considered, anglicised into Kirwan, by which orthography it was known in the County of Galway from the thirteenth century,* whence they extended to Mayo, and at a later period to Waterford and Tipperary. From 1501 to the time of the Revolution the Shrievalty of Galway, then a very important town, was frequently filled by a Kirwan, as was not less the Mayoralty. In 1582, Stephen Kirwan was Bishop of Clonfert, as was Francis Kirwan of Killala in 1646. These, however, will not be found in *Ware's Bishops*. At the Supreme Council of 1646, Patrick Kirwan of Galway was one of the Members ; yet would it seem he was the same individual, to whom General Ireton in 1652 returned special thanks, for the protection he had afforded to the Protestants during the immediately preceding years of civil war ; Ireton also gave him, under hand and seal, permission to carry arms. He was of the Cregg line of Kirwans, and grandfather of the above Captain Patrick ; while the Major of this Regiment, John Bodkin, was Captain Patrick's maternal uncle. Patrick married in 1703, Mary, daughter

* Hardiman's Galway, p. 16.

of Richard Martin of Dangan, and succeeded to the Cregg estates on the death of his own father, Martin Kirwan, in 1705. Sir John Kirwan was Mayor of Galway in 1686, and its Representative in the Parliament of 1689. He is said to have been the first who introduced in that town the modern style of glass windows, in lieu of the small leaden lattices theretofore used. This family was distinguished in the Brigades, in the person of Richard Kirwan, the second son of the above Captain Patrick. He was sent out at an early age to study in France : but, preferring a military life, he obtained a commission in Dillon's Brigade, fought at Fontenoy in 1745, and was a great favourite with Lord Clare and Marshal Saxe. He died at Woodfield in 1779. His nephew was Richard Kirwan, pre-eminently styled the Chemist, accounted one of the greatest philosophers of his day, and a member of most of the literary institutions of Europe.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOURKE.

THE illustrations of the 'Bourke' family occur *ante*, at the Earl of Clanricarde. This officer, afterwards promoted to a Majority, was taken prisoner at Aughrim.*

* Story's Impart. Hist. p. 2, p. 137.

CAPTAINS ROBERT, JOSEPH, NICHOLAS,
AND MATTHEW LYNCH ;
LIEUTENANTS PIERS AND HENRY LYNCH,
AND
ENSIGNS STEPHEN AND WILLIAM LYNCH.

THIS family came over to Ireland in the first armament of the English Invasion, and soon after settled at the Knock in the County of Meath, hence called Knock-Lynch. They were there frequently styled 'Leyns,' by that spelling received Royal mandates to the Hostings, and are so denominated in the current records and state papers. A younger son of this house, migrating westward, established the name in Galway,* where his line acquired much property, and, until the middle of the seventeenth century, were one of its most influential families. From them were elected its first and last Provost, and its first and last Sovereign ; six of its Recorders were also Lynches. During this connexion with the place, they effected many public works within this ancient town, much strengthened its fortifications, and founded various religious houses. In 1484, Dominick Lynch procured the Charter from Richard the Third, under which he caused his brother Pierce to be elected first Mayor, and was himself the second. His son Stephen at the same time sued out the Bull of Pope Innocent the Eighth, establishing in Galway the singular jurisdiction of Warden ; from this period to the

* Hardiman's Galway, p. 50.

time of the Restoration, in the succession of its Mayors, no less than eighty-four were Lynches, and the family is one of the four tribes who have an acknowledged privilege of burial in the Cathedral of that town. In the sixteenth century the name was established in Mayo. In 1584, John Lynch, a native of Galway, educated at Oxford, was advanced by Queen Elizabeth to the Bishopric of Elphin. In Perrot's Parliament of the following year, Jonoke Lynch and Peter Lynch represented Galway. In 1602, Richard Lynch was Bishop of Kilmacduagh. In the Parliament of 1639, Sir Robert Lynch was one of the Representatives of Galway. He was proprietor of the Isles of Arran, which, on his subsequent attainder, were included in the grant to Erasmus Smith, one of the most considerable of the London adventurers in Ireland, whose title to these islands was afterwards purchased by Richard, Earl of Arran.*

In 1642 were attainted, with said Sir Robert Lynch, Oliver Lynch of Dublin, Myles Lynch of Cloncurry, and Laurence Lynch of Creganstown, in the County of Meath. The head of the family at the Knock is not noted on the Roll, as their Castle had been in this year taken by the Earl of Ormond, when the besieged, not accepting quarter, were put to the sword.† The elder of *this* house, Robert Lynch or Leyns, was fain to accept a certificate from the usurping powers, transplanting him and his

* Hardiman's Galway, p. 320.

† Temple's Irish Rebellion, p. 80.

family into the County of Roscommon, where a small allotment at the foot of Slieve-Ban was all conceded to him in tail male, in lieu of his extensive Meath estates. Of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny in 1646, were Martin, Nicholas, and Roebuck Lynch of Galway. In 1650, Walter Lynch succeeded to the See of Clonfert, at which time flourished John Lynch, an able antiquary and scholar, born in the town of Galway ; after its surrender in 1652, he betook himself to France, where, under the assumed name of Gratianus Lucius, he published his '*Cambrensis Eversus*,' and other works. In regard to the aforesaid transplanted Robert Lynch or Leyns, (whose last male descendant, it may be mentioned, was the author's maternal uncle), his will bears date in 1667, and commences with a 'sweet reminiscence' of his family, directing his interment "in the sepulchre of my dear mother, children, and grand-children, in the church of Clonard, without any great cost or solemnity ; being banished into Connaught, and deprived of my estate, and stript of all my moveable goods and substance." —Then, after recounting his debts and providing for their due and early payment, he adds, "I leave and bequeath my little nag to my little grand-child Christopher Leyns, and my apparel to be distributed to such poor as are in want of clothes to cover their nakedness."....." And in case the IR. be restored, my will is that the feoffment I made of Croboy, in the year of our Lord 1631, shall stand and be in force according to the intent thereof." The estate of

Croboy here alluded to included Summer Hill, and was, in two years after the date of this will, granted by patent of Charles the Second to Charles Barker, from whom it passed by purchase to the ancestor of Lord Langford ; while little more than twenty years have elapsed since the Crown asserted its title to the Roscommon allotment, as *on failure of the issue male* of Robert.

In the Charter to Galway in 1687, twenty-three Lynches were placed upon the Burgess Roll. In the same year Sir Henry Lynch was appointed a Baron of the Irish Exchequer, on Sir Stephen Rice being advanced to be chief. Besides the nine officers of the name in this Regiment, six others were commissioned on this list. In the Parliament of 1689, Geoffry Lynch was one of the Representatives of Galway, while the hostages for its surrender in 1691 were Lieutenant-Colonels Lynch, Burke, and Kelly. The Attainders of 1691 include fifteen Lynches.

In the Augustinian Convent at Bruges are monuments to 'Steven' Lynch, who died 1691 ; Agnes Lynch, died 1728 ; to Dominick Anthony Lynch, 'Eschevon' of Bruges in 1707, 1711, 1713, and 1727 ; to Dominick Lynch, who in 1782 became a member of the society of St. George there. James Lynch, (son of Henry Lynch), whose wife was Anastasia, daughter of Jasper Joyce, has a sepulchral monument on the outside of the south wall of the church of Notre Dame in said city, commemorating his death on the 21st of July, 1793, aged 77. At the battle of Lauffield

in 1747, 'Colonel Lynch, a la Suite' in Lally's Brigade Regiment, was wounded ; and in Hardiman's *Galway* (p. 18), mention is made of a Count Lynch, Mayor of Bourdeaux, who so eminently distinguished himself in the cause of the Royal family of France in opposition to Buonaparte.

LIEUTENANT LAURENCE DEANE.

THIS name Den, Dene, Dean, etc. is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, more especially located in the Counties of Cork and Carlow. In 1609, Richard Dean, a native of Yorkshire, succeeded to the See of Ossory. The only attainder in 1642 of the name is that of Patrick Deane of Lusk ; that in 1691 is of Dominick Deane of Cong, County of Mayo. In 1714, Joseph Deane was appointed Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. The kindred, however, of the above officer is unknown.

LIEUTENANT DOMINICK LOVELOCK.

HE was attainted in 1691, as Dominick Lovelock of Milltown, County of Galway ; no more is known of him.

ENSIGN JOHN MADDEN.

He was indited in 1691 as of Longford, County of Galway, and was ancestor of the present Dr. R. R. Madden, so well known and respected in various walks of literature.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL OLIVER O'GARA'S, LATE COLONEL IRIEL FARRELL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Michael Shanley.	Fergus Farrell.
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Thady O'Connor,	-----	-----
Major.		
John Conry.	Bryan Conry.	Thady Mahon.
Michael Shanly.	} Nicholas White.	Charles Dillon.
Green Mulloy.		
William Mulloy.	Theobald Mulloy.	John Connor.
William Shanley.	Thady Shanley.	Paul Duigenan.
Laughlin Naughton.	Edmund Naughton.	Thomas Naughton.
Daniel 'Kelley.'	} Edmund Doyle.	Daniel 'Kelley.'
John 'Kelley.'		
Charles Phillips.	Connor M'Dermott.	Gilduffe Phillips.
Bryan M'Gowran.	Daniel M'Gowran.	{ Turlough Reynolds.
		{ Morgan M'Donough.
Owen Gallagher.	Ffarrell Gallagher.	Owen Gallagher.
Christopher Bellew.	Nicholas Bermingham.	William O'Gara.
Henry M'Dermott Roe.	Roger M'Dermott.	Arthur M'Manus.
Bryan Duff M'Dermott.	-----	Thomas Walgrave.

COLONEL OLIVER O'GARA.

THE O'Garas were the ancient territorial Lords of Moy-O'Gara and Coolavin, in the County of Sligo. So early as in the year 1056, the Four Masters record the death of Roderic O'Gara ; and their valuable and extensive Chronicle, originating in the patronage of Ferral O'Gara in the commencement of the seventeenth century, is particularly full in details of this House. Their dedication proclaims him "a descendant of the race of Heber, son of Milesius, which gave Ireland thirty monarchs, while sixty-one of that race died in the odour of sanctity." The antiquary Michael O'Clery, who had at the time peculiar resources for verifying native genealogies, many of which perished in the immediately ensuing wars, confidently traces the lineage of this Ferral O'Gara up ninety-three generations ; he was himself the Representative of the County of Sligo in the Parliament of 1634. The confiscations and ravages of Cromwell, however, left but little of their rank or territory remaining at this period, when the above Colonel Oliver was the head of the Sept. He also was one of the Representatives for the County of Sligo in the Parliament of 1689, and was connected by marriage with the Lady Mary Fleming, daughter of Lord Slane and widow of Richard Fleming of Stahalmock, by whom he left no issue. This regiment, raised by himself, was one of four which King James, in falling back upon Ardee, despatched under the command of Brigadier Sarsfield,

in September, 1689, to retard the advance of the Williamite forces into Connaught.* Story states that Colonel O'Gara was killed at the siege of Athlone in June, 1691; but if he intended to refer this statement to Colonel Oliver, it was erroneous, as *he* is known to have witnessed the Articles of Limerick, and accompanied the Irish emigrants to the Continent, where he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel to King James's fine Regiment of Irish Foot-Guards, amounting, before its departure from Limerick to France, to 1400 men.† This reduction of his rank to a post subordinate to Colonel William Dorrington, was soon redressed by his appointment to the Colonelcy of the Queen's Dragoons. He was attainted in 1691, with 'Maria' his wife, John O'Gara of Clunoghill, and Roger and Morgan 'Gara' of Ballyhowla, County of Sligo. It may be added that the Reverend Nicholas O'Gara, faithful to the memory of his country in a foreign land, was a valuable collector of Irish poems in the Netherlands.‡ In 1734, Bryan O'Gara was Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, as was Michael O'Gara in 1742.

MAJOR THADY O'CONNOR.

THE Annals of this family of native Royalty cannot

* Clarke's James II. v. 2, p. 382.

† O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, p. 164, &c.

‡ Trans. Ibern. Celt. p. 97 and 174.

be alluded to here beyond the scope defined in the prospectus of this volume. They were particularly located in Connaught, with branches in Kerry (where they gave name to Iraghti-connor), and in Offaley of Leinster, hence there styled O'Connor-Failey. In 1302, Edward the First invited Hugh O'Connor to aid him in the Scottish war, and Edward the Second sought similar services in 1314 from 'O'Conogher, *Dux Hibernicorum de Connagh*,' and from 'Dermod O'Tonoghur d'Offaley.' A Report to Government of the chief leaders of Connaught in the time of Henry the Eighth, and their available strength, mentions O'Connor as Lord of a portion of that province, with a musterable force of 120 Horse, 160 Galloglasses, and 300 Kerns. A manuscript Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin, furnishes several links in the generations of the O'Connors-Kerry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Cromwell's Act of 1652, 'for settling Ireland,' excepted from pardon for life and estate Charles O'Connor Don of Ballintobber, County of Roscommon, Teigue O'Connor Roe of said county, Teigue O'Connor Sligo of Sligo, and Charles and Hugh O'Connor, his brothers. The acknowledgment in the Act of Settlement, of Royal gratitude for services beyond the seas, includes Major Owen O'Connor of Balinagare, County of Roscommon, Captain Hugh O'Connor Don of Ballintobber, Ensign Daniel O'Connor of the County of Mayo, with Lieutenant Roger and Ensign Hugh O'Connor. This Sept mustered very strong upon the Army List,

holding several commissions in fifteen other Regiments. According to a contemporaneous Diary,* a short time before the surrender of Limerick, "Major O'Connor, who was Governor of Banagher, surrendered it on condition of being allowed to march out of it with his men. He hath since been in Limerick, and upon view of the condition of that place, and consideration of the wants of the Irish and their impending ruin, came over to us this day (21st August, 1691); also nine more of the Irish army well mounted." Story says that of sixty men, who came over with him, "forty laid down their arms, and to each the general gave five shillings for encouragement."† It does, however, appear from the same narrator, that a Colonel O'Connor, subsequently to the last date, at the head of 400 Irish, burned Edenderry and afterwards Ballybrittas.‡ On the Roll of Attainders in 1691, stand Phelim O'Connor of Balinagare, Roger O'Connor of Doagh, Thady O'Connor of Cloonkelly, and Charles Connor of Carrovan, County of Roscommon; with eleven others in Kerry, Kildare, Queen's County, Sligo, Longford, Galway, Cork, and Dublin. At the Court of Chichester House, Denis O'Connor, with Peter Conry and Anne Conry, alias O'Connor, his wife, and Bridget O'Connor, claimed and were allowed three parts out of four of the real estates of Major Owen O'Connor in Ballinagar, &c., under his

* Harleian Coll. v. 7, p. 481.

† Story's Impartial History, part 1, p. 149.

‡ Idem, pt. 2, p. 56.

will of 8th May, 1685, but which had been forfeited by Phelim O'Connor.—Captain Thomas O'Connor in Dillon's Brigade was wounded at the battle of Lifford.

CAPTAIN JOHN CONRY.

THE O'Maol Conrys were a branch of the Southern Hy-Nialls, who for centuries ruled as kings of Meath and Monarchs of Ireland. They were originally chiefs in Teffia, in the present County of Westmeath ; but in the tenth century, crossing the Shannon, located themselves upon its western bank, and from that time were known as Connacians. This Sept, which belonged to the Great Bardic Order, acquired under the patronage of the O'Conors, Kings of Connaught, considerable possessions in that Province, and became its Chief Bards, as well as Seanachies to its Kings ; as shown in the Annals of the Four Masters, in the compilation of which record, two of the Sept, Maurice and Fearfeasa O'Mulconroy, contributed the ancient chronicles of their tribe, and were active assistants. In virtue of the hereditary and honourable office of Seanachie, it was the duty of the Chief of this celebrated Bardic clan to officiate upon the Sacred Hill, at the Inauguration of a new King of Connaught ; to present to him the white wand or sceptre, the emblem of Sovereignty ; to administer to him the usual oath or ~~administration~~ to preserve the customs of the country ;

and, finally, to record the proceedings. In the learned Dr. O'Connor's Latin translation of the MSS. chronicles of Ireland appears the following account of the ceremonies, &c. performed by Torna O'Mulconry in the year 1312, at the Inauguration of Phelim O'Connor, King of Connaught. The account is written by Torna himself, and is to be found in the aforesaid Irish Chronicles:—

“O'Maolconarii erant jure hereditario Regum Connaciæ Bardi a Seculo XI., sine quorum genealogiâ metricâ, in conventionem Regni, publicè recitandâ, Regem inaugurare nefas est. Hinc plurimi istius nominis archi-poetæ Connaciæ in annalibus memorantur. Hoc est O'Maolconarii jus.—Virgam regiam dare in ejus manum Regi inaugurato: et nefas est alicui Ducum Connaciæ esse in ejus præsentia supra aggerem sacrum, nisi O'Maolconario, prope Regem, et O'Connachtano, custodienti aggeris sacri:—Ejus (i. e. Regis) equus militaris et vestimenta traduntur Vicario Daehonni:—cujus est officium ire ad montem (i. e. arcem Concobari) supra equum istum:—et uncia auri [datur] Connachtano; et ejus officium inequalitates aggeris sacri lævigare, quando inauguratio Regia fit.” etc. etc.

The office of chief bard to an Irish king was deemed a post of great honour and dignity, and many of the duties of it were of a solemn description: some of the functions of the Royal Seanachies at the ceremony of inauguration were in late times performed by the clergy themselves, as we find stated in the account

given of the inauguration of Hugh O'Neil, Titular King of Ulster and Earl of Tyrone, at the close of Elizabeth's reign. The inauguration of an Irish king, even as late as the reign of James the First, was performed in the open air, upon one of the Sacred Hills, or places appointed for that purpose, and in the presence of the Septs of the province, who were led thither by their respective chiefs to witness the ceremony.—The poet Spencer, in his *History of Ireland*, written in 1597, thus describes one of these solemn rites, of which he himself had been an eyewitness. "Whenever an Irish king or chief is to be inaugurated on one of their hills, it is usual to place him on a particular stone, whereon is imprinted the form of their first chieftain's foot, and there proffer to him an oath to preserve the customs of the country. There was then a wand delivered to him by the proper officer, with which in his hand, descending from the stone, he turned himself round, thrice forward, thrice backward." In an account of the ceremonies performed at the initiation of the O'Donels, Princes of Tyrconnel, it is said that in presenting the new king with the wand, which was perfectly white and straight, the chief who officiated used this form of words:—"Receive, O King, this auspicious badge of your authority, and remember to imitate in your conduct the whiteness and straightness of this wand." This hereditary and remarkable office became obsolete in the O'Mulconry clan after the split of the great O'Mulconry into the three kindred but rival houses

of O'Connor Don, O'Connor Roe, and O'Connor Sligo, and the divisions of the lands and Septs of Connaught between them. The O'Mulconrys became tributaries to the O'Conors Roe. All the branches of the great house of O'Connor had submitted to Elizabeth, and remaining faithful to her during the fierce wars of that period in Ireland, provoked the hostility of their countrymen, the O'Neils and O'Donels of the north ; who, in revenge for this apostasy from the common cause, made a descent into Connaught in 1597, and laid waste the territories of the O'Conors with fire and sword. In this foray, the O'Connor Don, chief of all the O'Conors, was taken prisoner ; the country of O'Connor Roe, south of Elphin, was ravaged from Athglissen to Sliabh-bann ; and the Mac Dermot of Moylurg was obliged to declare himself O'Donel's vassal, and to attend him when required, with eighty foot and twenty horse, &c., &c. In this inroad of the northern chieftains, the numerically small Sept of the O'Mulconrys was almost annihilated, and the decay of the family dates from that period. Their subsequent history assimilates with that of most other Irish families ; the cruel civil wars that desolated unhappy Ireland throughout the seventeenth century, producing attainders, forfeiture and exile, almost extinguished them. One or two families of the Sept, nevertheless, continued, through all vicissitudes of fortune, to retain some footing in their native province.

The above Captain John Conry, his brother Lieutenant Bryan, and a third brother Patrick, were

of this house, and all engaged in the service of King James the Second ; while another John Conry of the elder branch of the same family claims more especial notice, as well for the sacrifices he and his descendants had made to this cause, as for the position and rank they have respectively held to the present day. The grandfather of this latter John was Moylin O'Maolconry, who died in 1637, the last individual recognised in native heraldry as chief of his nation. His son Thorna entered and caused to be certified in the Heralds' College, his father's lineage, which declares him to have been the forty-third in descent from the first recorded ancestor ("Conn" of the hundred Battles) in that pedigree. Thorna, dying in 1647, was succeeded by his son John, who, having taken part and suffered in his estate, in the Cromwellian wars, fled to France, and there married the daughter of another emigrant, of the Fitz-Geralds, who had quitted Ireland in Elizabeth's reign, on the destruction of the great Geraldine chief, the Earl of Desmond. John Conry served throughout the wars of France under the celebrated Marshal Turenne, and was killed at the passage of the Rhine in 1672, leaving two sons, who both returned to Ireland. The eldest, Charles, who is stated to have also fought under Turenne at the early age of fifteen, endeavoured after the Restoration of Charles the Second to obtain compensation for his family's losses in the Royal cause, but, in common with the large majority of the ruined Irish gentry, he failed in this object. However, in

1678, he obtained by patent a small and tany appurtenance of land in his native province, and again returned to France. On the abdication of King James the Second Charles Conroy, still clinging to all his loyalty, sold the estate he had inherited through his mother in France, and adding to the proceeds whatever he could raise in Ireland, he devoted his fortune and his life to the cause of that Monarch whom in common with his Roman Catholic countrymen, he alone recognised as his lawful Sovereign. His name, however, does not appear in the present Army List, but unimpeachable records establish the fact of his bearing arms for King James as a volunteer, of which description of force there was a considerable body. Having joined King James's army with whomsoever of his Sept he could collect, he fought and fell at the Boyne. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother Fearfeasa, who was the first member of this family that professed Protestantism. His son, another John, was a celebrated antiquarian and in his devotion to literature pursued the hereditary vocation of his ancestors: he collected a very valuable library, in addition to ancient and curious MSS. of the O'Maolconaire tribe. Among these, it is said, was the first volume of the original of the Four Masters, in the compilation of which (as before mentioned), two members of the Sept had been engaged in the year 1632. This volume, and many of the Conroy MSS. passed into the late ill-fated Library at Stowe.

John Conroy himself compiled a remarkably into

resting history of his family from the earliest period to the year 1750 ; it is divided into chapters, and throws light on many passages of the general and family history of Ireland. His grandson and namesake was the late Sir John Conroy, Knight of four foreign orders, and created a Baronet for long and faithful services to her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent. The present Baronet, a godson of that Royal Duke, bears his respected name, Sir Edward Conroy of Llanbrynmair, County of Montgomery.—A distinguished individual of this name was Florence O'Mulconry, titular Archbishop of Tuam, and founder of the Irish Franciscan monastery at Louvain, under the auspices of Philip the Third of Spain. This Prelate was the author of several works, and, dying at Madrid in 1629, his bones were subsequently removed to the Convent he had founded at Louvain. He was intimately concerned in the political movements of the times, and was instrumental in aiding the escape of the great Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel out of Ireland. The fact is announced in a letter, dated "Dublin, 12th of Sept. 1607," from Sir John Davis, the celebrated Attorney-General of Ireland, to the English Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, in which he says that this prelate came over in person in a ship equipped and sent by Philip of Spain for the rescue of these Earls.

CAPTAINS MICHAEL AND WILLIAM
SHANLEY.

THE Shanleys, sometimes styled O'Shanleys, but more usually Mac Shanleys, are noticed as a Sept of Leitrim from the thirteenth century. In 1254, Sitric Mac Shanley was taken prisoner by Phelim, son of Cathal Crov-dearg O'Connor, on suspicion of conspiring to betray him. In 1378, the Mac Shanley was slain in an engagement between the O'Rourkes and Mac Rannels. At 1404, the Four Masters commemorate the death of Donogh, son of Morrough Mac Shanley, "a wealthy landed proprietor of Corcaghlan [in the County of Roscommon], and the intimate friend of Roderick O'Connor, King of Connaught." In 1473, "a great commotion broke out in Muintir-Eolis [in the County of Leitrim], and much destruction was committed; Mac Rannal made an attack on the town of Mac Shanly, which he burned, and slew Donogh, son of Donogh Mac Shanley, with several others."* On the plantation of the Counties of Leitrim and Longford, Teigue Mac Shanly of Mornin and Edward Oge Mac Shanly in policy sued out patents of pardon and protection, as did Bryan Mac Shanly of Ancurvy in the King's County. Besides the above two Captains, Thady and another Michael Shanley were Lieutenants in this Regiment, while Bryan Shanley was an Ensign in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's Infantry. In King James's

* Annals of the Four Masters, *ad ann.*

Charter to Jamestown, County of Leitrim, the above Captain William was appointed the Sovereign, and Michael constituted one of its free Burgesses. William was one of its Representatives in the Parliament of 1689. The Attainders of 1691 denounce both *William* and *Michael* Shanley, as of the County of Leitrim ; with *Thady* and Brian Shanley of Fenagh in the same county ; James 'Shanly' of Macetown, County of Westmeath ; and John of Swords, County of Dublin. A Michael Shanly came over to King William, and was placed on the pension list of the military Establishment for 5s. per day, afterwards increased to 6s. 9d. until 1729, when he died. Members of the family, with his christian and surname, appear on the Army Lists of successive years. In that of 1759, when was raised in three weeks the 19th Regiment or Light Drogheda Dragoons, Michael Shanly was its Quarter-Master. In 1785, William Shanley, the lineal descendant of this Captain William, was High Sheriff of the County of Leitrim ; and his son Walter, now an engineer in Canada, appears to represent the Sept.

CAPTAINS 'GREENE' AND WILLIAM MULLOY.

THE O'Mulloys or O'Molloys claim descent from Niall of the Nine Hostages, and were anciently Lords of Fearcall in the King's County, a district extend-

ing over the present Baronies of Ballyboy, Ballycowen and Eglish, with much of those of Geshil and Garrycastle. Of the early and interesting annals of this family, it can only be here noticed that in September, 1189, Albin O'Mulloy, then Bishop of Ferns, officiated with the Archbishops of Canterbury and Dublin, and with other Prelates and Nobles, at the coronation of the renowned Richard Cœur de Lion in Westminster Abbey.* In the commencement of the fifteenth century, Hugh O'Mulloy founded the celebrated Carmelite monastery of Kilcormuck, in the heart of Fearcall, in which he was interred in 1454. The state papers of the time of Henry the Eighth record numerous evidences of the struggles of the O'Mulloys to uphold the independence of their Sept and territory. At length, in 1538, a treaty was concluded by the Lord Deputy with their Chief, by which he (Cahir O'Mulloy) bound himself "to pay to the King all rents and revenues due and accustomed on the country of Fearcall, and to wait on the Deputy at any time and as often as he will, with six horsemen and forty kern, during one day and one night, having warning three days before the day appointed." In 1585, when, in the language of the Four Masters, a Parliament was given to the people of Ireland (for these assemblies were previously composed exclusively of the English or Anglo-Irish Lords and proprietors), this Sept was represented by Conall, the son of Cahir O'Mulloy.

At a somewhat earlier period, the O'Mulloy was

* Hoveden, p. 656.

appointed by the Crown hereditary Bearer of the British Standard in Ireland, in right of which honour an official coat of arms was granted, representing *vert* a mounted Knight in armour, on a steed richly caparisoned *argent*; and bearing in his hand the British standard, and on his shield the family armorials. This right was recognized in 1595, when, on the march of the Lord Deputy, Sir William Russell, to the North, the Royal standard of England was borne on the first day, as within the Pale, by O'Mulloy, and in the next, after passing out of the Pale, by O'Hanlon, the hereditary standard bearer of O'Neill. The privilege was subsequently, in 1634, recorded, and the armorials exemplified by certificate from the Office of Arms. Early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Anthony O'Mulloy, a younger son of Hugh O'Mulloy, then Chief of Fearcall, migrated to the County of Roscommon, where he became the founder of the Hughstown and Oakport lines. He is said to have filled the important offices of Vice-President of the Council, and Provost Marshal of the Province of Connaught. He died in 1603, when the Inquisition *post mortem* describes him by the same cognomen as one of the above Captains, 'Greene Mulloy.' In 1613, a portion of the Fearcall inheritance was granted to Francis Blunde, 'clerk of the Commissioners for defective titles,' while the estates of others of the Sept in the same county, who had been 'attainted' or 'slain in rebellion,' were given to Gerald, Earl of Kildare.

The declaration of Royal gratitude, which is incor-

porated in the Act of Settlement, acknowledges the services of Captain Charles O'Mulloy, Lieutenant Edmund O'Mulloy, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Mulloy, Captain Art Mac Turlough Mulloy, Lieutenant John Molloy, Lieutenant John Mac Art Molloy, Lieutenant Edward Molloy, Ensign Fenagh Molloy, Captain Turlogh Molloy of Ballyboy, King's County, and Terence Molloy of Gortachuttery in said county. Besides the above two Captains, there appear upon this List Robert Molloy, a Quarter-Master in Lord Galmoy's Horse ; James, a Lieutenant in the King's Infantry ; John, an Ensign in Colonel Henry Dillon's ; and Hugh Molloy, in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's. Edward O'Mulloy, of the above mentioned Hughstown line, was appointed one of the Burgesses in King James's charter to Boyle ; and he, marrying Mary, daughter of the O'Conor Don, had by her a son, the above Captain 'Greene' Mulloy. Connor O'Mulloy, the elder brother of the above Edward, was the lineal ancestor of the families of Hughstown and Oakpost.* He had two sons, Theobald and William O'Mulloy, who, as frequently occurred in that distracted period, espoused different lines of policy. Theobald took part with King William, was a Captain of his Dragoons at the Battle of the Boyne, and, according to the family tradition, when that King's horse was shot under him, Theobald presented his own charger to His Majesty. He lived to a great age, and,

* For a full memoir of this family, see D'Alton's *Annals of Boyle*, vol. 1, p. 97, &c.

dying in 1734, was buried at Ardcarne near Boyle. His son Charles, being in Athlone when some of King James's officers were raising recruits there, was enlisted into that service, and was actually taken prisoner at the Boyne, by the Regiment of which his father was Captain ; he was then but seventeen, and in consideration of that father's services was pardoned, afterwards served for William, and at the siege of Sligo was wounded in the leg.* William, the second son of Connor O'Mulloy, was the above Captain ; who, marrying Alison, daughter of Sir Oliver Tuile of Sonna, County of Westmeath, left issue by her. He was attainted in 1691, with four others of the Sept, described as located about their ancient territory.

CAPTAIN LAUGHLIN NAUGHTON.

THE O'Naughtons were an ancient Irish Sept of the County of Galway, located about the country now comprised in the Baronies of Leitrim and Longford. Besides the three Naughtons in this Regiment, Thady Naughton was a Lieutenant in Colonel Henry Dillon's Infantry, and Thomas Mac Naghton a Captain in Colonel Cormuck O'Neill's. The latter, however, was of the Scottish Plantation in Ulster, and not of the native Sept.

* Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 897.

CAPTAIN BRYAN MAC GOWRAN.

ORTELIUS's map locates this Sept between Leitrim and Cavan ; they were more especially indigenous in the Barony of Tullaghaw in the latter county, and the Four Masters record the successive chiefs of the Sept. In 1593, the Maguires perpetrated a predatory incursion over Cavan, in which Dr. Edmund Mac Gawran, the titular Primate of Armagh, was accidentally killed ; he being then protected by Maguire from the consequences of proscriptions and a reward offered for his apprehension. At the time of the Plantation of Ulster, several of the Mac Gowrans were necessitated for their protection to sue out pardons from the Crown, and, in the immediately succeeding years, grants were made and manors created out of their lordship of Tullaghaw ; as the manor of Calva to Hugh Culme, other lands to Sir George and Richard Graeme ; and, in 1614, all the mountains of Quilca, Slieve-an-erin, &c. to John Sandford. Phelimy Magowran, however, and others of the Sept obtained from the King some small reserved portions within Tullaghaw, to hold on the conditions of the Plantation ; but even these scanty concessions were, early in the reign of Charles the First, subjected to searching and hostile inquisitions. This family, nevertheless, contributed an officer to King James's cause, and are still, though in humble circumstances, a marked race within their old Barony. In truth, their Barony is popularly known as ' the Kingdom of Glan,' and is to this day so isolated, that it is said " no public road leads into it, and only one difficult pass, in some places a track-

way, is seen over it. It is about sixteen miles in length by seven and a-half in breadth, and is densely inhabited by a primitive race of Mac Gowrans, who intermarry with each other, and observe some peculiar customs, as an especial election of their own King and Queen from the tribe, to whom they pay implicit obedience." A bard of this family, commemorated by Hardiman in his *Irish Minstrelsy*, composed, amongst other poems, one entitled 'the Revelry of O'Rourke,' which has been the subject of Dean Swift's well-known parody,

'O'Rourke's noble fare shall ne'er be forgot!' &c.

CAPTAIN OWEN GALLAGHER.

THE native Topographers locate the O'Gallaghers in the Baronies of Tyrhugh and Raphoe, County of Donegal, where they had Castles at Lifford and Ballyshannon. In 1397, an O'Gallagher was Bishop of Clonmacnoise, Laurence O'Gallagher was Bishop of Raphoe in 1419, and in 1549, Redmond Gallagher was Bishop of Killala. The Sept is characterized in the history of their country as commanders of O'Donnell's cavalry, and their achievements in that service are subjects of many annals. At the siege of Sligo by O'Donnell in 1495, William, son of the O'Gallagher, *i. e.* of Edmund, son of Donogh, son of Laughlin, and Owen, son of Cormac O'Gallagher, were amongst those killed by the guards of the castle. In two

years after, in a battle fought between the O'Neills and O'Donnells, three of the leaders under O'Donnell, named O'Gallagher, were slain at Ballysadare. In Perrot's Parliament of 1585 appeared as Representative of this Sept 'the O'Gallagher, *i. e.* John, son of Tuathal, son of John, son of Roderic, son of Hugh.' The Masters record the death in 1595 of 'Sir John O'Gallagher, the son of Tuathal, a man of great fame and renown among the English at that time.' When, in six years after, O'Donnell went southward to the Munster war, he entrusted the custody of his Castle of Ballymote to the O'Gallagher, *i. e.*, *Owen*, son of John O'Gallagher. The Act of 1612, for the Attainder of Hugh O'Neill, late Earl of Tyrone, Rory O'Donnell, late Earl of Tyrconnel, and their adherents, includes in the severity of its enactments Hugh More Donell O' 'Gallachor,' and Turlogh Carrach O'Gallagher, both described as 'late of Donegal.' The only one of the name on the Outlawries of 1691 is Ferdoragh O'Gallagher of Boylagh, County of Donegal; while Harris, the Williamite historian of this campaign, writing of the capitulation of Limerick, says, "the numerous Sept of O'Gallagher in the County of Mayo submitted to Colonel James Wynne, and offered to receive pay under him in the army."

ENSIGN PAUL DUIGNAN.

THE O'Duigenans were located at Kilronan, in the northern division of the County of Roscommon, and

are especially celebrated in the native annals for their devotion to the history and literature of their country. Manus O'Duigenan was, at the close of the fourteenth century, engaged in drawing up a considerable portion of the *Book of Ballymote*; subsequently to which a Chronicle was compiled that, deriving its title from the locality of this family, was called the *Book of Kilronan*, or sometimes the *Book of the O'Duigenans*; and it was one of the Chronicles from which the Four Masters, one of whom was Cucorgh-rihe O'Duigenan, collected their great work in 1632. In 1339, the Church of Kilronan was begun by Ferral Muinach O'Duigenan; it stood over Lough Meelagh, and has a deep national interest, as in a vault close to the ruins, erected for the family of Mac Dermott Roe, were deposited the last earthly remains of the once celebrated Carolan.—The Four Masters have, as might be expected, numerous obits of O'Duigenans, each of whom is commemorated as a learned historian or philosopher. In 1588, Duffy O'Duigenan wrote a History of the Sept of the O'Donnells.

ENSIGN MORGAN McDONOUGH.

THIS Sept has been before treated of *ante*, p. 609, &c., and here it can alone be stated that the Attainders of 1691 name ten of the County of Sligo family, with four of Cork and one of Arklow.

ENSIGN THOMAS WALGRAVE.

NOTHING worthy of insertion has been learned regarding him or his family.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JOHN GRACE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Richard Grace.	-----
Robert Grace,	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Charles Moore,	-----	-----
Major.		
Richard Grace.	-----	-----
Mark Baggott.	Francis M'Donnell.	Patrick Connor.
Robert Walsh.	Walter 'Daton.'	Adam Walsh.
Robert Grace.	Richard Grace.	Nicholas Dale.
Edward Caddon,	{ Thomas Pearson.	
Grenad.	{ James Caddon.	
Patrick Browne.	John D'Alton.	Thomas Guibenny.
Charles Moore.	{ William Shortall.	John Knaresborough.
James Shortall.		
Matthew Hoar.	-----	Thady O'Bryan.
Robert Grace.	Valentine Bolger.	

COLONEL JOHN GRACE.

THE late Mr. Sheffield Grace has devoted a large quarto volume to the honours and lineage of this

family, which the author of this work does not wish to intrude upon. Colonel Richard Grace, the younger son of Robert Grace, Baron of Courtown, in the commencement of the reign of King Charles the First, went over to England, and distinguished himself in the cause of that ill-fated monarch up to the surrender of Oxford in 1646, when he came back to Ireland, and raised, by his wealth and influence, a force of about 3,000 men ; at the head of which he for several years made himself so formidable to the Parliament and Cromwell, that they offered £500 for his head, but afterwards admitted him to an honorable capitulation, by the terms of which he was allowed to embark for the Continent with a Regiment of 1,200 men, and was even to be supplied with money and every other necessary for the voyage. He had the glory of being the last who held out for the Royal cause in Ireland, and with his brave companions signalized himself in the French and Spanish services, with loyalty and attachment to the exiled Royal family. He was denounced by Cromwell's ordinance of 1652, thanked in the Act of Settlement, made Chamberlain to the Duke of York, (afterwards James the Second), and on the Restoration, returning with the Stuarts, was restored to his estates in the King's County, had also a grant of the reversion of some valuable lands in the County of Kildare, and was further rewarded with a pension of £300 *per annum* by James the Second in 1685. After that monarch's flight from Ireland, Colonel Richard Grace was ap-

pointed Governor of Athlone, in which trust he displayed zeal and activity, equally worthy of his youthful achievements at home and on the Continent, and astonishing in such an old man.——‘When William’s commander, Lieutenant-General Douglas, sent a drummer to summon the fortress, the Colonel, firing a pistol in the presence of the messenger, replied, ‘These are my terms, these only will I give or receive, and when my provisions are consumed I will defend till I eat my boots.’——In the account of the final surprise of this town by De Ginkle in the following year, it is mentioned in the London Gazette of the day, that the body of the venerable warrior, by whom the place had been in the previous year so successfully defended, was found among the dead, where he had lain from the day before.

The above Colonel John Grace was the near kinsman of Colonel Richard, and the last Palatine Baron of Courtstown. He had been in his youth restored to his estates in Kilkenny and Tipperary, was Sheriff of the former county in 1687, and one of its Representatives in the Parliament of 1689. On the eve of the Revolution he raised and equipped this Regiment, and also a troop of horse at his own expence for King James, whom he farther assisted with money and plate.* This Regiment of Infantry was one of those stationed in Dublin when King James landed at Kinsale, and, though on this List so short of its proportions, it was stated, on a Muster Roll taken after the

* Green Book, p. 357.

Battle of the Boyne, to consist of thirteen companies, of a total of 650 men ; while on that Roll was also set down an 'Independent Company or Troop styled Old Colonel Grace's (evidently Colonel Richard's) of sixty men.'* Besides these two Colonels and the other 'Graces' in this Regiment, there are on the Army List Oliver Grace, a Captain in Colonel Simon Luttrell's Dragoons, (probably identical with the Major Grace who was taken prisoner at Aughrim); John Grace, a Lieutenant in the King's Infantry ; and in Fitz-James's, Walter Grace was a Lieutenant and another Oliver Grace an Ensign. Captain Oliver was one of the Representatives of Ballinakill in the Parliament of 1689. The Attainders of 1691 include the above Colonel John Grace of Courtstown (who was seised of considerable estates in Gowran and Crannagh, County of Kilkenny), the above Richard, described as also of Courtstown, and four other Graces. At the Court in Chichester House, claims were preferred as attaching to the estates of Richard, John, and Robert Grace in the King's County and County of Kilkenny. In 1703, Richard Grace's estate in Clare was sold to John Ivers of Mount Ivers in said county, while a portion of his Kilkenny estates was purchased by the Hollow Swords' Blades Company, as were likewise portions of the Kilkenny estates of John, Robert, and Oliver Grace, and part of the King's County estates of John and Richard. Other parcels

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, vol. 2, pp. 513-14.

of the King's County estates of the latter, comprising the Castle of Moyally, were bought by Nathaniel Boyse ; while Colonel George Carpenter of Nethercourt purchased Killanny, County of Kilkenny, the estate of John Grace. A petition of the following year is recorded in the State Papers of the Southwell Collection, dated in 1704, from Oliver Grace, whose house, household goods, &c. at Ballymone in the King's County were destroyed by fire in this year, to the value of £300 ; praying, for his relief, the benefit of a full collection in and throughout the churches and chapels of Dublin, and those of the Provinces of Leinster, Munster, &c.—At the battle of Ypres in 1745, a Captain Grace of Roth's Brigade was killed.

CAPTAIN MARK BAGGOTT.

THIS family, early after the invasion, passed into Ireland. In 1280, Robert ' Bagod' obtained a grant of the manor of the Rath near Dublin, with the water-course of the Dodder and the common of woods, &c. A castle was soon after erected there, and it was hence to the present day distinguished by the name of Baggot-rath. In 1302, he was summoned to aid King Edward in the Scottish war. The name subsequently extended over the Pale, as in Kildare, Meath, Carlow, and even to Limerick. The only attainder of the family in 1642 is that of Thomas Bagot of Castlemartin, County of Kildare.—The above officer was

the son of a Mr. John Bagot, by Edith his wife, who died in 1684, having had several children by him (as shown by a funeral entry in Bermingham Tower). Of her issue, only this Mark Bagot survived. He was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Carlow in the Parliament of 1689, while John Baggot of Bagotstown, senior, was one of those for Charleville, and John Baggot junior for Doneraile. On the List of the Sheriffs, recommended to be appointed in 1685-6 by the Earl of Clarendon, Edward Baggot was named for the King's County, as 'reputed dishonest but loyal;' to which the Lord Clarendon's return is underlined, 'very loyal, though once questioned for favouring Tories, but acquitted; some think him to be a Roman Catholic.* A Lieutenant-Colonel Baggot (possibly this Captain, on promotion) was taken prisoner at Aughrim.† Nine Baggots were attainted in 1691, on whose estates, in Carlow and Limerick Counties, divers claims were made and allowed at Chichester House; the former were chiefly sold to the Right Honorable Philip Savage, then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CAPTAIN EDWARD CADDON.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition on his Attainder, as Edward Caddon of Kilkenny, merchant.

* Singer's Corresp. of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 285.

† Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 187.

A James Caddon, of the same place and profession, and a William Caddon of Cork were likewise then outlawed.

CAPTAIN JAMES SHORTALL.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. Ortelius's map locates them in the Barony of Iverk, County of Kilkenny, where many of their castles are still standing, as at Claragh, Kilbline, Tubrid, Cloghmantagh, &c. In 1642, a Richard 'Shortaun,' described as of Lemrick, County of Wexford, was attainted.—The above officer was attainted as James Shortall of Kilrush, County of Kilkenny; as were Robert Shortall of the same place, Patrick Shortall of Tubrid, Nicholas of Shortalls-graig, and Robert of Upper-Clare, all in the same county; with Nicholas Fitz-Piers Shortall of the City of Kilkenny.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW HOAR.

THIS family are of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. Sir David 'le Hore' of the Pole in Wexford was Sheriff of that county in 1334, as was his son Nicholas in 1370, 1377, and 1379. About the latter year, William le Hore was Chief Serjeant of Wexford, of which county his son, another

Nicholas, was Sheriff in 1390 and 1396. A funeral entry of 1636, of record in the Office of Arms, certifies the death, on the 11th May in that year, of Edward Hore of Harperstown, County of Wexford, buried at 'Monneth.' He had married Alison, daughter of Thomas Hore of Waterford, merchant, by whom he left three sons, Andrew, Thomas, and Luke, and three daughters. In 1642 were attainted Philip and James 'Hore' of Kilsallaghan, County of Dublin. Of the Confederate Catholics at the Council of Kilkenny in 1646, were William Hore of Cork and another William Hoare. In 1685-6, an Association originated in Ireland for the object of obtaining Catholic Emancipation. Its character and scope, as reported by the Earl of Clarendon, are published in *Singer's Correspondence*, &c. (vol. i, p. 233, &c.) Gentlemen were appointed and entrusted in every county to collect contributions, and to pay same to the above Mr. Luke Hore, then a merchant in Dublin; "and whereas several natives of this kingdom are merchants abroad in foreign parts, their contributions are expected, and requested to be paid to the said Luke Hore, who is to deliver all such moneys as he shall so receive, to agents approved of by the Earl of Tyrconnel."

The above Captain Matthew was of Shandon, County of Waterford; he was one of the members for that county in the Parliament of 1689, and became afterwards a Lieutenant-Colonel.* Besides him there were, in the Parliament of Dublin, John Hore and

* Nichol's Top. et Gent. for 1853, pp. 486-7.

Martin Hore, members for the Borough of Dungarvan ; as were George Hore of Pole-Hore and Walter Hore of Harperstown for that of Taghmon. The Attainders of 1691 name the said Luke as 'Lucas Hoare of Wexford,' the above Captain Matthew styled of Waterford, with George, Walter, John, and Martin Hoare.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS PEARSON.

He was attainted as 'Thomas Pierson of Kilkenny.'

LIEUTENANT JOHN D'ALTON.

SEE of this family at 'Captain Miles D'Alton,' in Colonel Clifford's Dragoons. They had large estates in the County of Kilkenny, as shown by the descriptions of their attainders.

LIEUTENANT VALENTINE BOLGER.

THE O'Bolgers were an Irish Sept located in Wexford and Carlow. In 1461, William O'Bolger, a chaplain of the Irish nation, had a charter of denization from King Edward the Fourth, as by special grace and favour, granting to him freedom from all Irish servitude, liberty to use English laws and customs, to plead

and be impleaded in the courts, and to acquire lands, tenements, and services for ever.* A branch of this family was in the seventeenth century settled at Blanchfieldstown, in the County of Kilkenny, of which county this officer was a native. His name does not appear on the attainders of 1691, but that of James Bolger, described as of Inistiogue in that county, does ; and in his estates there Pat. Bolger, a minor, claimed and was allowed an estate tail, subject to which interest it was sold to Arthur Anderson, clerk.

ENSIGN NICHOLAS DALE.

THE name is of record in Ireland from the time of the Tudors, but nothing has been ascertained of this officer or his family.

ENSIGN JOHN KNARESBOROUGH.

HE also was of Kilkenny, described in his attainder as of Ballcallon in that county.

* Pat. Roll. 1, Edw. 4.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL EDWARD BUTLER'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
John Ennis,		
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
[Garret Geoghegan,]		
Major.		
Edmund Butler,	{ Edmund Butler.	-----
Grenad.	{ Basil Browne.	
John Fitzgerald.	Oliver Purcell.	John Butler.
John Fitz-Patrick.	Darby Fitz-Patrick.	-----
James Blanchville.	Samuel Leigh.	Nicholas Blanchville.
John Rowsh.	Thomas 'Haherne.'	William Comin.
James Baron.	[Daniel Magrath.]	[John Magrath.]
John Power.	[William Dormer.]	-----
Patrick Pay.	[Michael Blanchfield.]	
[George Gafney.]	[John Brennan.]	[John Loughnan.]
[Michael Forster.]		

COLONEL EDWARD BUTLER.

THE notices of this noble family, as full as could be allowed in this volume, are inserted at Lord Viscount Galmoy. This officer appears to have been the Edward Fitz-Richard Butler of Kilkenny there mentioned to have been attainted in 1691. At any rate, it is of certainty that this Regiment was on the 4th May of that year engaged in a skirmish with Major Woods of the Williamite party near Castle Cuff, who reported his success on that occasion, giving a list of

officers, expressly as of Colonel Edward Butler's Infantry, who were there taken prisoners ; as Captains *Michael Forster* and Edmund Butler, Lieutenants *Daniel Magrath*, *William Dormer*, Oliver Purcell, *Michael Blanchfield*, and Ensign *John Magrath*. This Regiment was on that occasion commanded by John Fitz-patrick, a Captain on this List, but then the Major. The names italicised do not appear on the original Army List, but are inserted as being thus verified.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN ENNIS.

ON the Attainders of 1642 appear the names of James and Maolmurry Ennis of Grannagh, County of Wicklow ; James Ennis of Clane, County of Kildare, and Walter 'Enes' of Hacketstown, clerk. A Lieutenant James 'Enis' is included in the clause of Royal gratitude in the Act of Settlement, but nothing has been learned worthy of notice respecting this Lieutenant-Colonel or his family.

[MAJOR GARRET GEOGHEGAN].

THIS appointment is filled on the authority of the Appendix to King's *State of the Protestants*. For full particulars of this name, see *ante*, Major Conly Geoghegan, on Lord Dongan's Dragoons.

CAPTAIN JAMES BLANCHVILLE.

THIS family is of record in Ireland from the time of the Tudors, and was especially located in the County of Kilkenny ; where Gerald Blanchville died seised of considerable estates in 1594. In the Cathedral of Kilkenny a monument records his lineal descendant, Sir Edmund Blanchville, who forfeited largely by attainder in 1641. The Outlawries on that occasion include the names of two other Blanchvilles.

CAPTAIN JOHN ROWSH.

So stands this name upon the present Army List, but it is evidently a mis-spelling for Rooth or Rothe, a family of much note and rank in Kilkenny. The most illustrious of the name was Dr. David, son of Geoffry Roth of that county, who filled the See of Ossory from 1641 to 1650, and during all that troubled interval continued in Kilkenny, the chief town of his Diocese, the seat of the Supreme Council, and the residence of the Pope's Nuncio, Cardinal Rinuccini. Messingham, in his *Florilegium* (p. 87), says of this Prelate, that "he was well versed in learning, was an elegant orator, a subtle philosopher, a profound divine, an eminent historian, and a sharp reprover of vice." In the Cathedral of Kilkenny stands a much admired cenotaph to his memory. He was the author of several works, his principal produc-

tion being the *Analecta Sacra, Nova, et Mira de Rebus Catholicorum, &c.*

CAPTAIN JAMES BARON.

THE surname of 'Le Baron' is of early and extensive record over England and Scotland, while in Ireland 'Baroun' occurs from the days of Edward the Second, chiefly in connexion with the County of Tipperary. Burke, in his *Landed Gentry*, relies that it was a branch of the great Hibernian Sept of Fitz-Gerald, which, having been early created Palatine Barons of Burnchurch, used to distinguish themselves by adopting the title as their patronymic.* Geoffrey Baron, styled of Clonmel, but then in France,† was one of the Supreme Council at Kilkenny, appointed by the Nuncio a Commissary over the Revenues of Ireland. He was consequently, in Cromwell's Denunciation of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1642; and on those of 1691 are only Patrick Baron of Killisk, County of Wexford, and John and Richard Barron of Waterford.

* See fully of this name in Sir Bernard Burke's *Baronetage* (at Sir Henry Winston Barron), p. 61.

† De Burgo's *Hib. Dom.*, p. 881.

CAPTAIN PATRICK PAY.

A FRANCIS PAY was also a Captain in Colonel Heward Oxburgh's Infantry. The name of the latter does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, but that of Patrick does, described as of Ballyraggett, County of Kilkenny. James, Thomas, and William Pay were then also attainted as of Kilnuckar, in the same county.

[CAPTAIN GEORGE GAFNEY.]

THE name of this officer is not on this Army List, but as, through the research of the Reverend James Graves, Honorary Secretary of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, very full extracts from a document, that purports to be the autograph "Memorandum Book of Captain George Gafney of Kilkenny, an officer of King James's Army," have been communicated to that deserving body, and published in their Transactions of July, 1854, the opportunity was embraced, with their and his kind permission, of here noting therefrom what appeared relevant to the present subject. "The family of Gafney," writes Mr. Graves to the compiler of this work, "seems to have been founded or at least raised to a noticeable position in the Irish-town of Kilkenny, by the Prelate of that name, Christopher, who filled the See of Ossory from 1565 to 1576 ; and the name frequently occurs

in the Corporation Books. Robert Gafney was a chaplain in Kilkenny in 1585, possibly a son of the Bishop, while Thomas Gafney had a lease of various houses in that city under the See, and was doubtless another son of Dr. Christopher. Thomas died in 1629, leaving Patrick his son and heir, then of full age and married. Most probably, Captain George was of this line."

The dates of the entries in the Memorandum Book extend over a period of about eighteen months, terminating a few days before the battle of the Boyne, where it would seem the writer fell. The first entry worthy of notice bears date (*circa* 29th) March, 1689.

"A List of Captain George Gafney his Company of Foot, in the Right Honourable Colonel Butler's Regiment.—"

"Captain George Gafney, Lieutenant John Brenan, and Ensign John Loughnan," with the 'sargents,' corporals, and privates fully, by name."

Next come his charges to and from Dublin, dated 4th April, 1689 :—

	£	s.	d.
"To my charges going and coming from Dublin, to get the three commissions entered in the Muster-Master-General's office, and for expedition - - - - -	1	8	6
For a drum in Dublin, and 'carige' - - -	1	0	0
For a new drum head, and putting it on - - -	0	1	6
For drum-sticks - - - - -	0	1	6
For sixteen spear heads at 8d. per - - -	0	10	8
One and a-half a st. steele put in y ^e speares	0	0	4

	£	s.	d.
For nails for the speares - - - -	0	0	4
Paid Paul Heare for making my own 'leding stafe,' - - - - -	0	6	0
Paid do. for a musket 3s., for fixing the lock, 6d. - - - - -	0	3	6
For a scabbard and handle for the broad back sorde - - - - -	0	3	0
For the back sorde to P. Heare - - -	0	2	0
For two rapiers to P. Heare - - -	0	3	0
For a rapier that was broken by the 'sargent'	1	0	0

Another entry of April 9th, 1689, suggests that King James was on that night in Kilkenny :—

" Gave the men a barrel of 'beere' to drink the King's health the night he came to Kil- kenny - - - - -	0	16	0
One lb. of powder to give a 'voley' - - -	0	2	0

Next, at the close of the year, after the landing of Schomberg, and in the immediate view of active service, occurs a prudent financial 'account of what cash I have by me, and the value of each coin' :—

" To ten 'gines' at 24s. per gine - - -	£12	0	0
To one 'Portingall pece' - - - - -	1	15	0
To 'to' broad jabons at 26s. per - - -	2	12	0
To one half jabons at 13s. per - - -	1	6	0
To one quarter jabons - - - - -	0	6	6
To one broad Carolus - - - - -	1	5	0
To 'to' half do. at 12s. 6d. - - -	1	5	0
To 'to' quarter do. at 6s. 3d. - - -	0	12	6
To one half Edward - - - - -	0	13	0

Forward, In 'goulde' the sums of - £21 15 0

	£	s.	d.
<i>Forward, in 'goulde' the sums of</i>	-	-	21 15 0
To cash in silver the sums of	-	-	86 16 8½
To English money	-	-	13 0 7½
To cash in silver in one purs	-	-	100 0 0
In 'goulde' and silver y ^e sum	-	-	171 12 4
(Tot sic in error in orig.)			
In 'bras' money	-	-	20 0 0
In 'bras' money in one 'purs'	-	-	110 0 0

"It will be seen," observes Mr. Graves, "that the writer carefully enters the rate of exchange of the sterling money, showing a considerable premium in consequence of the depressed state of the currency ; of which an indication also occurs in the quantity of brass money in the worthy Captain's exchequer."

"March 4th, 1689, expended in treating the
 'Magerr,' &c., six 'botels' of clarett and 'to'
 pots of March beer, &c. - - - - 0 8 1
 March the 6th, 1689, [this and the last date,
 it may be remarked, were subsequent to the
 above of April in old style] - - - -
 Received of 'Magur' Corbett, per the hands of
 Captain Roche, a fortnight 'subistans' for
 my company until the 14th of March,
 £14 1s. 4d., and for the odd days of the
 former account, £5 0s. 5d. - - - - 19 1 9
 That is to say, 2 'sargens' 6s. per week, three
 corporals and one drummer at 8s. per, fifty
 'privat' men at 2s. 4d. per.

On the 23rd April, 1690, drawn up at Drogheda, within a few weeks of the battle of the Boyne, is a "~~Memorandum~~ cleared with the under-named for all

arrears of 'groats' until this 23rd day of April, '90, att Droeda." The list comprises the names of forty persons.

Under several dates, extending over the months of April and May, 1690, there are accounts kept of the distribution of pumps, 'sherts,' stockings, &c., supplied to Captain Gafney's company at Dundalk and Drogheda. And last come what Mr. Graves considers the most curious entries, viz., some general orders of the army, "which, like a careful officer, Captain Gafney had copied into his memorandum book." The first of these, traceable, bears date June 18th, 1690 :—

"The General to beat att 4 the assemble when ordered; the 'gards' for Moyree to be relieved by thirty men from O'Bryan, 'Bagnell,' Hamilton (John), and 'Bellu.' O'Bryan, Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain and Subaltern from each, with drum, two sargens att 3 o'clock to be at the head of the guards to relieve the like number att Moyree Castle, on the road to the 'Nurey.' The detachment for the horses as usually is att 3 o'clock in the morning, when the guards beat the assembly.....*Simpetar*, Brigadiere for the day; Lord Bellu, Colonel; Hamilton, Lieutenant-Colonel.—Left-General Hamilton lost a 'gulde wach with seales' to it, if 'anney souldier y' found it shall have ten shillins for his pains, and if any bought it, he shall be returned his money.—The word St. 'Poule.'"

A few days before the battle of the Boyne, King James encamped at Cookstown, near Ardee, when an entry of the 24th of June, 1690, gives a list of the Regiments there, and the order of encampment, as follows :—

The first line on the right.

Seven Troops of Guards	}	-	2
Duke of Tyrconnel's 'Regiment' of Horse			
Three Battalions of the Royal 'Regiment'	}	-	3
51 'Companey's' compute three 'Regiments'			
Lord Antrim	}	-	5
Lord Bellu			
'Gordean O'Neill'			
Lord of Louth			
Granprior			
Seven of French, each cont. 16 companeys			
per Regiment - - - - -		-	7
'Golmoy's' Regiment of Hors cont. nine			
'trup' - - - - -		-	1
Maxfild's (Maxwell's) Regiment of Dra-			
goons - - - - -		-	1
In Ardee Col. Gase (Grace) and y ^s 'to'			
Col. Mac Mahons (Art & Hugh) -		-	3

Second line on the right.

Lord of Clare his Regiment of Dragoons	-	1
Sunderland his Regiment, five troops	-	1
'Parker's' Regiment of 'Hors'	-	1
Hamilton's Foot	}	- 8
Lord of Westmeath		
Sir Michael 'Creg'h'		
'Mahgilicutt'		
O'Bryan		
Buslo (Boiseleau)		
Bagnall		
Lord of 'Tirone'		
'Dangan' (Dongan) his Regiment of Dra-		
goons, five Regments of Horse	-	5
8 Regments of Dragoons	-	3
With Colonel 'Sarsfild'		
Col. Sarsfild's Regiment of 'Hors'		
Aprukorn's (Abercorn's) 'Hors'		
Cliford's Draguns		
Sir Neale O'Neale's Dragoons		
Colonel Carwell's		

Foot.

Lord of Slane
 ' Dillon'
 Clanrickard
 Galway
 ' Borke,'
 Nugent
 Cormanstown (Germanston)

Captain George Gafney was attainted in 1691 as 'of Kilkenny,' together with Connor Gafney of Drumbrick, County of Leitrim.

LIEUTENANT SYMON CLEAR.

CLEAR or Cleere was also the name of a Kilkenny family, established there previously to the period of this campaign. Symon is described accordingly, on the Inquisition for his attainder, as 'of Downamore, County of Kilkenny,' while at the same time was attainted William 'Cleere' 'of Galway,' merchant. The name is otherwise traced of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second.

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL LEIGH.

THE Leighs or Leas were old settlers in Kilkenny, and were likewise established in the County of Kildare, and other parts of Ireland. Thomas 'Lee' was a Quarter-Master in Lord Clare's Dragoons, and, in the

Parliament of 1689, Francis Leigh was one of the Representatives of the Borough of Kildare. The name of Samuel does not appear on the Attainders of 1691, but that of Francis Leigh 'of Rathbride, County Kildare,' does. (His ancestor, John Lee of the same place, was attainted in 1642). There were also then outlawed five others of the name.

The name of 'Lee' was distinguished in the achievements of the Irish Brigades, and O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs*, &c., very fully narrates the exploits of one of this family, who, in 1690, acquitted himself gallantly in the campaign in Piedmont, under the command of St. Ruth, before that ill-fated General came over to Ireland. The annals of this officer and of his Regiment are given by O'Connor, who concludes in relation to him: "He deserved a Marshal's staff, and would have obtained one if versed in the intrigues of the Court; but, being a foreigner, his rewards were confined to the great cross of the Order of St. Louis, and to the fame he acquired. He was, at the siege of Lisle, severely wounded by the bursting of a shell."

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL ART MAC MAHON'S.

THIS Regiment is wholly uncommissioned on the present Army List. The Appendix to King's *State of the Protestants* names, from a subsequent Muster

GGG

Roll, Philip Reilly as its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Hugh Magennis as its Major.

The Sept of Mac Mahon ranked as Princes of Monaghan and territorial lords of Farney from very old time, as is shown in a Report of Sir John Davis, the Irish Attorney General to Elizabeth and James the First. Their country was early subjected to the inroads and devastation of Sir John de Courcy, in his expedition for the conquest of Ulster. In 1314, King Edward directed an especial letter missive to Brien Mac Mahon, '*Duci Hibernicorum de Uriel*,' to aid him in the Scottish war. In two years after, at the memorable battle of Athenry, fought between the English settlers in Connaught and the natives, Morogh, son of Morogh Mac Mahon, with one hundred of his people, was slain. At the close of that century (1394), the Mac Mahon was one of the Ulster Princes who 'did homage and fealty to the King's own person' (Richard the Second), in the Dominican Friary of Drogheda. Nevertheless, in 1417, the Lord of Furnival, the celebrated Sir John Talbot of Hallamshire, being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, "rode against Mac Mahon, a great Irish enemy, and a powerful chieftain of his nation, and him did strongly invade by divers laborious hostings and journeys, and burnt and destroyed one of his chief places, with all his towns and corn about, and wounded and killed a great multitude of his people."^{*}

^{*} Memorial of Irish Council, see D'Alton's History of the Co. Dublin, p. 31.

In 1507, James McMahon succeeded to the See of Derry, as did Patrick McMahon to that of Ardagh in 1553. To Perrot's Parliament of 1585, when the attendance of the Irish Chiefs was first invited, "went McMahon, Prince of Oirgiall, namely Rossa, son of Art, son of Bryan, son of Redmond, son of Glaisne." This was the Chief who at last deemed it policy to surrender to the Crown the territory which he had theretofore held by the Irish law of Tanistry, and to receive back from her Majesty a re-grant thereof to himself and his heirs male, with remainder to his brother Hugh Roe McMahon. Rossa died without issue, and the Queen took occasion to break faith with Hugh; when the old inheritance, the subject of the aforesaid surrender and re-grant, was divided between the Marshal Sir Henry Bagnall and Captain Henslow, the latter being appointed 'Seneschal' of the county. Down to the days of the aforesaid Rossa, the succession of these Tanists of Monaghan is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters, the elections being respectively conducted as is there shown, with the sanction of the O'Neill as Lord Paramount. Monaghan was then reduced to shire ground. The Act of James, for the attainder of the Earl of Tyrone and his abettors, included Brian Oge Mac 'Mahowne,' 'late of Clonleege in Upper Truagh, County of Monaghan.' Previous to the passing of that measure, many of this family had gone down to Munster to co-operate with the Spanish invaders, and some on its

failure had passed off to Spain. Sir William Fitz-Williams, too, during his viceroyalty, had, "with good wisdom and policy," as Sir John Davis says, in a letter to the Earl of Salisbury touching the Mac Mahons' territory, "divided the greatest part of that county among the natives thereof, except the church lands which he gave to English servitors." When the Plantation system was brought into operation, such terror did it awaken here, that no less than thirty-nine of the Sept felt necessitated to sue out licences of pardon for their protection. The last and most memorable chief of Monaghan was Hugh Mac Mahon, who actively co-operated with Sir Phelim O'Neill in the great insurrection of 1641. In conjunction with Connor Maguire, Baron of Enniskillen, he conspired in 1641 to seize the Castle of Dublin; but the plot was discovered by Owen O'Conolly, whereupon McMahon and Maguire were made prisoners, transmitted to the Tower of London, and in 1644 both were tried and beheaded at Tyburn. A state document, purporting to be a Return of 'ancient Irish in the King of Spain's dominions,' made about the year 1622, names Owen Mac Mahon, Archbishop of Dublin, bred in Salamanca, now in Ireland; Florence Conroy, Archbishop of Tuam, 'entertained by his Majesty in the States of Flanders'; Vincent O'Gara of the order of St. Dominick, Dan de la Cruz of ditto, with various other Irish priests in Lisbon, where is 'Morish O'Mahon,' a secular priest. John Mac Mahon of Rush, in the County of Dublin, was

the only obscure individual on the Roll of Attainders of 1642 ; not one of that great name in Monaghan was projected for the denunciation. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny, however, Colonel — Mac Brian Mac Mahon sat, and was consequently in Cromwell's Act 'for settling Ireland' excepted from pardon for life and estate.

This name was further commissioned in Fitz-James's Infantry, in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's, in Colonel Oliver O'Gara's ; and in the Earl of Clanricarde's, Bryan 'Mahon' (whose lineage seems derived from this great Sept), was a Lieutenant. The Attainders of 1691 proscribe fourteen Mac Mahons. The above Colonel Art Mac Mahon was entitled 'Oge,' being the younger brother of Father Gelasius Mac Mahon, who was then the head of the House, but who from his clerical character was incapable of filling the station. Colonel Art was King James's Lord Lieutenant for the County of Monaghan, his Deputy Lieutenants being Brian and Hugh Mac Mahon, Esquires, who also represented that county in the Parliament of 1689. Hugh was the Captain before marked in Fitz-James's Infantry, and appears identical with the Hugh who was afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel in the 'Brigade of Charlemont.' Imperfect as the Regiment appears in this List, a muster taken after the battle of the Boyne reports it as thirteen companies of a total of 650 men.* Colonel

* *Singer's Corresp.* v. 2, p. 513.

Art was killed at the siege of Athlone,* and on his death, and the final extinction of James's hopes, father Gelasius McMahon, the head of the Sept, retired to the Continent. In 1747, Lieutenant Mac Mahon was wounded at the battle of Lauffield, as was also a Captain Mac Mahon mortally. Some few years after, the 'Marquis of Mac Mahon,' Colonel of a French Regiment, Knight of St. Louis, and of the American order of Cincinnatus, acquitted himself with much credit as Ambassador to the United States of America ; and Colonel Mac Mahon, a Knight of Malta, distinguished himself in the service of France and Spain.† The Monthly Chronologer for Ireland, in *Exshaw's Magazine* for 1769 (p. 320), mentions as then occurring the death of Mr. Patrick Mac Mahon, aged eighty-eight years, one of those whose sons rose to the dignity of a Marquis of France and a Knight of Malta, while another was titular Bishop of Killaloe ; nor must it be forgotten that on the recent storming of the Malakoff, Mac Mahon was one of the two Generals, to whom Marshal Pelissier attributed the success of that splendid achievement.

* Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 108.

† Ferrar's Limerick, pp. 349-50.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CHARLES MOORE'S.

THE page on which the Roll of this Regiment was drawn out has been torn from the present Army List, and no clue has been discovered to ascertain its strength. The List therefore does not exhibit him except in the introductory sheet of Colonels, while the name appears commissioned in six other Regiments. The above Colonel was of the Ballina line, now represented by the Right Honourable Richard More O'Ferral. His was that Regiment which General Richard Hamilton and Berwick, after entering Coleraine, left there to garrison it ; whereupon these two Commanders, uniting their forces with those of Pusignan, advanced to the passes of the Finn and Foyle for the siege of Derry.* This Regiment was afterwards one of those which King James despatched to Sligo, to retard the operations of the enemy thereabout.† On the 4th May, 1691, this, with four other Regiments under the command of Major John Fitz-Patrick, encountered the Williamite forces of Major Woods near Castle-Cuffe, when it is stated in a contemporaneous pamphlet that three officers of this Regiment were made prisoners, viz., Lieutenants William Dunn and Alexander Roch, and Ensign Loughlin Moore. Colonel Charles was, in two

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 260.

† Clarke's James II., vol. 2, p. 382.

months after, killed at the battle of Aughrim, it is said in cold blood. His Lieutenant-Colonel and Major also fell there.*

It would be a welcome duty here to trace the achievements of the noble Sept of O'More of Leix, from that 'Chief of the Heroes of the Red Branch' who is believed to have been their founder ; the well authenticated records of their succession in the Captaincy ; the religious houses they founded and endowed ; the castles they erected and maintained on the verge of the Pale ; the many Bishoprics they governed ; the exploits of the second Lysagh O'More, whose aid Edward the Second sought by an express letter missive for the Scottish war ; the chivalry of Anthony O'More at the Pass of Plumes ; the bold bearing of Colonel Roger O'More, the father of the above Colonel Charles ; the Rory O'More whose memory and name have been fondly associated with the people's music. These and many other details of national interest, connected with the History of the Pale, are necessarily omitted, as they, would occupy more space at the compiler's expense than could be afforded in this already over-grown volume.—It must suffice to say that the Attainders of 1621 include the above Colonel Charles 'of Ballyna,' with eighteen others of the name. At Chichester House, Lewis Moore claimed and was allowed a remainder for life in Ballina and other Kildare lands forfeited by Charles Moore, as was Roger Moore a remainder in tail therein, and Bridget Moore and

* Story's Impart. Hist. pt. 2, p. 188.

Elizabeth Bellew, otherwise Moore, their children's portions thereof.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL DUDLEY BAGNALL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	William Bourke.	John Comerford.
James Power,	Thomas Meara.	Edward Butler.
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
[..... Corbet.]	-----	-----
Major.		
Geffry 'Pendergast.'	Walter Pendergast.	James Pendergast.
Nicholas Power.	Richard Wadding.	Edmund Power.
John Meagher.	Edmund Meagher.	Thomas Meagher.
Daniel Hogan.	Richard Morris.	William Hogan.
Richard Fanning.	Edmund Connor.	Thomas Butler.
John Keating.	Robert 'Pendergast.'	Piers Keating.
Richard Mansfield.	Edmund Roche.	David Roche.
Bryan O'Bryan.	Murtogh O'Bryan.	Edward Butler.
Thomas Purcell.	John Dwyer.	Nicholas Purcell.
John Moclare.	Edmund Tobin.	James Moclare.
Philip Dwyer.	{ Thomas Dwyer. { Edmund Butler.	

COLONEL DUDLEY BAGNALL.

IN 1552, 'Raphe' Bagenall was one of the Privy Council who then signed an order to provide for the preservation of the Irish records. In the following

year Sir Nicholas Bagnall had a grant of the dissolved 'College of Newry.' In May, 1559, Queen Elizabeth directed instructions "for recovering Lecale, Newry, and Carlingford from the possession of the Scots, and to recompense Sir Nicholas Bagnall for his interest." In 1602, when the Lord Deputy of Munster thought he might himself return from that Province, he committed the prosecution of the war there to (amongst various other officers) Sir Samuel Bagnall; and their acts in pursuance of this power are very fully given in the *Pacata Hibernia*. Sir Nicholas Bagnall, after receiving the recompense above alluded to in lands, assigned considerable estates in the County of Louth, &c. to Viscount Claneboy, whereupon that nobleman invited his brothers (Hamiltons) from Scotland, to participate in the advantages which his rank, property, and influence gave him in Ireland, and five of them came over thereupon.* Cromwell's denunciation of 1652 excepted Walter Bagnall, Esq., from pardon for life and estate; but in many of the patents that were passed after the Restoration, of lands in the County of Carlow, savings were inserted of the rights of Dudley Bagnall of Dunleckney, and of Walter, his eldest son. This Dudley was the above Colonel; he also sat as the Representative for the County of Carlow in the Parliament of 1689, and was attainted in 1691, when his son Walter claimed and was allowed an estate for life to himself, and a remainder in tail male to his issue in Dudley's Carlow confiscations;

* D'Alton's Co. of Dublin, p. 472.

while Anne, said Dudley's wife, claimed and was allowed jointure thereon, as were seven of his children portions to the amount of £5,000, with remainders in the lands as limited to them.

[MAJOR — CORBET].

THIS commission is given on the authority of the Appendix to King's *State of the Protestants*. The name is noticed *ante*, at Lord Abercorn's Horse.

• CAPTAIN JOHN MEAGHER.

THE O'Meaghers were in old time Lords of the territory now known as the Barony of Ikerrin, County of Tipperary. King Charles's declaration of thanks for services beyond the seas, embodied in the Act of Settlement, includes this officer as then styled 'Lieutenant John Meagher of Grange, County of Tipperary.' Besides the three Meaghers in this Regiment, the name stands commissioned on four others of this Army List, In the Parliament of 1689, Thady Meagher sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Callan; while, in relation to the above officer, Colonel William Wolseley wrote on the 10th of August, 1690, to Secretary Southwell, 'from the camp near Mullingar,' "My party had an encounter with seven Tories, whom they sent into a bog and took two of them; one was

a Captain, his name was *John Meagher*, a notorious ring-leader of the rogues, and one that had done great mischief in that country. I carried him and his comrades to Maryborough, and there——*hanged them*.....I enclose Captain Meagher's confession, which was taken upon him, by which you may judge what his life and conversation 'has' been.* The Attainders of 1691 include five of the name.

CAPTAIN RICHARD FANNING.

ORTELIUS's map locates this family in the Barony of Pobble-Brian, County of Limerick ; and the name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. It was more especially influential in Limerick, until the Munster war of Elizabeth's time. Geoffrey Fanning of Glenagal and Patrick Fanning of Limerick were of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council of 1646. Besides this Captain, William and David Fanning were Quarter-Masters in Colonel Henry Luttrell's Horse. On the Attainders of 1691, the only Fannings mentioned are William of Batty Rath, County of Kilkenny, and David Fanning of Kilkenny, merchant. Richard is not on the Roll, nor are any of the Limerick Fannings.

* Clarke's Correspondence, MSS. T. C. D. Lett. 83.

CAPTAIN 'JOHN KEATING.'

'KETYNG' is a name recorded in the Irish records from the time of Edward the Second. In 1302, James 'de Ketyng' was one of the Irish magnates invited to aid King Edward in the Scottish war. None of the name appear on the Attainders of 1642 ; and the Act of Settlement of 1662 provided (s. 214) that Maurice, son and heir of Edmund or Edward Keating of Narraghmore, County of Kildare, should hold all and every the manors, towns, and lands purchased in the King's County, in trust for his said father from John Carroll, before the 23rd of October, 1641, "if the Lord Lieutenant and Council on hearing merits, shall adjudge the same." This Maurice died in 1683, and was buried at Narraghmore. "He had married," says a funeral entry in Bermingham Tower, "Judith, daughter of — Cocks, by whom he had issue four sons, Maurice, Edward, *John*, and Charles : and two daughters ; Eleanor, married to Edward Bolton of Brazeel, and Catherine. Said Maurice was brother to John Keating, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland ;" and this Captain John appears to have been Maurice's aforesaid third son. Besides Captain Keating, Edmund Keating was a Lieutenant in Tyrconnel's Horse, and Richard a Quarter-master in Colonel Purcell's. In King James's new Charter to Swords, the Chief Justice was one of the Burgesses ; as was Walter in that to Wexford, and Henry in that

to Waterford. The Attainders of 1691 include eleven of this name.

The aforesaid Chief Justice was the most distinguished member of the family of Narraghmore, and had been a servitor of King James when Duke of York. In 1679, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and so continued until the close of the year 1691, when William and Mary substituted Pyne for him. He married the widow of Sir Richard Shucksburgh of Downton House, Wiltshire, who died in 1677, before his advancement to the bench. In the Parliament of 1689, this judge made a bold appeal to King James in behalf of the purchasers under the Act of Settlement, and opposed the party that would fain effect its total repeal ; while he prudently suggested that a committee of both houses of the then sitting Parliament might be appointed, to devise some medium course of legislation, to accommodate, as nearly as possible, the claims of both the purchasers and the old proprietors.* He was, in the opinion of the Earl of Clarendon, " an able and loyal judge, and gave frequent evidence of his temperance and discretion, as in advising the withdrawal of a prosecution, designed to be instituted for words spoken of James the Second when Duke of York, &c. ;" see also of him *Duhig's History of the King's Inns*, p. 358.

* Clarke's Life of James II., v. 2, p. 358.

CAPTAIN RICHARD MANSFIELD.

THIS officer was of the County of Waterford ; and, on his attainder, Helena Mansfield, on behalf of John, Matthew, Walter, James, and Thomas Mansfield, the children of said Richard and Dorothy his wife, claimed for them remainders in tail successively in his estates ; while she herself claimed a jointure thereof, as widow of Walter Mansfield. Both petitions were, however, dismissed as cautionary.

CAPTAIN PHILIP DWYER.

THE O'Dwyers were chiefs of Kilnamanagh in the County of Tipperary. In Perrot's Parliament of 1585, this Sept was represented by *Philip*, the son of Anthony O'Dwyer. In 1608, Darbie O'Dwyre had an extensive grant of lands in the County of Tipperary, as had John O'Dwyer in 1612 for other castles, towns, lands, and chief rents therein. John's descendant, Philip O'Dwyer of Downedrom, was one of the Confederate Catholics who assembled at Kilkenny in 1646 ; while Edmund O'Dwyer, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, sat there as a Spiritual Peer. Cromwell's Act of 1652, relentlessly hostile to this ' Council,' excepted from pardon for life and estate the aforesaid Philip O'Dwyer, as also Owen O'Dwyer, both of Tipperary. There further appear on this Army List Thomas Dwyer, a Cornet in Gal-

moy's Horse ; and another Philip Dwyer, a Lieutenant in Colonel Charles O'Bryan's Infantry. The only Dwyer who appears on the Attainders of 1691 is Edward, described as of Cloncracken, County of Tipperary, merchant.—Some of the O'Dwyers were commanders in ' the Irish Brigades ' in France, and one was an Admiral in the Russian service.

LIEUTENANT RICHARD WADDING.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third. Ortelius's map locates it in the Barony of Middlethird, County of Tipperary ; while in the seventeenth century it is more associated with the Counties of Waterford and Wexford. Ware mentions three writers of the name, John, Peter, and, yet more, Luke, ' a learned Franciscan friar, a voluminous writer, and a great ornament to his country,' born at Waterford in 1558. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny sat *Richard* Wadding of Ballycogly, and Thomas Wadding of Waterford ; the former was probably the above Lieutenant. He does not appear on the Attainders of 1691 ; but a John Wadding of his place, Ballycogly, is upon it, as is also Arthur ' Waddin ' of Enniscorthy.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL GORDON O'NEILL'S.

THIS force is wholly unofficered on the present Army List. The Appendix to *King's State of the Protestants* names, from a subsequent Muster Roll, Con O'Neill as its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Neill as its Major. Colonel Gordon was son of the celebrated Sir Sir Phelim O'Neill of Kinard or Caledon, County of Tyrone; and was by James the Second appointed Lord Lieutenant of that county, which he also represented in the Parliament of 1689. In his military service, he, by the order of his Lieutenant-General, Richard Hamilton, proclaimed protection "for all such as would submit themselves, and lay down their arms, and peaceably live in their own dwellings." At the battle of Aughrim he ranked as a Brigadier, where he was left for dead on the field; but "being recognized the following day by some Scotch officers, connected with him through his mother (who was of the noble house of Gordon in Scotland), they had him kindly attended to, till he recovered of his wounds. After gaining his liberty he followed the Irish army to the continent, where he served as Colonel of a Regiment, which, in compliment to him, was called the Charlemont."* Of that Brigaded Regiment, Hugh McMahon was Lieutenant-Colonel, and Edmund Murphy Major.†

* O'Callaghan's *Macariæ Excidium*, p. 433.

† O'Connor's *Milit. Mem.* p. 199.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL NICHOLAS BROWNE'S, SIR VALENTINE
BROWNE'S, &c.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Cornelius Callaghan.	Geoffrey Donoghue.
George Trapp,	Daniel M'Auliffe.	Owen 'Callahane.'
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Dermott M'Auliffe,	James Cogan.	Thomas Gold.
Major.		
William Lombard.	Dermott Keaghley.	William Foulne.
Edmund Ferriter.	Arthur Nagle.	Teigue Carty.
Derby Grady.	John Browne.	James Ryordan.
William Murphy.	Maurice Murphy.	John Murphy.
Richard Barry.	Garrett Barry.	Patrick Dermott.
Art O' 'Keife.'	Art O'Keife.	Cornelius O'Keife.
William 'Heas.'	William Heas.	John 'Hagherin.'
James Fitz-Gerald.	Edmund Fitz-Gerald.	James Roche.
Dudley Fitz-Gerald.	James Heas.	Dermott 'Ryardon.'
Thady Callaghan.	Callaghan Mac 'Callahane.	John M'Callahane.

COLONEL NICHOLAS BROWNE.

THIS Colonel was the eldest son of Sir Valentine, Lord Kenmare, at whose Regiment, *ante*, p. 634, &c., the family is noticed. He was Sheriff of the County of Cork in 1687 and 1690, and in the Parliament of 1689 was one of the Representatives of the County of Kerry. In 1664, he married Helen, daughter of Thomas Brown of Hospital, by whom he obtained a considerable estate, which, with his own, was forfeited by his attainder. The Crown, however, allowed her £400 *per annum* for her life. At the Court of

Claims, Catherine Browne, as a daughter of Sir Valentine, Lord Kenmare, was allowed a portion and maintenance off the estates of this Colonel Nicholas (her father's son) in Kerry and Cork.—Whitehall Browne and Obadiah Browne claimed and were allowed an estate for lives renewable for ever in Kerry, plots forfeited by said Nicholas, then Lord Kenmare ; and John Browne, for himself and for Joan Browne, alias Butler, his wife, claimed and was allowed a term for years in certain Kerry lands of Sir Nicholas or Sir Valentine Browne. Colonel Nicholas himself died at Ghent in 1720, leaving four daughters and one son, Valentine, his successor, but not in the peerage. This title having been of James's creation after his abdication, was not recognized ; but in 1798, Valentine, his grandson, was created Baron of Castlerosse and Viscount Kenmare, and in 1800 was advanced to the Viscounty of Castlerosse and Earldom of Kenmare. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1646, pp. 207-8, is an account of the capture of the ' Prince Charles Snow,' carrying over officers and men in the Pretender's service to Scotland ; with an interesting list of the prisoners, mostly Irish, commanded by Colonel Brown, then taken.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE TRAPP.

NOTHING worthy of notice has been discovered concerning this officer and his family.

MAJOR DERMOTT MAC AULIFFE.

THE Mac Auliffes were located in the Barony of Duhallow, County of Cork, where their territory extended from the river Alla to the borders of Limerick; their chief seat being Castle-Mac Auliffe near Newmarket. The Four Masters record a great victory obtained by the Mac Auliffe in 1535, over a branch of the Fitz-Geralds. In 1612, the castle, with the "towns and lands of Castle-Mac Auliffe and Carrig Cashel, all called by the name of Clan Auliffe, and parcel of the estate of Melaghlin Mac Dermot Mac Auliffe, late of Castle-Mac Auliffe, attainted," were granted by King James to Sir Thomas Roper. The Attainders of 1642 include three Mac Auliffes. Besides this officer and Daniel Mac Auliffe, a Lieutenant herein, Teigue Mac Auliffe was a Lieutenant in Colonel Roger Mc Elligott's Infantry Regiment. The Attainders of 1696 contain the names of the above Dermott, with Denis Mac Auliffe of Lismacoonan, County of Cork. The last chief of the family died Colonel of a Regiment in Spain in 1720.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LOMBARD.

THIS officer is described in the Inquisition for his attainder as 'William Lumbard, of Cork, merchant.' The name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third, chiefly as in Cork and Waterford;

and one of the name, Peter 'Lumbard,' was the Roman Catholic Primate of Armagh in the seventeenth century, whom a Return of 1626, as to the Irish ecclesiastics then residing in foreign parts, states to be sojourning in the King of Spain's dominions. Peter Lombard, 'a merchant's son of Waterford, educated at Westminster under the learned Camden, and who afterwards studied at Lovain,' was author of some divinity works, and of the well-known treatise, '*De Regno Hiberniæ, Sanctorum Insulâ, Commentarius*,' published at Lovain in 1632* ; a work, the tendency of which being considered to revive ancient animosities and excite new disturbances in Ireland, Secretary Windebank wrote in 1633 to Lord Strafford, the Lord Lieutenant, to have suppressed. Some notices of it may be seen in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. 1. From the Corporate Records of Waterford it appears that, from 1377 to 1603, the mayoralty of that city was on seventeen occasions filled by a Lombard ; while in Cork John Lombard was Mayor in 1380 and 1389, and James Lombard in 1645.

CAPTAIN EDMUND FERRITER.

THIS was the name of a family long settled in Kerry, and conspicuous in the troubles of 1641. Piers Ferriter was subsequently taken prisoner and exe-

* Ware's Writers, p. 103.

cuted by the Parliamentary commander, Brigadier Nelson, at Killarney.*

CAPTAIN DERBY GRADY.

THE O'Grady was a Sept located in Clare, and later in Limerick. In the former county their territory comprised the present Barony of Lower Tullagh; in the latter they possessed Carn-Feradaigh, now the parish of Knockaney, where, at Kilballyowen, the Sept is represented by Viscount Guillamore. In the wars of Thomond was fought, in 1151, the great battle of Moin-mor (*i.e.* the great bog, lying between Cork and the Blackwater), where 9,000 Dalcassians of Clare were defeated; and, according to the Book of Lecan, upwards of 7,000 slain. Amongst the chiefs who fell was 'Anselis O'Grady, Lord of Hy-Caissin,' with five others of his Sept. At a more advanced period of the same long civil feud, (which forms the subject of a native chronicle), in 1311, Donald O'Grady, Lord of Kinel-Dungaile, was slain in battle. In 1332, John 'O'Grada' was Archbishop of Cashel, as was another John O'Grada of Tuam in 1365, and yet a third, Bishop of Elphin in 1405. In a list of recommendations, which Tyrconnel by his Majesty's command forwarded in 1686 to Colonel Russell, the name of Lieutenant Edmund Grady was inserted, as one to be

* Per Rev. Arthur B. Rowan, Tralee.

provided for in some of the Regiments then being formed.* Three of this name were attainted in 1691.

CAPTAIN ART O'KEEFE.

THIS ancient Sept of Munster derives its descent from Art Caemh (the two letters being pronounced in Irish as 'f' or rather as 'v'), who was himself the son of Finguine, a King of Munster, whose death in 902 the Four Masters record, as they do that of Ceallach O'Caemh in 1063. At 1135, they have a notice of one of those unfortunate engagements in the County of Tipperary, which were the evil results of sept-ship, in which *Finguine* O'Caemh, 'Lord of Glennamnach, (Glanworth in Fermoy Barony) was slain. In 1161, Hugh O'Keeffe, Tiarnach (Lord) of Fermoy was slain, During these centuries, and up to the English Invasion, this family was territorially possessed of a wide district, from their settlement called Pobble O'Keeffe, extending over what have been since denominated the Baronies of Fermoy, Orrery, Kilmore, and Clongibbons. By the native annalists they are sometimes styled Princes of Fermoy, and were hereditary Marshals and chief leaders in Desmond. In the latter capacity, it is recorded that Donogh Mac Kieffe, Prince of Fermoy, commanded the Irish forces of Munster in 924 ; and at their head, pursuing the

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, v. 1, p. 459.

Danes into Ulster, obtained a signal victory over them at Dundalk.*

Subsequently to the Invasion, they were narrowed within a comparatively small tract, extending from the Blackwater at Mill-street, to near its source, within which they had castles and estates at Drumsicane, Ductregill, Dromagh, Droumtariff, Cullin, Ahane, Ballymaquisk, &c. In the autumn of 1582, the Earl of Desmond made an incursion into Kerry, with the object of collecting spoils in Pobble O'Keeffe. O'Keeffe and his neighbours endeavoured to resist the aggression, but they were overpowered, and O'Keeffe himself, *i.e.* Art (Arthur), son of Donal, son of Art, and his son Art 'Oge,' were taken prisoners, and Hugh, another of his sons, was slain." The death of old Art in 1583, and the inauguration of his son Art the younger (Oge) to the chieftaincy, are also commemorated by the Four Masters. In 1610, Sir Edward Fitz-Gerald, Knight, had a grant of a castle and lands in the County of Cork, parcel of the estate of Teigue O' 'Quiefe' attainted; two years after which, Arthur O'Keeffe of Dromagh, in the same county, passed patent for various castles, lands, tithes, &c. which were thereupon erected into the manor of Dromagh, with markets, fairs, courts, and tolls. In 1619, he had a further grant of the manor, castle, and mill of Dunbullog, with various townlands, the advowson of the vicarage, and liberty to impark 200 acres, to create tenures, hold courts leet and baron, enjoy all

* Smith's History of Cork, vol. 1, p. 44.

waifs and strays, &c. The confiscations consequent upon the Desmond war, and those resulting from the Civil war of 1641, greatly despoiled this family. The Attainders on the latter occasion include the names of four of the Sept. The last parcel of their territory, containing about 9,000 acres, and still bearing testimony of its ancient proprietary by its designation of 'Pobble O'Keeffe,' remained in the hands of the Crown, as an undisposed forfeiture, until a very recent period, when it was sold by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

The Declaration of Royal gratitude for services beyond the seas includes Captain Daniel O'Keeffe of Dromagh, and Captain Arthur O'Keeffe of Glenfriacan, County of Cork. It may be reasonably presumed that he was the above Captain Art. There are likewise on this Army List, Denis 'Keefe' an Ensign, Keefe and Daniel 'O'Keefe,' Ensigns in Major-General Boisseleau's Infantry, while another Arthur Keefe was a Lieutenant in Colonel John Barrett's. The Attainders of 1691 name this Arthur, Manus his brother, and four others of the family. In 1697, Arthur O' 'Kyffe,' styling himself late of Dunbollog, County of Cork, made his will, wherein he bequeathed to his eldest son and heir Daniel all his manors, lands, &c., and all and singular their Royalties in tail male, with similar and successive remainders to.....his second son; Charles O'Keeffe, his third son; remainder to Arthur O'Keeffe, Counsellor at law in tail male, with divers remainders over. This will is witnessed by

Conor O'Keeffe, Owen 'Kyffe,' and Mark Goold. A very interesting pedigree of this family has been inspected in aid of this work. It was taken on the oaths of six members of the Sept in February, 1738, and, with the Affidavits and certificate, and a corroborative declaration signed by three of the Munster Chieftains, the Mac Carthy More, the O'Sullivan More, and the O'Donovan More, was duly proved and entered of record in the College of Arms, London. This pedigree traces the O'Keeffes down to Arthur O'Keeffe, described as of Lincoln's Inn, and then living, and declares him to be 'of the branch and family thereof,' he being evidently the remainder-man in the aforesaid will of Arthur of Dunbullog. This Roll of lineage was accompanied by a Deed founding three bursarships at the College of Lombard, in the Rue des Carmes in Paris, for rearing natives of Ireland, especially those of the name of O'Keeffe, to the priesthood. This endowment was perfected by the Right Reverend Cornelius O'Keeffe, Lord Bishop of Limerick, then in Paris, and theretofore Rector of the parish of St. Chronicleu of Nantes. It bears date 9th September, 1734, and therein his Lordship states himself 'of the family of O'Keeffe of Fermoy, distinguished by their actions, their alliances, and their estates (which are mentioned by name); that Denis O'Keeffe, father of said Bishop, was turned out of his inheritance of 'Dun' on the river Bride, by the usurper Cromwell; that, after many hardships, he at last settled at Drunkene, in the County of Limerick, where he left

six sons, Daniel, Dermot, Philip, Donatus, Luke, and this Cornelius, the Bishop. He then prescribed rules for the government of these bursarships, and provided funds for their support. In June, 1743, the above-mentioned Arthur O' ' Kyffe,' describing himself of Bedford Row, London, devised all his estates in the parish of Heathfield, County of Sussex, with the capital mansion house, park, and woodlands there, to his wife Isabella O'Kyffe, alias O'Keeffe, for ever, and appointed her his executrix. He died in 1756, without issue, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where the inscription on his monument records his lineal descent from the Kings of Ireland. His widow, said Isabella, died in 1761, directing her body to be buried near that of her dear husband, in the west cloisters of that Abbey. She devised Heathfield to her sister Mary Anne O'Keeffe ; bequeathed a considerable legacy to her mother-in-law, Mrs. Anstis O'Keeffe ; and appointed her said sister Mary Anne her executrix, with a singular injunction : after fixing the place of her interment "as near as possible to her late dearest husband, Arthur O'Keeffe," she added, "Put my dear love's letters in a bag under my head in my coffin, and put mine to him under my feet." The widow Isabella died in 1762, and her sister Mary Anne in 1766 sold Heathfield to Lieutenant-General Eliott, the hero of Gibraltar, who selected it to give name to his dignity, Lord Heathfield. Mary Anne shortly after married Cornelius O'Keeffe of Dublin, barrister-at-law, her first cousin, who died in

1780 without issue, and these two branches are now represented by his grand-nephew, Dixon Cornelius O'Keeffe, of Dublin, barrister.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HEAS.

THIS officer was evidently of the Cork family of O'Hea, whose chief residence was at Aghcinilly Castle, on a territory called from them Pobble O'Hea. The name, with the alias of Hay, is on Ortelius's map also located in Wexford. Of this latter line was Nicholas Hay, one of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny; on the Attainders of 1691 the only person named is John Hay of Ballytrammon, County of Wexford.

LIEUTENANT DERMOT KEAGHLEY.

THE Sept of the O'Keelys was located in the County of Kilkenny, whence two, Edmund and William Kealy of Gowran, were of the Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny; and Walter 'Keily' was one of the Representatives of Gowran in the Parliament of 1689; Lieutenant Dermot was, however, on the Inquisition for his outlawry, described as of Knocknaghshy, County of Cork.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

SIR MICHAEL CREAGH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	{ Thomas Mullen. Philip Roche.	
John Power,	Alexis Laplant.	Phelim O' Neille.
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Theobald Bourke,	-----	-----
Major.		
Christopher Jans.	Arthur Bryan.	Rowland Eustace.
Richard Purcell.	Bartholomew Isaac.	James Fitz-Morris.
Richard Dalton.	Symon Browne.	James Ledwich.
Terence M'Dermott.	Patrick Everard.	Patrick M'Dermott.
Christopher Pallas.	{ Nicholas Bellew. Oliver Nugent.	{ -----
Thomas Sutton.	{ Bernard Archbold. Laurence Tankard.	{ John Begg.
Theobald Butler.	Denis Bryan.	Edward Bellew.
Robert Bellew.	Peter Browne.	George 'Kelley.'
Patrick 'Ffagan.'	John Croghan.	Andrew Everard.
Edward Warren.	Bartholomew Hadsor.	Nicholas Carroll.
John Dowd,	{ George Plunket. James Russell.	
Grenad.		
Philip Roche.	Garrett Nangle.	John Connor.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Charles M'Dermott, Adjutant.
Cornelius Quinnan, Quarter Master.
Robert White, Chirurgeon.

COLONEL SIR MICHAEL CREAGH.

THIS family is located on Ortelius's map in the
Barony of Small-County, County of Limerick. In

1459, William Creagh was Bishop of Limerick ; and in 1483, David Creagh was Archbishop of Cashel. About a century after, Richard Creagh was, by the Pope's provision, promoted to the Primacy of Armagh ; all these prelates were natives of Limerick. The latter, according to Harris, in his notes on *Ware's Writers* (p. 97), died in 1585 in the Tower of London, where he was imprisoned by the Government. This Colonel was possessed of much property in houses in Dublin, of which city he was Lord Mayor in 1688, and one of its Representatives in the Parliament of Dublin in the following year. His was one of the Regiments that, early in the campaign, before the battle of the Boyne, King James ordered to join him at the bridge of Affane. He was attainted in 1691, together with William Creagh, of Ennis, merchant.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER JANS.

ONE of this surname, James Jans, described as of the Ward, in the County of Dublin, was attainted in 1642. Nothing more has been ascertained of the family ; Captain Christopher does not appear on the Inquisitions of 1691.

CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER PALLAS.

THIS officer is stated in his outlawry to have been a

goldsmith in the City of Dublin, where a branch of the family had been established from the time of Queen Elizabeth. An Andrew 'Pallace,' described as of Cloneanat, County of Cavan, was attainted with him, while the earlier Attainders of 1642 name William 'Pallys' of Dublin, and Andrew Pallys of Collat-rath, *i. e.* the aforesaid Cloneanat.

CAPTAIN JOHN DOWD.

THE Sept of O'Dowd possessed a wide territory, comprising much of the Counties of Mayo and Sligo. Their annals are so fully displayed in Hardiman's *Hy Fiacra* (the name of this territory), that a reference to his work will best gratify the curious reader. Here shall it only be stated, that of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny in 1646, were Edmund O'Dowde of Porterstown, and Thady O'Dowde of Rosburr ; while the Attainders of 1696 only mention the name of Thady O'Dowde, described as of Sligo, with Charles Dowd of Grangebeg and Faghery Dowd of Bally-Faghery.

CAPTAIN PHILIP ROCHE.

THIS officer, having been decreed the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, followed his Royal Master to France ; but, jealous at the treatment he received

there, he quitted that country, and, after visiting a great part of the Continent, returned to Ireland ; where being, as a Roman Catholic, incapacitated from filling any civil or military employment, he turned his attention to trade ; and, after much labour and loss, succeeded in establishing a manufactory of flint glass at Ballybough, near Dublin.*

LIEUTENANT THOMAS MULLEN.

THE O'Mullens were a Leinster Sept, numerous in the Counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. They were also known in Ulster as O' 'Mullan' and Mc Mullen.

LIEUTENANT LAURENCE TANKARD.

THIS name, though of rare occurrence, is yet of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the First. Nothing, however, worthy of notice, has been discovered respecting this individual or his family.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CROGHAN.

NOTHING ascertained of him or his family.

* D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dublin, p. 60.

LIEUTENANT BARTHOLOMEW HADSOR.

THIS name is of Irish record from the time of Henry the Third, when in 1249, the Preceptor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem made complaint to that King, that Richard de 'Haddesore,' Knight, and other persons of the Dioceses of Armagh, Derry, and Dublin, had greatly injured the Knights Templars of that establishment in the enjoyment of certain of their churches, their tithes, and possessions, and an inquiry was directed for ascertaining and rectifying his encroachments.* In 1430, William Hadsor was Bishop of Meath. In 1646, John Hadsor, of Keppock (County of Louth, where the name was long established), was one of the Confederate Catholics at the Supreme Council. This name does not appear on the Attainders of 1691 ; but, at the Court of Chichester House in 1700, Mary Madden, widow of Robert Hadsor, claimed and was allowed a dower off lands of this Bartholomew Hadsor in the County of Dublin ; while a Bridget Hadsor claimed a jointure off Mayo lands of Richard Hadsor, but, her petition was dismissed for non-prosecution.

 ENSIGN JAMES LEDWICH.

EARLY after the English invasion, Ledwich was located in Westmeath, and gave name to a townland

* D'Alton's Hist. Co. Dublin, p. 608.

yet known as Ledwichtown. In the reign of Edward the First, Adam de Ledwich gave lands in *frank-almoign* to the noble establishment of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, previously founded at Tristernagh in that county. In 1640, Maurice, son and heir of Richard Ledwich, had livery of certain estates of his father at Baskan therein. In two years after, Richard Ledwich was attainted for the part he had taken in the civil war of 1641. His namesake, Richard 'Ledwidge' of Knockmory, was attainted in 1691, as was the above Ensign James, also spelt 'Ledwidge,' and described as of Ballynalack, Ballyhaine, and Killivilla in the same county.

QUARTER-MASTER CORNELIUS QUINAN.

NOTHING has been ascertained of this officer, and the name does not appear on the Attainders.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL SIR HEWARD OXBURGH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	William Duigin.	Hugh Kelly.
Edward Scott,	Hugh Flaherty.	Walter Peechell.
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Laurence 'Dulhunty,'	-----	-----
Major.		
Anthony Carroll.	Anthony Carroll.	James Carroll.
William 'Dulahunty.'	Denis 'Dulahunty.'	Patrick Dulahunty.
Edmund Daly.	Daniel 'Dulany.'	Bryan Shanly.
Francis Say.	Ignatius Archer.	Hugh Molloy.
John Coghlan.	Roger M'Manus.	Patrick M'Manus.
Constance O'Connor.	Constance O'Connor.	Charles O'Connor.
Henry Oxburgh.	John Madden.	Philip Ash.
Myles O'Carroll.	Philip Meagher.	John Dwyer.
Alexander Callanan.	John Callanane.	-----
Hugh Madden.	Florence Callanane.	-----
Edmund Mooney.	Francis Mooney.	Edmund Coghlan.
Thomas Dowling.	Owen Dowling.	Bryan Kelly.

COLONEL HEWARD OXBURGH.

THE family of Oxburgh were possessed of Bovin, and other lands in the Barony of Ballybritt, King's County, at the time of the civil war of 1641, a Heward Oxburgh being then the possessor ; most probably father of this Colonel, who was himself Sheriff of that county in 1687, and was one of those who represented it in the Parliament of 1689 ; as did Heward Oxburgh, junior, the borough of Philipstown. His

relatives, John and Richard Oxburgh, were, the former, a Captain in Colonel Henry Luttrell's Horse, and the latter a Lieutenant in Lord Galmoy's. One of these officers was wounded in 1689, at the Siege of Derry. By a Royal mandate of the 12th July, in that year, Colonel Heward Oxburgh, Owen Carroll, Esq. Captain John Dunn, Captain Andrew Kelly, Pierce Bryan, Esq. and Thady Fitz-Patrick were constituted Provosts Marshal of the King's and Queen's Counties ; with powers to proceed according to the course of martial law against robbers, thieves, and Tories, with whom, as stated, these counties were infested.* Similar Commissions were at the same time given to John Nugent, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Nugent, and Martin Hore, for the County of Waterford ; and to Edmund Nugent, James Nugent, Con Geoghegan, and Henry Mayley, for that of Westmeath. After the battle of Aughrim and before the surrender of Limerick, on the 9th of August, 1691, " Lieutenant Colonel Oxburgh," writes Story,† "with a Lieutenant, their servants and accoutrements, came over to us from the enemy, as also did another officer and eleven musqueteers, with their arms." The Attainders of 1691 name Heward, Henry, John, Richard, James, and Heward junior, Oxburgh, all described as of Bovin in the King's County. The claims preferred at Chichester House as affecting the estate of Colonel Heward, and which were allowed, were by Clare Ox-

* Harris's MSS. in Dub. Soc. v. 10, p. 134.

† Impart. Hist. pt. 2, p. 103.

burgh as his widow, for a small jointure, and by Henry Oxburgh for a remainder in tail therein. The name is to be found in the County of Westmeath at the townland of Clondeliever, where a tradition is preserved that the above Henry, the tenant in tail of Bovin, succeeded to its possession (which may have resulted from his father's submission as above), but that, after a short enjoyment, he emigrated to Spain, where he died Governor of Carthagená.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD SCOTT.

THIS Officer had served King Charles beyond seas during his exile. Pending the siege of Derry, he with a detachment of Horse and Foot, was left by Brigadier Sutherland, with the object of securing his retreat to Omagh, in the church and graveyard of Belturbet, which were slightly fortified ; but this small force was soon compelled to surrender to the Enniskilleners.* This officer was soon after distinguished by his defence of Kinsale, which he maintained for twenty days against the assaults of Churchill, afterwards the great Duke of Marlborough. " He hoped in vain to be relieved by the Duke of Berwick ; but at length, when he saw no likelihood of succour, and that the walls were all battered about his ears, more than two parts of the garrison having been cut off, he surrendered the place upon very honourable conditions (his

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, pp. 267-8.

lady riding out in her coach upon the breach), and himself came to Limerick to give the Duke an account of his defence of the town.* "The garrison, being about 1,200 men, had liberty to march out with their arms and baggage, having a party assigned to conduct them to Limerick.† He was attainted in 1691, as Edward Scott of Dublin and Kinsale, Knight; while another Edward, and a Francis Scott, described as of Easky, County of Sligo, were then also outlawed.

MAJOR LAURENCE DULHUNTY.

IN Lord Galmoy's Horse, Anthony Dulhanty was a Cornet, and another Laurence Dulhanty was a Lieutenant in Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons. A Lieutenant Patrick 'Dallachanty' was one of the officers thanked in the Act of Settlement for services beyond the seas.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CALLANAN.

THE O'Callanans, located in the County of Galway, are mentioned by O'Flaherty as hereditary physicians. On the Attainders of 1696, stands alone — Callanan of Cloonbeggan.

* O'Callaghan's Mac. Excid., pp. 82-3. † Idem, p. 395.

CAPTAIN EDWARD MOONEY.

THE O'Mooneys were a Sept of the Queen's County.

CAPTAIN THOMAS DOWLING.

THE O'Dowlings are also mentioned as a Sept of the Queen's County. They were, however, located in other counties, as shown by the Inquisitions on attainders. Those of 1642 have three of the name ; those of 1691 have Daniel Dowling of Inishman, County of Cork (who was an Ensign in Colonel Roger Mac Elligott's Infantry), and William Dowling of Kilkenny.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM DUIGIN.

THE O'Duigins were an ancient Sept of the County of Clare, Lords of Muintir-Conlochtaidh, a district in the Barony of Tullagh. The Attainders of 1691 name Matthew 'Dwigin' of Dunamase, Queen's County ; John 'Dwigin' of Ballyduff, King's County ; and *William* 'Dwigin' of Palace, clerk. Notwithstanding the ecclesiastical description of this latter individual, he would seem to be identical with the above Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT DANIEL 'DULLANY.'

THE O'Delanys are on Ortelius's map spread over the Barony of Ballybritt, King's County. They were also in the Barony of Upper Ossory in the Queen's, and likewise in Kilkenny. Felix O'Dullany succeeded to the See of Ossory in 1178. A 'Captain William Dullany' is included in the declaration of Royal gratitude (1662), but nothing has been ascertained worthy of notice concerning this Daniel

LIEUTENANT IGNATIUS ARCHER.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third, and is more especially found in the County of Kilkenny. Patrick and Walter Archer of that county were Members of the Supreme Council that met in their city. The Attainders of 1691 include six of this name.

ENSIGN WALTER PEECHELL.

NOTHING known of him or his family at this period.

ENSIGN PHILIP ASH.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the reign of

Edward the Third, and members of it were attainted in 1641 and 1691 ; but nothing has been ascertained of Ensign Philip or his family.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL DOMINICK BROWNE'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Henry Browne.	John Bodkin.
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Le Sr. Montgouge,	-----	-----
Major.		
Peter 'Linch.'	Valentine 'Blacke.'	Philip Morris.
Matthew French.	Dominick Lynch.	Patrick 'Ffrench.'
Francis Martin.	Andrew Browne.	Thomas Lynch.
Dermot Connor.	Malachy O'Connor.	Turlough O'Connor.
Andrew 'Nowland.'	Matthew Lynch.	William Skeritt.
Andrew 'Atya.'	William Bourke.	Thomas 'Atya.'
Christopher 'Ffrench.'	John Hara.	Dominick French.
Farragh O'Donnell,	{ Hugh O'Donnell.	-----
Grenad.	{ Borie O'Donnell.	
Andrew Browne,		
2nd Captain.		

COLONEL DOMINICK BROWNE.

DOMINICK Fitz-William Browne of Barna, who was Mayor of Galway in 1575, and an executing party to Perrot's Composition of 1585, was the common ancestor of Colonel Dominick Browne, and of the

family of Clonkely and Moyne. Geoffrey Browne, his eldest son, father of this Colonel Dominick, had been the deputed Envoy from the Confederate Catholics of the Supreme Council in 1647 to Queen Henrietta, and afterwards in 1650 to the Duke of Lorraine. The confiscations of Cromwell's time swept off much of this Geoffrey's estate ; yet, still unshaken in adherence to the Stuart Dynasty, he sent to the service of James not only the above Dominick, but likewise another son Stephen, both of whom were engaged at the battle of Aughrim. King James's Charter to Galway in 1687 placed seven of the name of Browne upon the Burgess Roll.

Here, in the more strict adherence to King James's Army List, the illustrations of the name of ' Browne ' might close, but there is one who does not appear upon it, yet was he deeply associated with the campaign.—Colonel John Browne of the Neale ; of him, however, can it only be stated that he commanded in the besieged towns of Galway and Limerick, and was an executing party to the Articles for the surrender of the latter, in the drawing up of which he assisted.

CAPTAINS MATTHEW AND CHRISTOPHER FRENCH.

THIS noble family, under the Norman orthography of Freyne, de la Freigne, &c., appears on Battle Roll amongst the warriors that came over with the Con-

queror to England. The early survey of the Knights' Fees in certain counties there, in the time of Henry the Third, finds Thomas, Hugh, and Walter de Freigne then extensive proprietors in Herefordshire, where, as in other parts of the island, this surname was altered to Frensh or French. Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, having married one of the five daughters of William, the great Earl Marshal of Ireland, acquired, on the partition of his vast estates, the whole County of Kilkenny as his Lady's portion, which he transmitted to his grandson, another Gilbert; who, marrying the daughter of King Edward the First, became the most powerful of English Barons, while he regarded with great care and favour his Irish inheritance. This Earl, during the high commissions with which he was entrusted, in resisting the encroachments of the Welsh, or rather perhaps in maintaining those of the English on them, selected Fulco de Freyne of the Herefordshire House to be his Seneschal of Kilkenny, that office being then considered of the highest trust and consequence. His son, another Fulco, styled the younger, and Oliver de la Freyne were, in 1335, summoned as Magnates of Ireland, to serve the King's wars in Scotland, and were present at the battle of Hallidown. In the Roll of Noblemen and Knights who were with King Edward at the siege of Calais in 1346, appears the name of 'Fulco de la Fraign, *Hibernicus quasi Baro*,' having (as the entry seems to denote) under his command one Banneret, one Knight, eighteen 'armigeri,' and fourteen hobillers, in

all thirty-four. From his son Robert de la Freyne lineally descended the Frenches and Ffrenches of Connaught. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny sat the celebrated Nicholas French, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, as a Spiritual Peer ; while in the Commons were Christopher and James French, both described as of Galway. The Declaration of Royal thanks in the Act of Settlement includes Anthony French, Judge Advocate. Captain Matthew appears to have been of the house of Colemanstown ; while John, of that of Rahassan, was an Ensign in the Earl of Clanricarde's Infantry, wherein Marcus French was a Lieutenant. The latter had risen to rank as Captain at the battle of Aughrim, after which he surrendered himself to De Ginkle.* Christopher was also a Captain in this Regiment. On King James's new Charter to Galway, eleven of this name were appointed Burgesses, and in the Parliament of 1689 James French sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Sligo. The Attainders of 1691 have five of this name.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MARTIN.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. In 1585, Sir Murrough Dhu O'Fflahertie, the first of that family who consented to hold his estates by English tenure, was proceeded

* O'Callaghan's Mac. Excid., p. 462.

against for violating the provisions of a penal statute of Henry the Seventh, by retaining in his service at Kilmainham, William Martin and three other merchants of Galway, to whom he gave four several cloaks for their livery, to serve him in form 'stipendiarorum,' *anglice* 'reteyners,' and not otherwise.* In 1625, Anthony Martin succeeded to the See of Waterford. In 1642, preparatory to the forming the Council at Kilkenny, Richard Martin was selected as one of the Committee for shaping the plan of their government ; while another Anthony Martin, described as of Galway, appears on the List of Confederates. In 1687, Peter Martin was appointed a Justice of the Common Pleas, while King James's Charter to Galway placed six of this name on the Burgess Roll. Besides Captain Francis Martin in this Regiment, another Francis was Lieutenant in Colonel Henry Dillon's, as was Dominick Martin in Lord Galway's. In the Parliament of 1689, Oliver Martin was one of the Representatives for the town of Galway ; he was afterwards attainted, but claimed the benefit of the Articles of Limerick and Galway. Six others of the name were then also outlawed.

CAPTAIN ANDREW NOWLAND.

THE O'Nolans were a Sept of the highest antiquity, especially in the County of Carlow, where they gave

* Court Roll of Eliz.

name to the district of Fothart-O'Nolan, within which, immediately after the English Invasion, Hugh de Lacy erected one of those castles which his provident care designed to sentinel the Pale. A very interesting memoir of the Sept, with their armorial, is appended to the third volume of Sir Bernard Burke's *Visitation of Seats and Arms*. The native Annals commemorate their achievements from the earliest introduction of surnames, and a succession of recorded Inquisitions testifies the extent of their territory. In 1605, Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight and Privy Councillor, had a grant from the Crown of a great many townlands in Fothart-O'Nolan, including Ballykealy, Kilbride, Ballytrasney, with its old castle, &c., described as theretofore the estates of several O'Nolans, 'slain in rebellion,' 'attainted,' or 'dead in rebellion.' The Attainders of 1642 name but John Nolan of Kilcool, County of Kildare, and Nicholas Nolan of Ratheny, County of Dublin. John Nolan, merchant, had in 1687 a lease of the rectory and tithes of Jerpoint in the County of Kilkenny, and was in the same year named an Alderman in King James's new Charter to that town. On the Attainders of 1691 the name of the above officer does not appear, but only those of James and Laurence Nolan of Shaggarry, County of Carlow; Michael of Kilkea, County of Kildare; Thaddeus of Knockanaltan and Martin of Ballyesken, County of Waterford, with Joseph Nolan of Drum, County of Galway. At Chichester House, John Nowlan claimed and was allowed an estate for

lives in the lands of Shangarry and Ballinrush, as forfeited by Laurence Nolan ; while a Thomas Nolan sought, as son and heir of Ellen, daughter of Jasper Kirwan, and wife of Joseph Nolan, an estate in fee in County of Galway lands forfeited by said Joseph, but her petition was dismissed on non-prosecution.

CAPTAIN ANDREW 'ATYE.'

THE name of 'De Athy' is of record in Ireland from the reign of Edward the Second. In 1325, John de Athy was Constable of the Castle of Carrickfergus. Edward the Third appointed him Admiral of the fleet of all the ships in every harbour and place of Ireland. King Richard the Second in 1385 constituted William de Athy, Treasurer of Connaught. The name does not appear on the Attainders of 1642 or 1691.

ENSIGN WILLIAM SKERRETT.

THIS William Skerrett, it would appear, had a saving of his right in certain Galway lands inserted in a patent thereof to Sir Henry Lynch and Ellen his wife, in the year 1678 ; nothing more has been ascertained of this officer, but the family is to this day of tenure and respectability, more particularly in the County of Clare, where it is represented by William Joseph Skerrett of Finavara House.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL OWEN MAC CARTIE'S.

THIS Regiment is wholly unfilled on the present List, but the Appendix to King's *State of the Protestants* gives James de Puy as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Terence O'Brien as Major therein.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JOHN BARRETT'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	John Elliott.	David Roche.
Donogh O'Callaghane, Lieut -Colonel.	Miles Magrath.	John 'Callaghane.'
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
Edmund Butler.	John Gafney.	Philip Donovan.
David 'Coashene.'	Thomas Barry.	Richard Coashine.
Redmund Barry.	Owen Macarty.	Richard Barry.
Thomas Barry.	John Barry.	James Roche.
Francis Fytton.	Gibbon Fitz-Gerald.	James Gold.
Philip Roche.	Ulick Roche.	Thomas Carey.
John Barrett.	Edmund Condon.	Edmund Barrett.
William Sheehan.	John Heaphy.	Thomas O'Donnell.
Dominick Meade.	Arthur 'Keefe.'	William Barry.
George Hennessy.	Nicholas Magrath.	Patrick Phelan.
John 'Roche,' Grenad.	{ David Nagle. { Godfrey Sweeny.	

COLONEL JOHN BARRETT.

THIS name is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. In 1302, John 'Baret' was one of the 'Fideles' invited to assist him in the wars of Scotland; the family was most influentially established in the County of Cork. In the Parliamentary Representation from Ireland, that sat at Westminster in 1376, Bernard Barrett was one of the Representatives of Youghal. Barrets were also strongly settled in Mayo from the thirteenth century, and the name is, early in the fifteenth, traced in Kildare. In 1643, sixteen of this name were attainted.

The above Colonel was of the Cork Barrets, and in the Parliament of 1689 sat as one of the Representatives of the Borough of Moyallow. His Regiment seems to have been all collected from families of that County; but it was, as appears from contemporaneous authority, disbanded a fortnight before the battle of the Boyne; at which time, it is stated, were also disbanded Colonel Uriel Ferrall's, Colonel Bagnall's, Lord Tyrone's, Donogh O'Brien's, Lord Iveagh's, Mac Cartie Reagh's, Lord Kilmallock's, Dominick Browne's, and Lord Mountcashel's;* some of these were, however, of the force sent to France in exchange for French Regiments, and others were incorporated in different existing bodies of this service. A Captain Barret was taken prisoner at the siege of Limerick. The Attainders of 1691 include this officer, described

* Pamphlets in Thorpe's Tracts, folio. Dub. Soc.

as John Barrett of Dublin, Esq., as also of Castlemore, County of Cork, with twelve others in the last mentioned county. At Chichester House, John Barret claimed and was allowed a long term of years subsisting in certain estates of this Colonel. The fee thereof was subsequently granted partly to Sir John Meade of Ballintober, Knight, and to Sir Matthew Deane, Knight, both of whom were creditors of the Colonel to a large amount. The Hollow Swords' Blades Company likewise purchased some of his property.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DONOGH
O'CALLAGHAN.

THIS noble Irish Sept was partially located in the Counties of Louth and Mayo, and more especially in Cork, where the whole tract, comprising the parishes of Clonmeen and Kilshannick, about 50,000 acres on both sides of the Blackwater, and hence called Pobble-O'Callaghan, was occupied by them. The Four Masters notice the death of Donogh O'Callaghan, heir presumptive to the Kingdom (Ríodamhna) of Cashel in 1053; and in 1121 the decease of Melaghlín O'Callaghan, Lord of Hy-Eathra of Munster, the "splendour of the South of Ireland." In 1594, an Inquisition was directed to ascertain by mears and bounds the extent of Pobble-O'Callaghan; at which time the chief was Cornelius O'Callaghan, the lineal ancestor of the pre-

sent Earl of Lismore. The Sept is considered to have adopted its name from the well-known Ceallachan-Cashel, who was King of Munster in the tenth century. Their chief residence was at Clonmeen, where the ruins of their castle are still traceable on a rock near that river. Thirteen of the name were attainted in 1643. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, the Confederate Catholics assumed to fill the vacant See of Cork with Robert John 'McCallaghan ;' but, on the Nuncio's interference, he was not promoted thereto. Amongst these Confederates sat Callaghan O'Callaghan of Castle Mac-Auliffe, and Donat O'Callaghan of Clonmeen. The Royal declaration of 1662 included, in its acknowledgment of thanks for services beyond the seas, Donogh O'Callaghan of Clonmeen ; and by the Act of Settlement, in which that declaration is embodied, he was restored to his estate. He appears to have been the above Lieutenant-Colonel, and to have commanded an independent Troop of 60 men after the before-mentioned disbanding of Colonel John Barret's Regiment.

Besides Lieutenant-Colonel Donogh and John Callaghan, an Ensign in this Regiment, the name appears commissioned in the Infantry Regiments of Sir Valentine Browne, Sir Charles O'Bryan, Lord Mountcashel, and Lord Galway. On the 29th of October, 1690, Lord Barrymore wrote to the Duke of Wirtemberg : " I have within these two days received a very humble petition on behalf of Colonel McDonogh, Chief of the country called ' Dunhallow,' between Mallow and the

County of Kerry, and of another Chieftain of a country called O'Callaghan, in order to obtain the protection of their Majesties. It is of very great consequence to draw over people of their quality and interest, who will bring with them a thousand men and at least seven or eight thousand cows.* The Attainders of 1691 include the above Donogh O'Callaghan, with nine others of the name. In the Spanish war of 1710, Colonel O'Callaghan, 'of the Regiment of Milan,' greatly distinguished himself, and received several sabre wounds.†

CAPTAIN DAVID COOSHENE.

THIS name, with varied spelling, is of record in Ireland since the time of Edward the Second. The family was early settled in the County of Cork, of which branch Captain David was a member, being described in the Inquisition for his attainder as of Farrahy, County of Cork. Garret 'Cushen,' of the same place, was then likewise attainted, as was Richard Cushen of Cushenstown, County of Westmeath.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS FYTTON.

IN 1608, Edward Fytton, of Gawsworth in Cheshire,

* Clarke's Corresp. MS. T. C. Dublin, letter 205.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem., p. 354.

son of Sir Edward Fytton, Knight, deceased (who had been theretofore, in the time of Elizabeth, Lord President of Connaught and Treasurer of Ireland), surrendered to the Crown certain lands in Ireland, which had been granted to his said father in 1587, with the object of obtaining a re-grant thereof. Sir Edward had for his second son, Alexander, who was the father of William; and the eldest son of this William was the Right Honorable Alexander Fytton, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Ireland in the time of King James. He came over to this country with Tyrconnel in February, 1686; was created Chancellor in the following year; ennobled by the title of Baron Gawsworth, to him and his heirs male for ever; and sat in the House of Peers at the Parliament of 1689. He had married the Lady Anne (daughter of Thomas Jolliffe of Worcestershire), who died in October, 1687, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, under the monument of her husband's ancestor, the aforesaid Sir Edward Fytton, there erected.* The Chancellor was attainted in 1691; and there can be no doubt that the above Captain was of this family. The Privy Councillors of James, while at the Castle of Dublin, were, this

Sir Alexander Fytton, Lord Chancellor;
 Thomas Nugent, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench;
 John Keating, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas;
 Sir William Ellis, Secretary of State;
 Bruno Talbot, Esq., Chancellor of the Exchequer;
 Sir Stephen Rice, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer;

* Funeral Entry in Berm. Tur.

Earl of Tyrconnel,	Thomas Hamilton, Esq.
Earl of Limerick,	Lord Viscount Ikerrin,
Earl of Barrymore,	Lord Viscount Galmoy,
Adam Loftus, Esq.	Mr. Justice Daly,
Lemuel Kingdon, Esq.	Richard Hamilton, Esq.
Sir Paul Rycaut,	Sir William Wentworth,
Nicholas Purcel, Esq.	Anthony Hamilton, Esq.
Earl of Clanricard,	Thomas Sheridan, Esq.
Earl of Antrim,	Simon Luttrell, Esq.
Justin McCarty, Esq.	Fitz-Gerald Villers, Esq.
Lord Viscount Gormanston,	Colonel Garret Moore,
Lord Viscount Rosse,	Lord Bellew,
Earl of Tyrone,	Charles White, Esq.
Lord Netterville,	Colonel Cormuck O'Neill,
Lord Louth,	Francis Plowden, Esq.*
Sir William Talbot.	

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SHEEHAN.

THE O'Sheehans were a Sept in Cork and Limerick, and this Captain is described in his attainder as of Rathcumaine in the former county.

CAPTAIN DOMINICK MEADE.

THIS officer appears to have been a son of Sir John Meade, (who, dying in 1626, was buried at Kilmallock), by Katherine, daughter of Sir Dominick Sarsfield. He is not mentioned in the attainders of 1691,

* Memoirs of Ireland, pub. 1716, pp. 61-2.

but only Robert and Thomas Meade, *alias* Myagh, of Kinsale, and John Meade of Knocknamihill, County of Wicklow.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENESSY.

THE O'Henessys were Chiefs of Clan-Colgan, in the King's County, and of the territory that is now styled the Barony of Moygoish, County of Westmeath. In 1480, Nicholas O'Henesa was Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. In 1646, Charles Henessy of Cutergyn was one of the Confederate Catholics. The immediate family of Captain George has not been ascertained.

LIEUTENANT JOHN GAFNEY.

See of this family *ante*, at Captain George Gafney, in Colonel Edward Butler's Infantry.

LIEUTENANT JOHN HEAPHY.

NOTHING has been learned concerning this officer or his family.

ENSIGN THOMAS CARY.

THE Four Masters record the Sept of 'O'Carey' as

Lords of Carbury, in the County of Kildare, from a very early period of native history. Sir George Cary, of Cockington in Devonshire, was one of the assistant council to the Lord President of Munster in 1599, and he was immediately after appointed Lord Treasurer of Ireland. Another member of this house married Mary Boleyn, sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, and was ancestor of the Careys, Lords Hunsdon, and Earls of Dover, each of which lines gave a Colonel to King James's service in Ireland. Robert 'Carey' of Cork, merchant, is the only one of the name who appears on the Attainders of 1691, and no evidence has been found of Ensign Thomas's lineage.

ENSIGN PATRICK PHELAN.

THE Sept of the O'Phelans is recorded in the earliest annals of Ireland. They were styled Princes of Desies, a territory comprising the greater part of the present County of Waterford, with a portion of Tipperary. Malachy O'Phelan was their chief at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion, and his was the principal native force that, in co-operation with the Danes of Waterford, sought, but unsuccessfully, to hold that city against the new comers. Malachy was taken prisoner, and condemned to die, but his life was spared on the intercession of Dermot McMurrough, who had on that day come down from Ferns to celebrate the marriage of his daughter with

' Strongbow.' This Sept having been afterwards expelled from their old homes, some, after a short sojourn in Western Meath, crossed the Shannon into Connaught, where they spelt the name O'Fallon ; and a district in Roscommon was known as O'Fallon's country. At the time of this campaign, (1689) James Phelan was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory. On the Attainders of 1691 the name of Patrick Phelan does not appear, but only those of Hugo Mac Phelan and Shane Mac Phelan (Kiltagh), both described as of the County of Donegal.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CHARLES O'BRYAN'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
William Saxby,	-----	-----
Major.		
Cornelius M'Mahon.	Thomas Barry.	Thomas Bourke.
-----	Teigue O'Bryan.	Theobald Bourke.
Thomas Magrath.	Winter Bridgman.	Calla O'Callahane.
Dermott O'Callaghan.	-----	-----
Daniel 'Maloney.'	James 'Maloney.'	Stephen Stritch.
Ignatius Sarafield.	William Sheenan.	Joseph Sarafield.
Morgan Connell.	Edward Barry.	Teigue Connell.
Donogh O'Bryan.	Barnard Sale.	Teigue O'Hehir.
Turlogh M'Mahon.	Henry M'Donough.	Murto M'Mahon.
Donogh M'Namara.	Donogh M'Namara.	Thomas Grady.
John Rice.	Donogh O'Bryan.	Patrick White.
Thady M'Namara.	Philip Dwyer.	-----
Teigue Ryan.	} Nicholas Comyn.	Lewis Ryan.
William Bourke.		
Daniel Neiland,	{ John Hurley.	} -----
Grenad.	{ Dominick White.	
Thomas Fitz-Gerald.	Michael 'Scanlon.'	-----

COLONEL CHARLES O'BRYAN.

THIS officer was the younger son of Daniel O'Bryan, Lord Clare, at whose Regiment a memoir of this name is given. The title subsequently devolved upon this Charles, on the death of his elder brother Daniel at Pigneroi in 1693. This Colonel commanded a Cavalry Regiment at the second siege of Limerick.

MAJOR WILLIAM SAXBY.

It is conjectured that this name should be spelt 'Saxey.' A *William Saxey* was, in 1599, Chief Justice of Munster, and a Justice of the Queen's Bench ; while a namesake of his, probably his son, commanded a troop in the war of that period and province.

CAPTAIN DANIEL MOLONY.

THE O'Molonys were Chiefs of Cuiltonan, now known as the parish of Kiltonconlea in the Barony of Tulla, County of Clare.

In 1646, John O'Molony was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, in which rank he sat as a Spiritual Peer at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. He had taken refuge in France before King James had crossed over to Ireland, and there he assisted in founding at Paris a University for the education of the Irish priesthood. He was attainted in 1696 by the style of 'Titular Bishop of Killaloe.'

The above officer may be presumed to have been of the Cuiltonan or Kiltannon Molonys, and his estates in Clare were, in 1703, sold by the Commissioners of the Forfeitures to Thomas St. John, of Ballymull Castle in the same county.

CAPTAIN MORGAN CONNELL.

THE Sept of O'Connell was seised of territory in the Barony of Leitrim, County of Galway, and of Tullagh, County of Clare, but more especially in Hy Conaill Gabhra, comprising the present Baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, County of Limerick. In 751, say the Four Masters, died Flan O'Connell, King of the Hy Falgians. In the tenth century the deaths of O'Connells, Abbots of Devenish, are commemorated; and it is singular that in this parish are two townlands bearing the respective names of Bally-connell and Glen-ti-Connell. At the memorable battle of Clontarf in 1014, the Chief of the O'Connells was one of the leaders. Early after the English Invasion, the ancestors of the Earls of Desmond acquired from this Sept the whole territory of Conelloe in the County of Limerick, in consideration of other lands assigned to them in Kerry and Clare.* In Sir Bernard Burke's *Landed Gentry* will be found very full accounts of several chiefs of the O'Connell of Kerry, who were formerly styled Lords of Ballycarbery in the Barony of Iveragh. In 1461, Cormac O'Connell was Bishop of Killalla, as was Thomas O'Connell of Ardagh in 1508; and in 1646 Richard Connell was the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardfert; he sat as one of the Spiritual Peers in the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. On the Attainders of 1642 appear the names of Philip O'Connell and Charles O'Connell Oge of Knockrobbin,

* Lynch's Feudal Dignities, p. 131.

County of Cork. Besides Captain Morgan and Ensign Teigue Connell in this Regiment, John Connell was a Lieutenant in the King's own Infantry, and he may probably have been the Lieutenant-Colonel wounded at Derry in 1689. A John O'Connell of Aghgore and *Derrynane* raised a foot company for this service, and incorporated it with that of his cousin Colonel Maurice O'Connell. He is recorded to have signalized himself at the Siege of Derry, as well as at the Battles of the Boyne and Aughrim; when, returning to Limerick with his shattered regiment, he was included in the benefit of the Articles for its capitulation.* He was the lineal ancestor of the illustrious Daniel, and his Regiment, after the Battle of the Boyne, was actively engaged in Munster, while Maurice O'Connell was placed in command of the King's Guards. Charles O'Connell of Braintree in the County of Cläre, brother of Maurice, was a Colonel of Dragoons in this Campaign; while a second Maurice O'Connell, cousin-german to the former, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Slane's Infantry after the forming of the present Army List. He was killed at Aughrim. On the Attainders of 1691 appear seven of this name. After the unsuccessful campaign of 1690-1, many of the O'Connells entered the Irish Brigade in the service of France, and were not less distinguished in that of Austria. Daniel O'Connell, the grandson of the before-mentioned Colonel John O'Connell of Aghgore and *Derrynane*, born in 1743, entered into Lord

* Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 947.

Clare's Brigade in 1757, where he early signalized the name ; was present at the capture of Port Mahon in 1779, and was severely wounded at the grand attack on Gibraltar in 1782. On the decapitation of Louis XVI., the Regiment of which Daniel had theretofore the command, hence styled O'Connell's, was disbanded ; whereupon he passed over to England, and was appointed in 1798 Colonel of the 6th Irish Brigade, which command he retained until that corps was also disbanded. In 1814, on the restoration of the Bourbon Dynasty, he was restored to his military rank of a General and Colonel-Commandant of the Regiment of Salm-Salm, and named Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis. He died in July, 1833, aged ninety, at his chateau near Blois on the Loire, holding the rank of General in the French and the oldest Colonel in the English service.

CAPTAIN TEIGUE RYAN.

THE O'Ryans were Lords of Idrone in the County of Carlow, and were also extended in that of Tipperary, the name being not unfrequently styled O'Mulryan. When Raymond le Gros, the *avant-courier* of Strongbow, landed at Bagganbun on the 1st of May, 1170, he proceeded with his forces to make himself master of Waterford, which stood within a few miles of his place of debarkation. The Danes, however, and the Irish of the city joined in sallying out to oppose his ad-

vance, when a severe conflict took place, in which, amongst others, O'Ryan, Prince of Idrone, was slain. — In 1452, James, Earl of Ormonde, demolished the Castle of Connor O'Mulryan, at Owney in the County of Tipperary. In Perrot's Parliament of 1585, this powerful clan was represented by Conor, son of William (Carrach) son of Dermod O'Mulrian, Lord of Uaithne O'Mulryan, *i. e.* the Baronies of Owney and Owneybeg in the Counties of Tipperary and Limerick. A manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, (F. iii. 27) gives links of the pedigree of the O'Ryan or O'Mulryans of Solloghode, County of Tipperary, for seven generations in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. William Ryan of this family surrendered to the King in 1610 various priories, churches, castles, stone houses, towns, lands and chiefries; and all his rights of or in the Barony of Owney-O-Mulrian; whereupon he received back a re-grant thereof to hold *in capite* by knight's service. Other estates in the County of Kilkenny, of members of this Sept who were attainted, were granted in 1617 to Sir James Ware of Dublin; and yet more in the following year to Francis Edgeworth, assignee of Sir John Eyres, Knight. Robert Ryan of Kilcullen Bridge was attainted in 1642, while Thomas O'Ryan of Doone was a member of the Supreme Council. Besides the above Captain Teigue and Ensign Lewis in this Regiment, the name appears in three others of this List. The declaration of Royal Thanks in 1662 includes two of this name, Edmund O'Mulrian of 'Dulishe Murrian,' and Dermot O'Mur-

rian, both of the County of Tipperary. A few weeks before the Capitulation of Limerick, a Lieutenant Colonel O'Ryan was taken prisoner in a skirmish with Brigadier Levison's party.* Four of the name were attainted in 1696, with Captain Teigue, whose confiscated estates in the County of Clare were purchased by John Ivers of Mount Ivers, John Cusack of Kilkisheen in said county, and by Hector Vaughan of Knocknemail, King's County.

Lieutenant James Ryan, in Clare's Brigade, was wounded at Lauffield in 1747 ; after which Luke Ryan, a native of Rush near Dublin, some time in Dillon's Regiment at Dunkirk, was subsequently much celebrated in the American war as commander of the Black Prince privateer, under commission of the French government. This bold adventurer was tried as a pirate at the Old Bailey in 1782 ; and then, and on three subsequent occasions, ordered for execution, but reprieved. On the conclusion of peace he obtained his liberty through the mediation of the Court of Versailles, and expected to enjoy the hard-earned fruits of his daring and reckless exploits—a fortune of £70,000, which he had lodged in a mercantile house at Roscoff in Brettany ; but his crafty bankers, taking advantage, it is said, of his legal incapacity to sue, applied that large sum to their own use, and the wild career of this bold seaman terminated in the King's Bench prison, where he died in 1789.†

* Story's Impartial History, part 2, p. 209.

† Brewer's Beauties of Ireland, v. 1, p. 257.

CAPTAIN DANIEL NEILAND.

IN reference to this name it can only be stated, that his namesake Daniel 'Neylan' was Bishop of Kildare in 1583 ; while, in Lord Clare's Dragoons, William 'Naylan' was a Cornet, and James 'Neylan' a Quarter Master.

LIEUTENANT WINTER BRIDGMAN.

A GRANT of lands in Clare in 1670 to Cornelius Clanchy contained a saving of the right of Henry Bridgman to a mortgage thereon, and the patent prescribed that certain parcels, thereby conveyed, should be called for ever Castle Bridgman, and other parcels Bridgmanstowne. In 1747, Harry Bridgman, a Lieutenant in Clare's Brigade, was killed at Lauffield.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM SHEENAN.

THE Sept of O'Shanahan, from which this surname seems anglicised, possessed the territory of Rathmoyne, between Cashel and Templemore. In 1642, William Shynan, styled of Moshaneglass, County of Cork, and possibly the grandfather of the above Lieutenant, was attainted ; while in twenty years after, Dermot O'Shinan, of the County of Limerick, received, in the Act of Settlement, Royal thanks for services

beyond sea. The attainer of this officer describes him as of Kilbolane, County of Cork.

LIEUTENANT BERNARD SALE.

THE name of 'Sale' and 'Salle' is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second, but nothing has been ascertained of this officer or his family.

LIEUTENANT NICHOLAS COMYN.

THIS name is also of record in Ireland from Edward the Second. On Ortelius's map, the family is located in the Barony of Small-County, Limerick.

In 1181, John Comyn, a native of England, was, on the recommendation of Henry the Second, elected Archbishop of Dublin. "When that monarch could no longer keep this see vacant and absorb its revenues, he resolved that a dignity of so much influence and value should not be entrusted to an Irishman; entertaining some apprehensions, perhaps justifiable at the crisis, that a native might consummate with more hostility those political objects which his predecessor, Archbishop Laurence O'Toole, laboured to effect in peace."*

In 1325, William 'Comyn' had a treasury order for seventy pounds, on account of his expenses in

* D'Alton's *Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin*, p. 68.

the marches of Leinster, exploring the passes of the Irish of the mountains, and doing service to the state ; as well as by slaying Moriertagh, son of Hugh Oge O'Toole, and taking prisoners sundry others of the mountain Septs, and delivering them into the Castle of Dublin.* He was afterwards knighted, and had a grant of lands within the manor of Balgriffyn, near Dublin. In 1356, he was appointed Captain of the Ward at Tallaght, a very important post of trust in the existing state of the Pale : in the same year he was Sheriff and Escheator of Dublin. In 1382, Humphrey Comyn was Sheriff of the Crosses of the County of Tipperary. In 1390, Jordan Comyn was one of two influential proprietors appointed to assess and collect a state subsidy off the Barony of Moygoish, County of Meath (afterwards Westmeath), as was John Comyn to a like duty in the Baronies of Delvin, Mullingar, and Ferbill. In 1418, Thomas Comyn was Mayor of Limerick, and about the same time Elizabeth Comyn was seized of the manor and lordship of Bannow, County of Wexford. George Comyn of Limerick was one of the Confederates at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646. Besides this Lieutenant, a William Comyn was one of the Ensigns in Colonel Butler's Infantry ; yet neither of these names appears attainted in 1691, but only James 'Coman' of Kilcrea. At the sale of the Forfeited Estates in 1703, John Cusack of Kilciseene, County

* Rot. Claus., 18 Edw. 2 Canc. Hib.

of Clare, purchased an estate in that county, which had theretofore been the property of John Comyn.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL SCANLAN.

THE Mac Scanlans were a Sept of Louth, from whom the ancient locality of Bally-Mac-Scanlan took its name. The O'Scanlans, of whom this officer appears to have been a member, were of Pobble-O'Brien in the Counties Limerick and Kerry. In 1261, Dr. Patrick O'Scanlan, who had previously been Bishop of Raphoe, was translated to the Primacy of Armagh.

ENSIGN STEPHEN STRITCH.

ORTELIUS's Map locates this family in the County of Limerick. Nothing has been found worthy of note concerning this officer.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL DANIEL O'DONOVAN'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
Cornelius O'Driscoll,		
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Sir Alphonso Moffett,		
Major.		
Donogh O'Donovan.	Richard Donovan.	-----
Daniel Fitz-Richard	-----	-----
O'Donovan.		
Daniel Began.	-----	-----
Daniel O'Donovan, Jun.	-----	-----
Joseph Fox,	-----	-----
Grenad.		

Denis M'Croghan.
 Randall Hurley.
 Teigue Hurley.
 John Mahon. ——— Ffalvey. ——— Gregson.
 ——— O'Mahon.
 William Coggan.
 Denis Mahony.
 ——— Carew.
 James Goolde.
 Der. O'Connor.
 Denis M'Cartie.
 Teigue M'Cartie.
 Teigue O'Donovan.
 Daniel M'Donough O'Donovan.
 Richard O'Donovan.
 Hugh Donovan.

All the names below the middle line are gathered from the very interesting family papers of the O'Donovan. They also notice seventeen Lieutenants, fifteen Ensigns, six 'Reformados,' a Chaplain, and a Quartermaster; but none appear in the Army List, here undertaken to be illustrated.

COLONEL DANIEL O'DONOVAN.

THE O'Donovans were at a very early period Chiefs of Cairbre-Aodbha, the present Barony of Kenry, County of Limerick, where their chief Castle was at Bruree. They afterwards moved southward over the plains of Hy-Figeinte, situated in the Barony of Conilloe, in the same county, and extending into Kerry. "When driven thence," writes the well-known Irish antiquarian John O'Donovan, "by the Baron of Offaley, they appear to have sunk into comparative inferiority in their newly acquired settlements in O'Driscoll's country, whither they were soon followed by a branch of the Mc Carthys, similarly expelled from the plains of Cashel: one fact is certain, that they (the O'Donovans) paid no tribute in Hy Figeinte, as being senior to both McCarthy and O'Brien, descended as they were from Daire Cearb, the second son of Olioll Flannbeg, King of Munster, while the McCarthys came from Lughaidh, the third son of the same Olioll." It does, however, appear that in this, their Cork territory, they were Lords of Clan-Cathail, an extensive district in West Carbery, with their chief residence at Castle Donovan, while the Castles of Banduff and Rahine also belonged to them. This Sept declined to send any Representative to Perrot's Parliament of 1585. Donell O'Donovan was then their Chief, as proved by a decree of Chancellor Loftus, dated 12th February, 1592, wherein it was decided that "Donell O'Donovan, son of Donell McTeigue, by Ellen ny Leary his wife, had

proved his lawful election in 1584, as the O'Donovan in succession to his father, who died seized of the Lordship and hereditaments of Clancahill, being a customary Lordship.* This Donell was afterwards actively engaged in the war of Munster; and he, with Florence Mac Cartie and Owen Mac 'Eggan,' at the close of the year 1599, directed an appeal to invite the co-operation of Donogh Moyle Mac Cartie in their opposition to the Queen; concluding, "Therefore, if ever you will be ruled by us, or tender the wealth of yourself and your country, we are hereby earnestly to request you to come and meet us to-morrow at 'Cloudghe;' and so requesting you not to fail hereof in anywise, to God's keeping we commit you. O'Neale's camp at Iniscare, March 2, 1599." When the King of Spain soon after sent over to Munster a supply of men on his pay and entertainment, one hundred were assigned to the command of Donell O'Donovan; and in 1602, of £3,710 which that monarch remitted for his adherents here, £200 was appropriated for 'O'Donovan.' Donell contrived to avert confiscation, but, after the accession of James the First (in 1608), thought it prudent to surrender his estates, and had a re-grant thereof in 1615, as Donell O'Donovan of Castle Donovan. The patent enumerates the townlands, &c. of a very extensive territory, "with all the customs, royalties, dues and privileges heretofore or now granted, due and payable to said Donell and his ancestors in the ports, bays,

* Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 951.

or creeks of Castlehaven, Squince, Clonkeogh, and the western part of Glandara, with erection of two manors out of certain parcels of the premises, to be respectively styled Castle Donovan and Rahine, and liberty to impark 500 acres for each, with courts, tolls, markets, and fairs. At the same time, on a similar surrender, a like grant passed to Donell Oge ny Cartain O'Donovan, of Cloghetradbally, County of Cork; and to Moriortagh O'Donovan, his son, of Ardagh, in said county; giving to them also sundry castles, with an immense extent of townlands and chiefries, and the 'customs, royalties, and privileges due and payable to said Donell and his ancestors in the port of Glandore;' a large prescribed territory being thereby erected into the manor of Cloghetradbally, with liberty to impark five hundred acres, to hold courts leet and baron, &c.

Donell of Castle Donovan died about 1638, leaving three sons, Edmund, Daniel, and Teigue. The former, writes Mr. John O'Donovan, having been engaged in an agrarian contest with O'Sullivan Beare, about the line of boundary between Clancahill and Bear and Bantry, in a moment of excitement struck down O'Sullivan so violently that death ensued. Edmund fled to the County of Kilkenny, where he lived for many years, until at length his father, discovering his retreat, came up to him with a hope of bringing him home; but the son had in the intermediate time married Catherine, daughter of William Burke of Gaulstown, with whom

he got several townlands as a portion, and, under the influence of his new connections, and perhaps a horror of re-visiting the scene of his crime, he refused to return, nor did he ever ; but was slain in some few years after at a place called Ballinvegga, near New Ross. His lineal descendant in the fifth generation is the aforesaid John O'Donovan.* The Attainders of 1643 include Hugh O'Donovan of Dellygymore, Donell O'Donovan the elder (then deceased), and his son Donell or Daniel O'Donovan Oge of Castle Donovan, Murtough McDonnell O'Donovan of Cloghetradbally (the Moriertagh of the above patent of 1615), Richard of Ballyganeagh, and Murrrough of Carrewgariffe, all in the County of Cork. The above Donell the elder died about 1638, when his eldest son, said Edmund, having been considered to have abdicated his claim to the chieftaincy, said Daniel Oge, his second son, was duly inaugurated Chief of Clancahill. He died in 1660, and by an order of the Privy Council in the following year this Colonel Daniel, who was his son, was ordered to be restored to all his castles, lands, &c. The Royal declaration of thanks in the Act of Settlement (1662) names two Daniels of the County of Cork, Captain Daniel O'Donovan of Kilcoleman, and Daniel O'Donovan of Forneise ; yet, after that recorded acknowledgment, Charles the Second in 1666 confirmed Castle Donovan, Sheehane,

* This gentleman has kindly forwarded many particulars of great interest in the line of his immediate ancestry from Edmund. They are, in the necessity of curtailment, reluctantly omitted. He has five sons now living.

&c., (1465 acres in the Barony of West Carbery) to a Cromwellian officer, Lieutenant Nathaniel Evanson. Besides Colonel Daniel, Thomas Donovan was an Ensign in Sir John Fitz-Gerald's Infantry, and Philip Donovan in Colonel John Barrett's. Colonel Daniel was himself the Portreeve in King James's new Charter to Baltimore, and one of its Representatives in the parliament of 1689. The family papers and relics of this period, which have been liberally supplied in aid of this volume by the O'Donovan, afford singular facilities for illustrating movements and proceedings of this campaign, and from them most of the following curious notices have been adduced.

At the close of the year 1688, 6th March, Colonel Daniel received for the use of his Regiment sundry guns, swords, pistols, muskets, and one small fusee musket. Three days after, Daniel McDonough O'Donovan, a Captain in this Regiment, who lived near Castletown in the Barony of Carbery, having heard that a Mr. Bryan Townsey had gathered there a garrison of 'rebels' (*i. e.* to King James's Government), and was sending abundance of goods, arms, and ammunition for Baltimore by water, with a detachment to convoy them thither, he promptly took twenty of the most resolute of his men, and led them by stratagem up to the castle door, when he demanded admission, with which requisition Townsey complied, on seeing Colonel O'Donovan's order therefor. The Captain found there "twenty-nine fire-

arms, three pistols, and a hundred small bullets, seven swords, three bottles with two horns full of powder, and they threw a firkin of powder (writes the Captain) and a great quantity of leaden bullets into the sea at my arrival." On the 16th of this March, Colonel Daniel had a further order for 413 muskets and 650 swords to distribute amongst his soldiers at Cork ; while, on the 9th of July following, after King James had landed, Captain James Goolde, also of this Regiment, received for its use forty-two muskets, sixty belts and thirty-five swords ; and on the 14th, fifty-five muskets, seventy-five swords, and seventy-six belts. At the Parliament of Dublin, held in May, 1689, Daniel O'Donovan was one of the Representatives for the Borough of Doneraile, while another Daniel and Jeremiah O'Donovan sat for that of Baltimore. Jeremiah was then the proprietor of Cloghtradbally, which it is said he sold in 1726. On the 25th of July, 1689, Colonel Daniel O'Donovan received a Royal order, signed 'Melfort' (then King James's Secretary of State), directing him to keep up all the supernumerary companies of his Regiment over and above thirteen, till further orders for the disposing thereof ; and to send an account of their number, with a view to providing for their subsistence. On the 1st of August following, James Gallwey, the agent for clothing the Colonel's Regiment, states his charges as follows :—

	s.	d.
For frize coating, lining, and 'dying' for each man - - - - -	10	0
For making the coat and 'britches' -	1	2
Hat and hat-band - - - - -	2	0
Pair of shoes and buckle - - - - -	3	9
Shirt and making - - - - -	2	6
Cravat - - - - -	1	0
'Swash' - - - - -	1	0
Pair of 'Stockens' - - - - -	0	7
'Wascoate' - - - - -	2	0
	<hr/>	
	£1	4 0

Some time after the last date, this Colonel presented his petition to the King then in Dublin, setting forth that his (petitioner's) father had "raised for his late Majesty of blessed memory two companies of Foot, and that both petitioner's uncles commanding them were slain, as by letter of his late Majesty annexed may appear: That petitioner was to be restored to an ancient estate of £2,000 *per ann.* by the said letter; but by the partiality of the late government of Ireland, (and, as appears above, with the confirmatory sanction of him of '*blessed memory*') the petitioner was deprived of the benefit thereof, and his estate set out by the late Acts of Settlement: That petitioner suffered long imprisonment by the oppression of the late Earl of Orrery and others, and was tried for his life before the Lord Chief Justice Keatinge and Sir Richard Reynells, on account of the late pretended plot, as the said Lord Chief Justice and your Majesty's Attorney-General can testify; whereby

most of his small acquired fortune was exhausted : That petitioner, by commission, raised about Christmas last a Regiment of Foot, and ever since kept them without any subsistence or relief [from Government], and notwithstanding your Majesty's orders and patent at Cork for quarters, arms, and subsistence, your petitioner could not at all to this day procure any, whereby he was exposed to the censure of those he engaged in his Regiment, and they discouraged, being informed the Regiment was disbanded, which could not be otherwise imagined, by the usage your petitioner had from time to time.....That the people of the country about your petitioner's habitation and estate are exposed to the sea, and pirates frequently amongst them, so that it may be requisite, if it so please your Sacred Majesty, to have still men in arms thereabouts for your Majesty's service. May it therefore please Your Majesty to order what stands most consistent with your Majesty's pleasure in the premises, and your petitioner," &c., &c. Sir Richard Nagle being Secretary at this time, directed a letter of 11th October, 1689, from Dublin Castle to Colonel O'Donovan, in which he wrote, " Sir, I have yours of the 10th instant. The King is very well pleased with you, for the care you have taken of preferring the reformed officers, [the 'reformados' alluded to *ante*, p. 885]. I am glad to hear the good account Sir Edward Scott gives of your Regiment, and I hope now that they are under your immediate care, they will retrieve their credit, lost at Duncannon. The Lords of the

Treasury have the care of providing the necessaries for the fort and sentinels; a Commissary is ordered at Cork to pay the subsistence duly there. It is not his Majesty's intention to displace any Captains or subalterns that have raised their men and recruits; but, when vacancies do happen, he would have the reformed officers preferred, &c. R. Nagle." A memorandum of 28th October in the same year acknowledged the receipt of £500 for Colonel O'Donovan's Regiment, and states allowances :—

	£	s.	d.
" To Captain Regan's soldiers, sergeant and six men, that guarded the money from Dublin - - - - -	1	10	6
To Lieutenant Falvey and Ensign Gregson, that came for the money -	7	16	0
For the barrel to put the money in -	0	1	6
For a bag and to a porter -	0	5	6, &c.

Another receipt, without date, specifies as applied, to the use of the soldiers of this Regiment, 842 coats, 638 breeches, 446 waistcoats, 886 hats, 218 hatbands, 514 'carawiths,' and 600 bandaliers [cases for charges of powder]. About this time the Earl of Dover, being still in King James's service, wrote to Colonel O'Donovan, then in Kinsale, his Majesty's order, " that the men belonging to the three companies that are reduced, should be distributed in your Regiment, to fulfil such companies as are not complete ; and finding Lieutenant-Colonel Napier's company very weak, you are desired to let him have such men out of

the three companies that may complete his company, and the rest you will divide according to the King's order." Soon after, Colonel Churchill compelled the surrender of Kinsale. In the attack about this time on Castletown, near Castlehaven, "the garrison was commanded by O'Donovan, O'Driscoll, and one Barry. Captain Mac Ronayn made gallant opposition to the besiegers, but was killed there, as were also Colonel O'Driscoll and Captain Teigue O'Donovan."* At the close of the year 1690, 29th February, Colonel George Hamilton wrote from Bandon to Colonel O'Donovan at his camp, "Sir, there being one John Jackson, sergeant of Captain Ker's company, lately taken by some rapparees, if you will send him to Dunmanway or any other adjacent garrison, I'll send you Sergeant Deady in his place, or two soldiers both of your name, who were sent to Cork when the Assizes 'wor' sitting, so not in my custody. John Roch is at Dunmanway; though a very notorious robber, yet if you own him as a 'shouldier,' he is at your service. What men are in your custody, if you will accept a month's pay, which, 'conform' to military discipline, is the full ransom of any private centinel, I will upon my honour do the same with you, whenever we take any of yours. I 'desaired' Captain Bruce to acquaint you of a servant, one John 'Mack Claud,' who 'brok' open my coffer, and 'mead' amongst the Rapparees. If you have any 'sitch' man, I don't doubt of your compliance in sending him to some of

* Story's Impartial History, part 1, p. 151.

our frontiers, which will singularly 'oblidge,' &c., G. H."

In the following year (1691), sundry letters were addressed to the Hon. Colonel O'Donovan by Captain John Gordon, from Enniskeen and Bandon, by Patt Murray at the former place, by John Melvill at Ross, and Alexander Hamilton from Castlehaven, chiefly relating to exchanges of prisoners. "I am, for my own part," says the latter, in a letter of 6th May, "sensible of your kindness for using my soldiers so kindly, and if ever it be my good fortune to have any of your soldiers prisoners, you may assure yourself they shall have no worse usage. I should be glad the time would allow us to drink one bottle.—No more at present, but I rest your most humble servant —Alexander Hamilton. My service to your Lady and all your family." In a week after, the Colonel received another communication from the last correspondent ; "Sir, I received yours in the field, in pursuit of the military who 'has' robbed my 'contributers,' but I have prevented them from carrying off their prey. If you please, I would meet you at your daughter's, or privately or publicly at Skibbereen, for it can do no hurt to me : I have an order under the General's and Judge Crock's hand, for to speak with you if you'll allow me that honour ; if you know of any other more convenient let me know, with the bearer with all haste. I will drink a bottle with you very heartily, which I shall bring with me.—No more at present—my service to your Lady—daughter—and

all other friends, and we drink your health at present with a cup of 'punsh.' A. Hamilton." Two days after the last date, "a party of the militia of Bandon took Captain Hugh Donovan and six of O'Donovan's Regiment prisoners."* And Colonel O'Donovan himself and Mac Cartie More were at the same time nearly surprised by the Williamite forces.†

In the middle of May, 1691, the Colonel George Hamilton, before alluded to as stationed at Bandon, and who seems to have had a strong personal friendship for this Colonel, renewed his well intentioned overtures: "Sir, I have received your last by Captain Hamilton; you'll find I have done you all kindness I could to persuade you to be of our side; I hope you have considered the business, and believe me it will not be in my power to procure such conditions for the future, or yet for you to expect larger terms than now offered. G. H." Hamilton, in two days after, more explicitly offered the Colonel, as by authority, "freedom from all prosecutions for any injury or trespass done by him or by his command since the 1st of August, 1688, to the date" (of the letter), if he would come over; while three days after that, the before-named *Alexander* Hamilton also wrote to this Colonel again from Castlehaven:—"On Saturday, between eight and nine, if it please God, I shall meet you at Clough Castle, with my daughter Nell and one officer or two, and from thence shall do myself the honour to wait upon you and your lady at your

* Story's Impart. Hist. part 2, p. 76.

† Idem, p. 177.

quarters." On that very day, Colonel O'Donovan received a marching order from Brigadier Francis Carroll (who, with his Regiment of Dragoons, is before alluded to), in which the Brigadier is styled 'Governor and Commandant-in-Chief of his Majesty's Army in the Counties of Kerry and Cork.' He says herein, "By virtue of an order directed to me by his Grace the Duke of Tyrconnel, you are to march with your Regiment from the town of Killarney to the camp of Athare (Adare), by secure and convenient ways, so as to be there in three days after you march from hence. You are to send your Major or some other officer to receive further instruction either at Limerick or Athare, withal to take care that there be no disorder committed, nor pressing of horses or plowgarrons, being the Governor's 'straight' command. Given at Ross." On the 16th of August, "A Dutch vessel, laden with wine and salt, was surprised by O'Donovan's men; but Colonel Beecher, with four boats manned with a party of our men, came about from the island of Shortin, retook the ship, forced twelve of the Irish into the sea who were drowned, and took twenty-four more of them that had got into the boats."*

Immediately on the capitulation of Limerick, this Colonel received a pressing letter from J. Roth, informing him that the writer had received "an order from Lord Lucan to march forthwith to Carrigfoyle, to be embarked in the French fleet, and to give the Regiments in these quarters orders to march that way;"

* Story's Impartial History, part 2, p. 198.

and he recommends Colonel O'Donovan to lose no time in marching his forces, "for the enemy's commander in this country is very precise." In a few days after (12th October), Major-General John Wauchop wrote further to him, "on sight thereof to march with his Regiment to the harbour of Cork for embarkation." The Colonel was, however, attainted in 1691, by two Inquisitions taken in Dublin and two in Cork ; while, in 1696, two other Inquisitions were held on him in the latter county. There were also then attainted Daniel Mac Richard O'Donovan, William, Hugo, and Murrough Mc Teigue O'Donovan, Cornelius Donovan, Richard Donovan, Richard Donovan, junior, and Donatus Donovan. Colonel Daniel was, however, decreed entitled to the benefit of the Articles of Limerick, and had further a special pass, dated 4th January, 1692, to permit him "to travel to Timoleague, and thence to Cork, to deliver himself a prisoner to the High Sheriff without molestation, he behaving himself as becometh ; unless you have any order contrary from the said Sheriff. Signed, B. Townsend.—You are also to permit Captain Conolly and Captain Donovan to pass as above, B. T." The Cornelius Donovan, above named on the Attainders, obtained in 1700 a warrant for free pardon on account of his early submitting, his services to suffering Protestants, and his own losses on such occasions.* At the Court of Claims in this year, Morgan, the eldest son of this Cornelius, claimed

* Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc. v. 10, folio 503.

and was allowed an estate tail in his Cork confiscations. A certificate of 22nd April, 1708, testifies "that Colonel O'Donovan, on the noise of an invasion in Scotland, voluntarily brought in and delivered to the authorised official a horse, bridle and saddle for her Majesty's service; and after, on the report that the French, that were designed to invade Scotland, were returned to Brest, gave security that the said horse should be re-delivered to that officer at any time, when required for Her Majesty's service. He appears to have died soon after (at least before the accession of George the First), when (in 1715) his son and heir, "Richard O'Donovan, *alias* O'Donovan of Banclahan, took the oath of abjuration and allegiance, and entered into recognizances with security to behave himself peaceably, &c." Such was the ungenerous distrust to which the old Irish were then subjected. The Colonel was twice married; by his first wife, Victoria, daughter of Captain Coppinger, he had only one child, Helena; by his second he had sons, whose male succession became extinct with General Richard O'Donovan of the 6th Dragoons; who, after having served with honour in the campaigns in Flanders and Spain, died in 1829 without issue. Helena, the only child of the Colonel's first wife, married the aforesaid Cornelius, who was her cousin. Their issue was (with a younger son Teigue, who married in Jamaica, but died s.p. when his widow married Admiral, afterwards Sir William Burnaby, from whom has descended the present Sir William Crisp Hood

Burnaby, of Broughton Hall), an elder brother Morgan, the lineal ancestor of the present O'Donovan. The vesting of the Chieftaincy in his direct ancestors was however suspended, as before suggested, by the existence of issue male of Colonel Daniel by his second wife, until 1829, when this ancient Irish title vested in Morgan William O'Donovan, now of Montpelier, Cork. He is the heir male of Teigue Donovan, the next brother of this Colonel Daniel O'Donovan's father ; both being the sons of Daniel or Donell O'Donovan the elder, who was the Chieftain during much of the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CORNELIUS O'DRISCOLL.

THE ancient Sept of O'Driscoll or O'Hederiscoll were settled in Carberry with Bear and Bantry in the County of Cork. They likewise possessed the island of Cape Clear, the territory about the Bay of Baltimore, and, according to Smith (*History of Cork*), a part of Iveragh in Kerry. Within this ambit they had castles in Dunashad and Dunalong, near Baltimore, both of which were garrisoned by the Spaniards in the war of 1599 ; they had also a Castle at Dunamore in Cape Clear Island. In 1310, a period when, as Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General to Queen Elizabeth and King James, expresses himself,* "the

* *Historical Relations*, p. 49.

mere Irish were not only accounted aliens but enemies, and altogether out of the protection of the law, so as it was no capital offence to kill them," a very remarkable trial took place at Limerick before John Wogan, Lord Justice of Ireland ; wherein a William Fitz-Roger, being indicted for the murder of Roger de Cantelon, pleaded that he could not in law be guilty of murder in that instance, for that said Roger (the victim) was an Irishman and not of free blood ; that in verity said Roger was of the cognomen of O'Hederiscoll, and not of the name of Cantelon ; and the jury found the facts to be so, whereupon the prisoner was acquitted. Smith, in his History of Waterford, vol. 1, p. 127, details acts of bitter hostility by the O'Hederiscoll and the Poers against the citizens of that seaport. The Four Masters record throughout, in frequent Annals, the succession of the chiefs of this Sept ; and relate a memorable pilgrimage of the O'Driscoll More and Teigue his son, in 1472, according to the piety of the day, to the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain. The father died on his return, as did his son within a month after.

In Perrot's Parliament of 1585, the Sept was represented by Fynnin (anglicised Florence) son of Connor, son of Fynnin, son of Connor. This individual, stiled Sir Fynnin O'Driscoll, took an active part in the war of Munster, adhering to O'Neill and the Spanish invaders in 1599, as fully set forth in the *Pacata Hibernia*. When Don Juan De Aguila brought over money from his King for the native

chiefs that joined him, £500 thereof was appropriated to Sir Fynnin O'Driscoll and Connor his son. The fatality of national division on grounds of private feuds, is powerfully evinced by a Report of the Lord President of Munster to the Council of England after the battle of Kinsale:—"As for Sir Fynnin O'Driscoll, O'Donovan, and the two sons of Sir Owen Mac Cartie, they and their followers are so *well divided* in factions amongst themselves, as they are falling to preying and killing one another, which we conceive will much avail to the quieting of these parts."* Immediately after that battle, this Fynnin's eldest son, Connor, and Connor Oge his son and heir, then aged nine years, fled in a small bark to Spain. Donnell, another son of Sir Fynnin, passed also to Spain with Don Juan de Aguila, as did likewise Dermot Mac Connogher O'Driscoll, with his brother and sons, and three sons of 'Iffie O'Driscoll.' Connor Oge afterwards served in the Spanish navy, and was slain in an engagement with the Turks in 1618. Old Sir Fynnin, yielding to the pressure of circumstances, and on the extinction of most of his family, surrendered in 1608 to the King all the territory of Collymore, called O'Driscoll's country, and the soil, shore, and strand of the haven of Baltimore, with the Islands of Inisherkin and three others. The wide extent of this district within the County of Cork is defined in the grant thereof to Thomas Croke of Baltimore, Esq. which immediately followed. In 1611, however, it appears on record,

* *Pacata Hibernia*, vol. 2, p. 505.

that said Crocke had licence to alienate all Collymore to said Fynnin O'Driscoll, Walter Coppinger, and Donogh O'Driscoll. The Attainders of 1643 present the names of Teigue and Florence O'Driscoll of Ballymac-Irrene, Dermot O'Driscoll of Cruldrout, Fyrmín Mac Eista of Ballineteragh, Cornelius O'Driscoll of Donelong, and Donogh O'Driscoll of the same place, all in the County of Cork. The last-named was then Chief of the Sept, and died in four years after his attainder. His son Connor married Catherine Mac Cartie, and died before his father, leaving another Donogh then a minor, his heir, who in 1654 was expelled from his inheritance by the Cromwellians. *His* son was the above Lieutenant-Colonel, who, in 1662, being then a Lieutenant, received the Royal thanks through the Act of Settlement, 'for services beyond the sea ;' as did also Florence O'Driscoll of Ballyhan.

A Captain Driscoll is stated to have had an independent company after the battle of the Boyne. On the 2nd of October after that engagement, "the Lord Marlborough came to Kingsale with the army ; on the 3rd, Major-General Felton and Colonel Fitz-Patrick stormed the old fort called Castle-ni-Park, whereupon the enemy retired into the castle ; at the same time three barrels of powder took fire at the gate, and blew up with about forty soldiers ; at length, the Governor, Colonel O'Driscoll, and 200 of his garrison being killed, the rest surrendered upon quarter." — "On the 23rd of November following, an attack was made by a Jacobite party of 500 men, under the

young Colonel O'Driscoll, on Castletown ; but they were so well received by Colonel Townshend and his garrison, that twelve dropped at the first volley ; and upon a second, Colonel O'Driscoll, Captain O'Donovan, and Captain Cronin, and about 300 others were slain." On the authority of the *Appendix to King's State of the Protestants*, it would appear that a Francis Napper was Lieutenant-Colonel of this Regiment in 1690. Those of this name attainted in 1691 were *Cornelius* O'Driscoll, *Cornelius* O'Driscoll, jun. and eight others of the name in the County of Cork. *Cornelius* junior appears identical with an officer in Spain, styled *Le Sieur Corneille* O'Driscoll, distinguished during the great War of the Succession in 1707 and 1708, when he was Lieutenant-Colonel to the Regiment of Dragoons of the famous Count Daniel O'Mahony, before alluded to, (*ante*, p. 756, &c.) At the Court of Claims in 1700, the Archbishop of Dublin claimed and was allowed an estate in fee in some of the Cork confiscations of the above Lieutenant-Colonel ; while the castle, town, and lands of Bally-Mac-Rowan, other parts thereof, were in 1703 sold to the Hollow Swords Blades' Company. From the above Lieutenant-Colonel *Cornelius*, has lineally descended the present William-Henry O'Driscoll, his great-great-grandson and heir male.

MAJOR SIR ALPHONSO MOFFETT.

NOTHING has been ascertained of him or his family.

CAPTAIN DANIEL REGAN.

THE O'Regans were a native Sept of Meath, of whom was Maurice Regan, the secretary of Dermot McMurrough, whose account of the English Invasion has been published in the first part of *Harris's Hibernica*. —The above officer appears to have been the 'Major' Regan who was afterwards killed at the siege of Derry. The most remarkable of the name in this campaign was, however, Sir Teague O'Regan, a truly gallant, and, to his king, loyal officer. In May, 1690, he was Governor of Charlemont, "when," says Story, "cannon and mortar were sent up to force old Teague from his nest, if he would not quit it otherwise." On the 12th of that month, this veteran, "his provisions having been spent, and no hopes of relief appearing, desired a parley," and ultimately surrendered on terms of the garrison being allowed to march out with their arms and baggage.* In the following year, on the 23rd of July, Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsey of the Williamite army marching towards Sligo, found at Ballysadare Bridge, four miles thence, Sir Teague O'Regan with eighty horse and about two hundred foot very advantageously posted to hinder his passage that way ; but Ramsey's party attacking them, they gave ground after some time, and a reinforcement aiding Ramsey, the enemy were pursued almost to the fort of Sligo, about thirty being killed and nineteen wounded ; Sir Teague narrowly escaping,

* Clarke's James II. v. 2, p. 386.

for his mean appearance was the reason that a Lieutenant was seized instead of him.* In the September following, he, being Governor of that fort of Sligo, was forced with his party by Colonel Michelburn from the several outworks and ditches, and obliged to retire into the heart of the fort ;† and, on the 21st of that month, he was obliged to surrender that same, on terms similar to those given to Galway, himself marching out at the head of 600 men.‡

CAPTAIN JOSEPH FOX.

THIS family name has been in some instances anglicised from an Irish Sept, O' 'Sionagh,' who were seised in Teffia, County of Westmeath, of a territory extending over parts of the Baronies of Rathconrath and Clonlonan, with parcel of the Barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County. The head of the Sept in the time of Elizabeth was known by the title of the Fox ; and he it was who obtained large grants from her Majesty in the latter county, with the title of Lord Kilcoursey. The only individual of this name attainted in 1642 was Arthur Fox of Cromlin, County of Dublin, who was afterwards, by Cromwell's Act of 1652, excepted from pardon for life and estate. Three other officers of the name appear on this Army List, while that of the Attainders of 1691 presents eight.

* Story's Impartial History, vol 2, p. 176.

† Idem, p. 234.

‡ Harleian Tracts, v. 7, p. 487.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

BRYAN, LORD IVEAGH'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
Bryan Magennis, 1st, Francis Wauchob, 2nd, }	Lieut.-Colonel.	
Conn Magennis.	-----	William Carr.

BRYAN MAGENNIS, LORD IVEAGH.

THE Magennises were from very ancient time the territorial Lords of Iveagh, in Dalaradia (County of Down), claiming their descent from the famous warrior Connall Cearnach, and ranking as the head of the Clanna Rory. In 1314, when Edward the Second sought the aid of the magnates of Ireland, he directed an especial letter missive to Admilis 'Mac Anegus, *Duci Hibernicorum de Onenagh*,' he being then the Magennis. In 1380, when Edmund Mortimer, who had married the grand-daughter of Edward the Third, came over to Ireland, various native chiefs waited upon him, and amongst them Art Magennis, the Lord of Iveagh, "who," says the Four Masters, "was treacherously taken prisoner at Mortimer's residence, in consequence of which the Irish, and many of the English themselves, became afraid to place any confidence in him or trust themselves to his power." This Magennis died in two years after of the plague,

at Trim, where he was imprisoned. In 1418, the illustrious Lord Furnival, having made a foray on Iveagh, sustained a severe defeat; and an immense number of the English, say the Four Masters, were slain or taken prisoners by Magennis on that occasion. In 1550, Arthur Magennis was Bishop of Dromore, while Eugene (Owen) Magennis was about the same time Bishop of Derry. At Perrot's Parliament of 1585, this Sept was represented by Hugh, the son of Donal Oge, son of Donal 'Ciar (of the dark-brown hair). On the Plantation of Ulster, Bryan Oge Mac Rory Magennis of Edenticallow, County of Down, having surrendered all his Lordship, Precinct, or Circuit of Killwarlin, with all the townlands within said territory, obtained a regrant thereof in 1611, to hold same thenceforth free from Royal composition. Other members of the Sept obtained grants of estates in the same county. Sir Arthur Magennis, also, releasing to the King all his claim and right to the territory of Iveagh, had in 1613 a grant of various and extensive townlands of his old inheritance within Iveagh, the extent of which was soon after directed to be ascertained on Inquisition.

Arthur, Lord Viscount Magennis, and Daniel Magennis of Angestown, County of Meath, were attainted in 1642. At the Supreme Council in 1646 sat Arthur Magennis, Bishop of Down and Connor, as one of the Spiritual Peers, while of the Commons were five of the Sept. Cromwell's denouncing Act of 1652 excepted from pardon for life and

estate — Magennis, Viscount Iveagh, Sir Con Magennis of the County of Down, Knight, and four others of the name. The declaration of Royal thanks in the Act of Settlement includes Captain Phelim Magennis and Lieutenant Bryan Magennis of the Province of Ulster, with Lieutenant Con 'Mac Gen-nis' of Iveagh, County of Down. On the Pension List of the Establishment for 1687-8, the name of Arthur, Lord Viscount Iveagh, appears for a pension of £300. This extract, as are all others of the Establishment for this period, is taken from the *original* vellum manuscript, dated 3rd of February, at Whitehall, and signed by the Council in England. It is preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (E 1, 1). Besides Colonel Lord Iveagh, the name of Magennis is commissioned on five other Regiments.

The Lord Iveagh and his Sept furnished King James with two Regiments, one of Dragoons and the other of Infantry. This nobleman sat in the Parliament of 1689 (his outlawry of 1642 having been reversed); while in the Commons, Murtagh Magennis of Greencastle and Eiver Magennis of Castlewellan, Esqrs. represented the County of Down, and Bernard Magennis of Ballygorionbeg was one of the Members for the borough of Killileagh. Lord Iveagh was also appointed Lord Lieutenant of Down, while two other Magennises were his Deputy Lieutenants. — In June, 1691, two officers of this Sept were killed at Athlone, and at the battle of Aughrim was taken

prisoner Lieutenant-Colonel Murtoth Magennis, (for to that rank had a Captain of Sir Neill O'Neill's Dragoons arrived, by reason of the slaughter of that gallant Regiment at the Boyne). When Galway surrendered in a few days after, Lady Iveagh and her daughter, being then resident in the town, had an especial protection for themselves in the Articles of Capitulation.

Lord Iveagh married the Lady Margaret De Burgh, daughter of William, the seventh Earl of Clanricarde. At the close of the campaign, he did not accompany the Irish army to France, but entered the Imperial or Austrian service, with a choice battalion of 500, part of 2,000 Irish troops of King James's old army, who were landed from Cork at Hamburgh, in June, 1692. See *ante*, p. 663. Another portion of this Sept did, however, go to France, and was there embodied with followers of M'Mahon, Maguire, and other Ulster Regiments.* The Attainders of 1691 present twelve of the name.

A Captain Murtagh Magennis of Bulkeley's Brigade was wounded at Lauffield in 1747.

FRANCIS WAUCHOP, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

He was a Scottish gentleman, a descendant, it might

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 353, and 'Irish Brigades,' vol. 1, p. 359.

seem, of James Wauchop of Ballygraphen, naturalized by James the First on the plantation of Ulster, and doubtless akin to Brigadier John Wauchop hereafter noticed. Tyrconnel gave him this Commission.

ENSIGN WILLIAM CARR.

THIS officer appears to have been a cadet of the family of Carr, who, on the plantation of Ulster, or rather earlier, were enfeoffed on the lands of Balledock or Carrstown in the Little Ardes, by the Savages of Portaferry. That property descended in the Carrs from father to son until about 1762 ; when it vested in three daughters of Rowland Carr, of whom one having died, and the other two having intermarried with persons of the name of Mac Henry, the property was sold in 1792 to — Pitter, in whose representatives it now is.*

* Per information of John W. Hanna, Esq., Downpatrick.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL ROGER M'ELLICOTT'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	Donough Mac Fineen.	Charles M'Carty.
	(M'Carty.)	
Teigue M'Carty, Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
[Maurice Hussey, substituted as Lieut.-Col. in 1890.]		
[Edmund Fitzgerald, Major.]		
Daniel M'Carty.	Teigue M'Auliffe.	Daniel Dowling.
Oliver Stephenson.	Nicholas Stephenson.	John Collamore.
Daniel O'Donoghue.	Callixtus O'Donoghue.	Charles M'Carty.
Owen M'Carty.	' Lieut. Duffe.	Charles Carty.
John Fitz-Gerald.	Garrett Fitz-Maurice.	Nicholas Fitz-Gerald.
George Aylmer.	Peter Aylmer.	John Connor.
Redmund Ferriter.	David Rice.	Maurice Ferriter.
Charles M'Carty.	Turlough Sweeny.	Owen M'Carty.
David Fitz-Gerald.	James Fitz-Gerald.	John M'Elligott.
Edmund Fitz-Maurice.	Thomas Elliott.	Valentine Elliott.
Teigue M'Carty.	William Harding.	Daniel Connor.

COLONEL ROGER MAC ELLICOTT.

THIS name is wholly distinct from that of M'Gillcuddy. "The former," writes the Rev. Mr. Rowan of Belmont, a very high authority on antiquarian matters, especially in connection with Kerry, "is variably spelt on old records M'Elligott and M'Leod. The family originally came to Kerry in consequence

of an early marriage of one of the Fitz-Maurices, Barons of Lixnaw, with an heiress of that name ; and by reason of this connexion Fitz-Maurice is said to bear a tower in his coat of arms, and a parish of Kerry near Tralee is called Bally-Mac-Elligott. In 1613, Sir Thomas Roper, Knight, passed patent for various lands in Munster, and amongst these were estates in the County of Kerry, described as parcel of the lands of Ulick Mac Elligott, attainted. In the Patent Rolls of 1625, is a pardon of alienation to Maurice M'Elligott, sanctioning his granting over to his nephew and heir, John M'Elligott, (*inter alia*) Tullygannon, Lisardbonly, Glandanellane, and Tiniagh, all which afterwards passed, by the marriage of an heiress of this name, into the Chute family." An Inquisition was held on Maurice's estates in 1624, as was another on those of John M'Elligott in 1631. From the Roll of this Regiment it seems to have been thoroughly of Kerry formation, and it was part of the Irish army which King James, before his abdication, brought over to England, as a force on whose fidelity he could rely. On one occasion during its sojourn in England, "the King," writes the Earl of Clarendon in his Journal, "went to Hampton Court to see 'Mac Gilycudd's' Regiment, lately come out of Ireland."* In June, 1688, it received order to return to its native country ; on the way to which, at Chester, the Colonel received intelligence of the birth of the young

* Singer's Correspondence of Lord Clarendon, &c., vol. 2, p. 190.

Prince, when he wrote (16th June), "I am enraptured at the birth of a Prince, and Secretary Blathwayte may be assured that the whole Regiment shall, according to their duty, at the hour appointed, with very signal tokens express their overflowing joys for our new-born Prince." Accordingly, he again wrote from thence the 30th June to Blathwayte, promising a full relation of his journey into Ireland, and begging to learn if his appearance at court immediately were necessary. "Among the Southwell MSS.," writes Mr. Rowan, "was a letter from Chester to this Secretary of State, setting forth how enthusiastically the Irish Regiment (i. e. McElligott's) drank the health of the new-born Prince of Wales ; while another from the authorities of that City complained that the excise would suffer, from the way in which the Irish force had marched away without paying their tavern bills." "My ears," writes Captain Shakerly, the Governor of Chester Castle (August 29th, 1688), "are filled with the debts the officers have left unpaid, which if not speedily paid, the public houses will be broken here and the revenue of the excise unpaid." In the Parliament of 1689, this Colonel Roger McEllicott and Cornelius McGillicuddy of the Irish Sept of the Reeks, were the Representatives, in the Parliament of Dublin, for the borough of Ardfert.

In September, 1690, occurred the siege of Cork, where the future Duke of Marlborough, theretofore the friend of James the Second, fought against him. The City was numerously garrisoned, and its gover-

nor was this Colonel Mac Ellicott, who, according to Clarke, "showed more courage than prudence, in refusing the good conditions which were offered him at first." Indeed, the Duke of Berwick had so little thought of its sustaining a siege, that he ordered him to burn the town, and retire with his garrison into Kerry. But, instead of that, he suffered himself to be besieged, and, though in no condition to hold it out, did so however for five days against Marlborough at the head of a regular besieging force of above 10,600 Foot and 1,500 Horse, provided with every requisite for success, and aided by the fire of two ships of war, that played their cannon through the walls, and threw their bombs into the place. At last, a considerable breach being made, and no more than two small barrels of powder left, the garrison, on the approach of a last general assault which it would be impossible to resist, surrendered as prisoners of war, to the number of between four and five thousand men. The terms of the capitulation (a copy of which is preserved in Harris's MSS. Dub. Soc., vol. 10, p. 158) were, however, most disgracefully violated. Colonel Roger was, on this surrender, sent over a prisoner to the Tower of London, where, as appears from his own petition, he was detained three or four years; having, however, the liberty of the Tower at large, and sometimes going out into the town to the bagnio for his health, on order of the governor. The continuance of his imprisonment, it is averred, resulted from Lord Clancarty's escape (see *ante*, p. 504), after which he

was also kept close prisoner, "without giving any new cause of offence, and was reduced in health to the last extremity." In June, 1697, it was proposed to exchange him.*

On the formation of Clancarty's Brigade in France, Colonel Roger McEllicott was appointed its Colonel, Edward Scott its Lieutenant-Colonel, and Cornelius Murphy its Major. This Regiment was, with Dillon's, engaged at the memorable siege of Barcelona, the capture of which rewarded their valour and led to the treaty of Ryswick and the termination of the war.† "From the mention of a General McElligott amongst a number of great military or civil officers of Irish birth or descent in the Austrian service, who dined together in Vienna at a grand banquet on St. Patrick's Day, 1766 (see *ante*, p. 758), it is probable that the brave Colonel McEllicott emigrated to and settled in the Imperial dominions, where the name was perpetuated in the Austrian Army to the close of the last century (see *post*, at Colonel Cuconaught McGuire). Before the liberation of Lafayette, his family and companions, in 1797, from their confinement by the Austrian government, it appears that a Captain McElligott was entrusted with their detention as state prisoners; and that to his treatment of and conduct towards them the prisoners bore grateful testimony."‡

* Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS. pp. 286 and 581.

† O'Connor's Milit. Mem. pp. 199 and 230.

‡ O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 236.

[LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAURICE
HUSSEY.]

HIS name or rank does not appear on the present Army List, but is inserted on the authority of the appendix to *King's State of the Protestants*, as is also the name of

[MAJOR EDMUND FITZGERALD.]

CAPTAIN DANIEL O'DONOGHUE.

THE O'Donoghues constituted an ancient Sept of the County of Cork, from which they were expelled in the twelfth century by the Mc Cartys and O'Mahonys. Thence settling in Kerry, they became possessed of the country round Lough Lene and Killarney, and were distinguished into the O'Donoghue More and the O'Donoghue Ross lines. The Annals of Inisfallen are, as might be expected, very full in notices of this family. They continued to be a powerful Sept in Kerry until, in the reign of Elizabeth, taking part with the unfortunate Earl of Desmond, their estates were confiscated and their strength dismembered. In 1605, Theobald Bourke, Baron of Castleconnel, had a grant of (*inter alia*) Glenflesk, containing twenty-one carucates, 'almost all mountain, bog, and unprofitable,' part of the estate of Geoffrey O'Donoghue

of Glinne, 'dead in rebellion ;' and in 1613, Valentine Browne of Molahiffe had a grant of Onaght-O'Donoghue More, in the Country of Desmond, the manor and site of the Castle of Ross-O'Donoghue, the islands of Inisfallen and Mucruss, and sundry other islands therein, with all the waters and fishings to said manor appertaining.

CAPTAIN GEORGE AYLMER.

OF this family, see *ante*, p. 179, &c. The original appointment of this officer, 'our trusty and well beloved George Aylmer,' to be 'a Captain in our Regiment of Guards,' notifies the Royal will and pleasure that he do 'take place and command upon occasion in our army, as youngest *Lieutenant-Colonel* therein, &c.' — "Given at our Court at Dublin Castle, the 24th day of August, 1689, and in the fifth year of our reign.—By his Majesty's command, Ri. Nagle."* This Aylmer was of the old line of Lyons, and therefore, as appears by the Army List, had been placed a Captain in this Regiment. Four years previous to the date of this commission, he married Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Valentine Browne, subsequently created Baron Castleross and first Viscount Kenmare ;

* The original commission, endorsed No. 122, has been shewn to the author of the present work by Michael Valentine Aylmer, Esq., the lineal representative and heir male of the above George.

and himself was one of the Representatives of the County of Kildare in King James's Parliament of 1689. Walker, in his *History of the Siege of Derry*, says that a Sir George Aylmer was taken prisoner there; but if the remark applies to this individual, he was subsequently engaged in the war, and was comprehended, as then 'Colonel' George Aylmer, in the Articles of Limerick. At the Court of Claims in 1700, he sought and was allowed, in right of his wife, her portion off the lands forfeited by Lord Kenmare; he also claimed an interest in the lands of Athcarne, 'late of the private estate,' *i. e.* of James the Second, when Duke of York. Captain George died in 1729, and was interred in the family burial vault at Lyons. His grandson, Michael Aylmer, sold in 1796 the Lyons property, which had been for previous centuries in his line of ancestors, to the first Lord Cloncurry.

LIEUTENANT NICHOLAS STEVENSON.

"THE Stephensons," writes the Reverend Mr. Rowan, "were of Ballinashane, County of Limerick, correlatives of McEllicott; their mother having been, as was his, a daughter of Bishop Crosbie."

LIEUTENANT THOMAS ELLIOTT.

THE name of 'Elyot' is of record in Ireland from the

time of Edward the Second, while on Ortelius's map the Sept of Mac Eliot is located in the Barony of Trughanacmy, and the Inquisition of attainder on this officer describes him as 'of Tralee.' Robert Elyot was Bishop of Waterford in 1349; while, on the occasion for putting in execution the King's Declaration for the Settlement of Ireland, a *Thomas Elliott* was in 1661 appointed one of the Sub-Commissioners.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HARDING.

THE name of 'Hardyn' is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Third; but nothing is known of this officer or his immediate family.

ENSIGN JOHN COLLAMORE.

NOTHING of note has been ascertained of this officer or his family.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL EDMUND O'REILLY'S.

ALTHOUGH this Regiment is wholly unofficered on the present list, it is stated, on a muster after the battle

of the Boyne, to have then consisted of twenty-six companies, having a total of 1,300 men. (Singer's *Correspondence of Lord Clarendon*, vol. 2, p. 513). The truly historic Sept of O'Reilly is very fully chronicled in the Annals of the Four Masters; they were Lords of East Brefney (the County of Cavan), and when Edward the Second, in 1314, sought aid from the Irish Magnates, he directed an especial letter missive for that object to Gillys O'Reilly, '*duci Hibernicorum de Brefney*.' The ecclesiastical rank, to which their learning and worth exalted them within their ancient territory, may be estimated by the singular frequency of their succession in the Sees of Ulster. Five Bishops of Kilmore, *alias* Brefney, were of the name, two of Clogher, one of Derry, and five were Primates of Armagh.

In 1413, the O'Reillys and Mac Cabes * made a

* The Mac Cabes were a powerful Sept of Monaghan and Cavan; yet, on this early Muster Roll of King James's Army, the name does not appear; it may be observed, however, that in the nomination of influential persons for assessing and collecting the Poll Tax for that King, Alexander Mac Cabe is one of those especially selected for Monaghan, *ante*, p. 35. Long after that page was printed, a "genealogy of the Mac Cabes, extracted from the Archives of King James the Second kept at Paris," was forwarded to the compiler. It is officially certified by "Jaques Terry, Athlone, seul Genealogiste, Juge de Blazon, le Garde armorial de sa Majeste, Jaques Second, Roi de la Grande Britagna," and drawn up at the instance of Sieur *Alexander Mac Cabe*, theretofore a Lieutenant of Horse in the Regiment of Chevalier William Wallace, for the expedition of Scotland, his brevet bearing date 21st April, 1692, signed by King James and countersigned by Lord Melfort, Secretary of State. [Premising that this family supplied in old

desperate incursion into Meath of the Pale, burning and committing those depredations which the struggle for independence too obviously suggested; "they were, however," say the Four Masters, "overtaken by

time the hereditary Constables of the two Brefneys (Cavan and Leitrim), as well as of Fermanagh and Monaghan; that the Four Masters record Malachy Mac Cabe as dying, in that office, of the plague, which prevailed in 1424; and that his son died so entitled in 1455; while in 1460 the Mac Cabe expired suddenly at Lisard, in the County of Longford, when "his remains were attended by fourteen score Galloglasses with their battle-axes, conveying him to his burial place in Cavan."] "We have made," says the Herald, "an exact search in the *memorials of our office*, for the genealogy and armorials of said Alexander, and we have found that himself is sojourning in Vitez in Normandy; is married to Dame Christine Fleming, daughter of Richard Fleming, Esq.; who is the son of Christopher, son of James Fleming, Lord Baron of Slane; that said Alexander was the son of Patrick, the son of Alexander, son of Darius; which Darius was the son of Edmund Mac Cabe, the last chief of the Mac Caves who enjoyed the family estates in Cavan, and his spouse was the daughter of the great Mac Mahon of the County of Monaghan, where Edmund possessed many lordships down to the time of Elizabeth; their chief house being then Moyne-Hall, from which have shot out many branches." The document then certifies the armorials to be, "Vert, a fesse wavy, between three salmons naiant argent. CREST, a demi-griffin segreant. MORRO, 'Aut vincere aut mori,' as borne by the Mac Caves for many previous ages in Ireland; and confirms them to said Alexander and his lawful posterity in his escutcheons triumphal as well as funereal; dated on the 9th day of February, in the *first* year of the reign of James the Third, at the castle of St. Germain-en-Laye. A subsequent testimonial, dated at Versailles, 25th February, 1721, being the 28th year of the reign of our *most high, most puissant, most serene Prince James the Third*," &c. seeks

the English, who slew Mahon Mac Cabe, Laughlin Mac Cabe, and a great many of their people." The death of the O'Reilly, Hugh Conallach, son of Maol-mora, son of John, son of Cathal, in 1583, and of his wife Isabel Barnewall, is glowingly commemorated by the Annalists. His son, John 'Roe' O'Reilly, claimed to represent the Sept in Perrot's Parliament of 1585. Submitting to the English government, he repaired to London, where he was honorably received at Court, and knighted by Queen Elizabeth. Overcome by Royal favour, he consented to hold his extensive estates as under the Crown, and to abandon the ancient tenures and customs of tanistry ; but soon afterwards was induced to take part with the Earl of Tyrone against the English. He died at Cavan in 1596, and on his death his brother Philip, who had some five years previously been confined in the Castle of Dublin, but escaped with Red Hugh O'Donnell in 1592, was appointed 'Prince of Brefney' by the Earl of Tyrone. He, however, held the lordship for but a short time,

to further verify this pedigree, &c. The above Alexander Mac Cabe, according to the family tradition, had lived in the established chief seat at Moyne-Hall, while he also purchased the Castle of Stradone, with sixteen townlands in the County of Cavan, from John Fisher, a Cromwellian officer, for £800. He, however, forfeited the whole in 1691, having in that year fought at the head of his clansmen at Aughrim. The survivors of that fatal day served at Limerick, and such as outlived its capitulation departed to France with Sarsfield, never to return. A Bryan Mac Cabe was also attainted in 1691, when his estates in Cavan were sold to Robert Johnson.

having been accidentally killed in the November after his inauguration. Maolmora, the son of Sir John, 'a young man of fine person, great valour and ambition,' who was married to a niece of the Earl of Ormond, on the death of his uncle Philip, aspiring to the Lordship, joined the English, repaired to London on his father's policy, and was received with no less favour by the Queen, who gave him a grant of lands in Cavan under letters patent, with the promise of an Earldom. He commanded a Regiment of Cavalry in the English service, and was called 'the Queen's O'Reilly.' He was slain in 1598, at the great battle of the Yellow Ford in Armagh.

In the time of James the First, Sir John Davis, the Attorney-General, wrote an interesting Report relative to the County of Cavan and its ancient rulers, which is preserved in the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, (F. iii. 16, fol. 121, &c.) In 1608, Sir Garret Moore of Mellifont had a grant of a large portion of the Cavan estates of Brian Mac Phelim O'Reilly, attainted ; as had Mary Lady Delvin, widow ; and her son Sir Richard Nugent, Lord Delvin, of other Cavan estates of O'Reillys, attainted. In 1610, Sir Thomas Ridgeway passed patent for yet more of O'Reilly's Cavan property on the plantation system, parcels of which are described as having come to the Crown 'by the killing in rebellion of Bryan ne Sawegh, in Monaghan.'

In 1635, Colonel Philip O'Reilly, of Ballinacargy Castle in the County of Cavan, was recognised as the

O'Reilly ; he was son of Hugh, son of the before mentioned Sir John, and when a young man had served some time in the Spanish army. Shortly after his return to Ireland, he became one of the chief leaders in the great 'rising' of 1641, and was a distinguished commander for many years in co-operation with Owen Roe O'Neill, to whose sister Rose he was married. He commanded the troops of the Confederate Catholics within the County of Cavan, and was Governor of that town when Wolseley made the attack alluded to (*ante*, p. 21). It may be added that at this battle a Major Reilly and Captain Reilly were killed, as was also a Lieutenant-Colonel Luke Reilly.* Colonel Philip was thereupon attainted, as were seven others of the name. In 1652, Colonel Phillip was denounced by Cromwell's Act, as was also Maolmurry O'Reilly of the County of Cavan. Philip was necessitated to expatriate himself, and entering the Spanish service in the Netherlands, died there in the year 1655, and was buried in the Irish monastery at Louvain. His relative, Colonel Miles O'Reilly of Camett, was High Sheriff of the County of Cavan in 1641, and was a commander of note at that period. He also retired along with Philip, and afterwards went to France, where he died about 1660, and was buried in the Irish monastery at Chalons-sur-Marne. Hugh Roe, the son of Colonel Philip, was killed in battle with the Parliamentary forces in 1651.†

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 319.

† These remarks on the O'Reilly are chiefly gathered from Dr. Mac Dermott's notes to the Four Masters.

The Colonel now under consideration was another son of Colonel Philip, and was popularly stiled 'Eamun Buighe.' He accompanied James the Second from France to Ireland, and was by that monarch appointed Governor of the County of Cavan. During the campaign he fought gallantly for *his* King at the Boyne, at Aughrim, and at Limerick. At the time of the surrender of Galway (July, 1691), Colonel Edmund was in the town with his family; he was one of the hostages for its due surrender, and in its articles of capitulation an especial protection was inserted for his wife, mother, and family as then resident there: similar protection being then also given to Lieutenant Luke Reilly, his brother; and to Philip, with their respective wives and families, all then likewise in the town. When the last memorable siege of Limerick took place, this Colonel was Governor of Lanesborough; where, when Wauchop, the governor of the Castle of Athlone, learned that De Ginkle intended to cross, he gave warning to O'Reilly, directing him in case of any danger to send for the Earl of Antrim's Regiment, which was ready to advance on the first signal for Lanesborough, and to drive the English into the river. Colonel O'Reilly accordingly threw up strong works in the only accessible part of the bank at the Connaught side, and De Ginkle's idea of passing over there was consequently abandoned.* After the Capitulation of Limerick, he and many of his own regiment retired with the Irish Brigades to

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 317.

France, where he died in 1693, leaving by his wife Joan, daughter of Bryan O'Ferrall of the County of Longford, an only son Eogan (Owen), who on his father's decease entered into Dorrington's, afterwards Dillon's Brigade, married at St. Germain's the daughter of Colonel Felix O'Neill (who was killed at Aughrim), and had a son Edmund O'Reilly born in 1722; who entered the Brigades in 1739, was a Captain in Lally's in 1757, in the following year was created a Knight of St. Louis, in 1763 a Captain in Dillon's Regiment, in 1773 ranked as a retired Lieutenant-Colonel, and was living in Paris at the commencement of the French Revolution.* Besides Colonel Edmund, Philip Reilly ranks on this List as a Lieutenant-Colonel in Colonel Art Mac Mahon's Infantry. John Reyley of Garrirobuck and this Philip represented the County of Cavan in the Parliament of 1689. The former individual raised a Regiment of Dragoons for King James's service at his own expense, assisted at the siege of Derry in the same year, fought afterwards at the Boyne, and at Aughrim; threw himself into Limerick, where he was included in the articles of Capitulation, and thus saved his estate. He remained in Ireland himself, but his Regiment was disbanded.† He lived to the year 1716, when he was buried in the old church of Kill, in the parish of Crosserlough, County of Cavan, "where," writes Dr. McDermott, "still remain his monument and many others comme-

* See fully O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. 1, p. 275, &c.

† Idem, p. 273.

morating his Sept." His eldest son, Connor O'Reilly, who also served with distinction in this campaign, was included in the Articles of Limerick.* O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation* (p. 190), says that after the Surrender of Limerick many of King James's army took engagements in King William's, "particularly from O'Reilly's, Nugent's, Geoghagan's, Burke's, Magennis's, and the three O'Neills', Cormack's, Felix's, and Gordon's, seduced by the influence of officers.....but the whole could not have exceeded 3,000 men, who, when their companies embarked for France, received the treatment which deserters deserve, and usually meet with." On the Attainders of 1691, appear Philip Oge and Hugh O'Reilly, who sat for the Borough of Cavan in the aforesaid Parliament; Luke, who had been Sheriff of that County in 1687; and twenty-six others of the name. Dr. McDermott, however, confidently relies that there are above 20,000 persons of the name yet in the County of Cavan, and many also in the Counties of Meath, Longford, and Leitrim. The aforesaid Hugh O'Reilly had been a Master in Chancery, was in 1689 made Clerk of the Privy Council, and subsequently was titular Chancellor for Ireland, as he would have been the actual, had James succeeded.

In the subsequent Brigades of the Continent, in France, Austria, and Spain, officers of this great Irish Sept may be traced, distinguished for their military service. In the reign of Charles the Third in Spain,

* Burke's Landed Gentry, p. 970.

General Count Alexander O'Reilly was a distinguished officer, and commanded the army of the Pyrenees in 1794, when he fell the victim of poison. He was son (says Dr. Mc Dermott) of Captain Thomas O'Reilly of Baltrasna, by Rosa, daughter of Colonel Luke Mac Dowel of Mantua, and grandson of the above mentioned Colonel John O'Reilly of Garryrobuck. Many interesting particulars concerning him may be found in Swinburne's *Travels in Spain*, and various histories of those times. Count Michael Charles Joseph Reillé, a distinguished General of Cavalry in the French service in Buonaparte's campaigns, and at present a Peer of France, is a descendant of one of the O'Reillys of the Irish Brigades.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL CUCONAUGHT MAC GUIRE.

THIS Regiment is not filled on this Army List. King's *State of the Protestants* gives, from a subsequent Muster Roll, Alexander Mac Guire as its Lieutenant Colonel, and Cornelius Mac Guire its Major. This Colonel Cuconaught was Sheriff of the County of Fermanagh in 1687 ; he was killed at the battle of Aughrim ; his Regiment, after fighting most gallantly and successfully 'till towards the close of the action, was nearly all destroyed, and his Lieuten-

ant-Colonel taken prisoner.* At the Court of Claims, Mary Mac Guire, Colonel Cuconaught's widow, was allowed a jointure off Tempo and other Fermanagh lands; as was Bryan Mac Guire a remainder in tail therein. Dominick 'Magweir,' commonly called Primate of Ireland, was then also attainted. A letter in Sleater's Public Gazetteer of 1760,† says that one of the Mac Guire Sept, quitting Ulster on the troubles of 1641, retired to the parish of Mc Elligott near Tralee, and that his grandson passed thence to Vienna, where he had a kinsman through whose interest he procured a commission for his son in the Imperial Army. That son "commanded at Dresden, and was in 1760 Colonel of a Regiment of Four Battalions, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and a Lieutenant-General of their Majesty's Imperial Armies. It is to him and his near kinsman and countryman, the brave Major General Baron Mac Elligott, who is indefatigably climbing to military glory, that their Imperial Majesties are indebted for forming the Croats, Pandours, and other irregular free-booters into as regular and well disciplined troops as any others of their subjects."

* Story's Impartial History, pt. 2, p. 138.

† Vol. 3, p. 749.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL WALTER BOURKE'S.

NEITHER is this force filled on the present Army List. To him and his Regiment was entrusted the defence of the old Castle of Aughrim, on the day of the last momentous battle there ; while the adjacent old walls, hedges, and trenches, before and behind the castle, were guarded by another Regiment of Infantry and one of Dragoons. In a hollow, still further away behind the castle, a large or main body of Horse was stationed, in order to sweep round that building by the plains to their left, and fall upon any hostile artillery that might be brought up through the defile to bear upon the old edifice.* The Colonel was, however, taken prisoner in the castle, with ten other officers and forty soldiers—all that remained of the little garrison.† To that garrison is referred a tradition, that, in order to supply a deficiency of bullets, they cut out the buttons of their uniforms, and discharging these buttons and the ramrods of their guns against the cavalry, they long laboured to retard the progress of the assailants. On the formation of the Brigades in France, this Walter Bourke, who was of the County Mayo Turlough line, was appointed Colonel of what was styled 'the Regiment of Athlone ;' Owen Mc Cartie was his Lieutenant-Colonel, and Ed-

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 371.

† Idem, pp. 376 and 452.

mund Cantwell his Major.* This Regiment was distinguished for its services on the Continent, as before spoken of at the notices of the Duke of Berwick and of Lord Galmoy. At Cremona, in 1703, "when the rest of the garrison was sunk in licentiousness and revelry, the two Regiments of Bourke and Dillon, stationed near the Po Gate, alone observed the rigour of military discipline, or were alone found regularly under arms on parade or at the post assigned to them. They had not been corrupted by example, nor debauched by the luxuries of a country, in which they were perfect strangers and spoke not the language."† In the subsequent conflicts this Regiment suffered severely, especially in those on the Retorto in 1705, where it was forced to yield to the giant arms and mighty strength of the renowned Guards of William, the first of the Prussian monarchs. "Crossing the Pendino, however, they rallied behind underwood and bushes on its banks, took a sure and deadly aim at these Goliahs, laid hundreds of them prostrate on the ground, and remained secure, from the inability of their opponents to return their fire, *their* cartouche boxes having been all wet in passing the Retorto.‡ This Walter Bourke died a Field Marshal of France in 1715,§ whereupon his Brigade went into the Spanish service, and thence into the

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 199.

† Idem, pp. 242-3.

‡ Idem, pp. 306-7.

§ O'Callaghan's Macar. Excid. p. 450.

Neapolitan, in which latter it was distinguished in Sicily, Africa, and Italy. Taking the name of 'the King's Regiment,' it was extended into four battalions; and O'Connor, in his *Military Memoirs* (p. 380), says it still exists at Naples.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL FELIX O'NEILL'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
Con O'Neill,	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
Daniel Gilmore.	Terence O'Neill.	

COLONEL FELIX O'NEILL.

THIS Colonel Felix was killed at the battle of Aughrim.* On his fall, his Regiment, it would appear, was shaken in discipline and allegiance, and at the 21st November, 1691, Story has a notice,† which although the christian name assigned to the Colonel differs somewhat, yet clearly refers to the above Regiment. "Near this time, Colonel *Phelim* O'Neill's Regiment, being encamped in the County of Kerry, as part of the Irish designed for France, came over to our side,

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 322.

† Story's Impart. Hist. pt. 2, p. 285.

as several others did daily ;" and again the same writer says, " Rumours of the ill reception of the first troops that passed over from Ireland to France having been circulated, on the 8th of December, Colonel Mc Dermott's, and Colonel Brian O'Neill's, and, a day or two after, Colonel Felix O'Neill's, who were part of the Irish forces designed for France, quitted the design, and refused to go on board, returning to Clare, where some of them delivered up their arms to Colonel Tiffin, and went homewards."*

CAPTAIN DANIEL GILMORE.

THE Gilmores, or Mac Gilmores, or more rarely O'Gilmores, are traced on Irish Annals as possessing a considerable territory in the County of Down, where Harris says they were a native Sept, 'a strong sort of people, and always followers to the O'Neills of Claneboy.'† Yet the name sounds most strikingly of Danish origin, and it is certain that at the time of the English Invasion, a family of Mac Gillemory was settled at Waterford, to whom, styling them Ostmen or Danes, Henry the Second, when he stormed that city, gave charters of denization, which his son John and his successor Edward the First confirmed. Conformably with this opinion, the Four Masters allege that on the occasion of this siege, 'Gillemaire' was Governor of the

* Story's Impart. Hist. pt. 2, p. 291.

† History of the County of Down, p. 45.

remarkable round citadel which still survives,—Reginald's Tower. A short time previous, in 1159, Gil-lamuire died an anchorite of Armagh. In 1244, when Henry the Third summoned the 'Fideles' of Ireland to assist him in his war against Scotland, 'Mac Gillemurri' received an especial Royal mandate. In 1276, died Dermot Mac Gillemuire, Lord of Lecale (in the County of Down). At the dissolution of the monasteries, James 'Mac Guilmer' was Abbot of Moville in the Ardes (County of Down), and so seized of various lands, tithes, chief rents, and advowsons, as found by Inquisition, *temp.* James the First; in whose reign the memorable Plantation of Ulster occurring, this theretofore territorial family was fain to eke out possession through under-leases from the new settlers. At the Supreme Council of Kilkenny in 1646, Charles Gilmore was one of the Confederates; and, whilst Charles the Second was 'beyond the seas,' one of his faithful adherents was Owen 'Gilmer,' who is therefore especially marked in the Act of Settlement. The Attainders of 1691 describe the above Daniel Gilmer as of Bodare, County of Antrim, with an *Owen* Gilmor of the same locality, who may be identical with the above Ensign Owen.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL HUGH MAC MAHON'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
[Christopher Plunkett,	-----	-----
Major.]		
Owen Mac Mahon.	James M'Gillalkin.	

This Regiment is thus deficient in the present Army List. The name of the Major is supplied from the Appendix to *King's State of the Protestants*, from which authority also it appears that Major Owen Mac Mahon was, in 1690, the Lieutenant-Colonel. See of this family *ante*, at Colonel Art Mac-Mahon.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL DENIS MAC GILLICUDDY'S.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.		
-----	-----	-----
Major.		
John Butler.	-----	-----

COLONEL DENIS MAC GILLICUDDY.

"The name of Mac Gillicuddy," writes the Reverend Mr. Rowan, "is distinct from that of Mc Elligot.

It was in fact originally the distinctive title of the head of a branch of the O'Sullivan, which after the wars of 1641 was more generally assumed by the members of that branch." In accordance with this construction, when King James the First, in 1605, made a grant to Theobald Bourk of Castleconnell, of certain lands in the County of Kerry, they were described as 'parcel of the estate of Denis Mac Dermott O'Sullivan, otherwise 'Mac Gillicuddie,' 'dead in rebellion.' It appears from a Book of Obits in Trinity College, Dublin, MSS. (F. iii. 27) that in the year 1630 Connor Mac Gillicuddy, of Castle-carrick, County of Kerry, was shipwrecked and drowned ; that he had married Joan, daughter of John Cosby, Bishop of Ardfert, by whom he had issue Donogh, Daniel, Connor, Catherine, and Ellen ; that he married a second wife, Sheelah, daughter of Daniel Oge Cartie of Dingle, in that county, by whom he had one son, Neal ; and it would seem that the Donogh, named in the foregoing pedigree as the eldest son of Connor Mac Gillicuddy by Joan Cosby, was the Colonel called 'Denis' on this list. Accordingly, the Sheriff of Kerry in 1687 is named Donogh Mc Gillicuddy.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL JAMES PURCELL.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
The Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Lieutenant-Colonel.	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
Major.	-----	-----
Denis Kelly.	-----	-----

Nothing has been ascertained of this officer.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.

LORD HUNSDON'S.

[Robert Ingram, 1st. }	Lieutenant-Colonel.]
John Gifford, 2nd. }	
[Francis Gyles,	Major].

THIS Regiment is wholly unfilled on the Army List. The names of Ingram, Gifford, and Gyles are given on the authority of a subsequent Muster Roll, noted in King's *State of the Protestants*, Appendix. This Lord, Sir Robert Carey, became the sixth Baron Hunsdon on the death of John Carey, the fifth Lord, without issue ; the latter had also enjoyed the titles of Viscount Rochfort and Earl of Dover, but these latter died with him. It appears from an entry in the Archives of Bruges, preserved there in the Hotel de Ville, that a Darby ' Morphy ' was, in December,

1689, appointed by King James a 'Captain-Lieutenant' in Lord Hunsdon's Infantry. Of the Murphys, see *ante*, p. 472, &c.

REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY NOT FILLED.

COLONEL GARRET MOORE'S.

COLONEL PATRICK BOURKE'S.

'CAPTAIN' MICHAEL BOURKE'S.

WHOLLY unfilled on this List ; and it may be here mentioned that the Muster Roll, noticed in the Appendix to King, mentions Lord Enniskillen also as Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry unfilled ; while he appears on the present List only as a Captain in the Earl of Antrim's Infantry.

CAPTAIN MICHAEL CORMICK'S.

THE Mac Cormicks constituted a Sept of Annaly, County of Longford, and were also located in Fermanagh ; while the O'Cormicks were Chiefs of Down. They branched at an early period into Mayo, whence William Cormick passed down to Munster to the war of 1599, and he was one of those who sailed for Spain with Don Juan de Aguila. In 1607, John King, of the City of Dublin, granted to *Michael Cor-*

mick of Inismoyne, County of Mayo, various lands there, which had been the estates of proprietors recently attainted. The above Captain Michael was of the Mayo family, and was probably his grandson, as he is described in the Inquisition for his outlawry, 'of Ruppagh in that county,' where John Cormick, of Tobber and Ballinrobe, was also attainted.

CAPTAIN HENRY O'NEILL.

He was the grandson of Sir Phelim, the bold insurgent leader of 1641.

COLONEL HUGH MAC MAHON'S DRAGOONS.

TWELVE additional Regiments are given on other authority, but they appear to have been early disbanded, viz. those of Lord Castleconnel, Colonel Roger O'Connor, Sir Christopher Geoghegan, Colonel Marcus O'Donnel, Colonels James Roth, Roger O'Ca-hane, Christopher Kelly, Bryan Mc Dermott, James Talbot, Ulick Bourke, Sir Edmund Scott, and Myles Kelly.

INDEPENDENT FUSILIERS.

A REGIMENT of this service and character was commanded by COLONEL FRANCIS TOOLE, and his name is on the Roll of Colonels in this Army List, but his Regiment is not filled. Very full notices of this Sept have been given *ante*, p. 462 ; and of this Colonel Francis at p. 464. Not until the reign of James the First was their territory erected into the County of Wicklow, upon which occasion a large tract, theretofore the absolute estates of Bryan and Phelim O'Toole, including the manor of Powerscourt, the territory of Fercullen, &c. was granted, in 1605, to Sir Richard Wingfield, ancestor of the noble house of Powerscourt; while the estates of other O'Tooles were given to Sir Henry Broncar, Knight, Lord President of Munster. An information filed in 1661 sets forth also that the land of Fairtree (Vartrey) was the inheritance of Luke O'Toole, from whom it was seized by the Crown, and granted to Secretary Coke about the year 1636 ; that the land consisted of 15,441 acres of all sorts, English measure, is twelve miles from Dublin, has a castle upon it called ' Kevin,' and a fine river full of salmon and trout.

In *Clarke's Life of James II.*, (vol. 2, p. 400) it is said that at the battle of the Boyne, Marshal Schomberg, while passing the ford, was killed by Sir Charles O'Toole, an exempt of King James's Guard.

Several of this name were distinguished in the Irish Brigades in the service of France and Spain.

COLONEL FRANCIS FIELDING

COMMANDED a Regiment, as alleged in some reports of the period ; while that of a Colonel Robert Fielding was early sent over to France, as was another of Colonel Richard Butler's on this List.*

COLONEL BRYAN McDERMOTT.

VERY full notices of this ancient and historic Irish Sept are given in the *Annals of Boyle*, vol. 1, p. 138, &c. That this Bryan had the command of a Regiment in 1689 appears, amongst other evidence, from a Commission which has been seen by the compiler, purporting to be an appointment from King James himself, of Paul Davis to 'the Captaincy of a Company in the Regiment of Colonel Bryan Mc Dermot : ' it is dated at Dublin Castle, 21st August, 1689, and is countersigned, Richard Nagle. In the Inquisition for the attainder of this officer, he is described as of Kilronan, County of Roscommon, and hence appears to have been of the stock of Mc Dermott Roe.

* Appendix to King's State of the Protestants.

APPENDIX.

NOTICES OF FRENCH AND IRISH OFFICERS, ETC. *who were distinguished in King James's service in this Campaign, but whose names do not appear upon the ARMY LIST.*

FRENCH OFFICERS.

DE ROSEN.

THIS gallant individual, with Field Marshal de Moment as his Lieutenant-General, and Monsieurs Pussignan and De Lery, Brigadiers, accompanied King James in the passage from Brest to Kinsale. Early in the campaign, he, with De Moment and De Lery, triumphantly crossed the river at the pass of Lifford, with only two troops of Horse, one of Dragoons, and eighty of King James's Infantry Guards, in front of an entrenched enemy ten times their number ; who fled at the first discharge, as Mr. O'Callaghan writes,* and were pursued with fatal execution for three or

* Green Book, p. 260.

four miles. De Rosen was afterwards engaged with General Hamilton at the siege of Derry. He had been recommended by Louis the Fourteenth to James to serve under Tyrconnel ; but the latter, according to Colonel O'Kelly, could not endure him, " in regard that he was more knowing in war than the Captain-General." He was consequently sent back to France. The Duke of Berwick, in his *Memoir*, says that his recall was a satisfaction ; and while he speaks of him as " an excellent officer, very brave and zealous, but not fitted to command an army," he adds that James never contradicted him in any thing ; a submission which he laments, as that " it had been happy perhaps if the King in the course of his life had followed his own judgment more."* De Rosen, in some years after his return to France (1703), was made a Marshal ; but failing to obtain a command, he retired to his estate in Alsace, where he died in 1714, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.†

DE LAUZUN.

HE was early in life the favourite of Louis the Fourteenth, and the accepted lover of that monarch's cousin, the Princess de Montpensier, whose hand he had " the effrontery to seek from the King, and to request that their marriage should take place with

* Clarke's James II. vol. 2, p. 387.

† O'Callaghan's Mac. Excid. p. 336.

Royal magnificence." The King indignantly refused, but afterwards, "despite this impertinence, offered to forget the past, and to make him Duke Marshal of France and Governor of Provence, provided he would give up his pretensions to the lady. This De Lauzun declined in a manner so provoking, that the King cast him into prison in the Castle of Pignerol, where he remained some years ; until the Princess, who had already married him, bribed the Duke of Mayence with the Principality of Dombes to obtain his release. He made his escape to England, and there it was that, on the eve of the abdication, King James confided to his care the Queen and Prince of Wales, when their removal to France was resolved upon. It was considered, and not unwisely, that "under the notion of the Count de Lauzun returning to his own country, a yacht might be prepared for him, and the Queen and Prince pass unsuspected in his company."* He it was whom afterwards Louis the Fourteenth appointed to the command of the veterans (5,000 men) who were sent over from France, in exchange for those young Irish soldiers of the same number coming thither under Lord Mountcashel. In the summer of 1689, De Lauzun was appointed to supersede Rosen, and with this force he arrived in Ireland some months before the landing of King William. The English fleet being then engaged attending the Queen of Spain, facilitated the transporting of the French auxiliaries. Immediately on his landing,

* Clarke's Life of James II. vol. 2, p. 244.

Lauzun came to Dublin, with his forces well armed and clothed, "upon which occasion," writes Story,* "the possession of the city and castle was given to him, whom alone the French acknowledged to serve, and not King James.....His authority bore the double character of Captain and Ambassador." In the *Southwell Manuscripts* was an "original order of the Count Lauzun, as Commander in Chief of the French forces, forbidding their taking any thing but what they paid for, and also prohibiting their molesting Protestant assemblies."

He it was who, after the defeat at the Boyne, advised King James "to take his own Regiment of Horse and some Dragoons, and make the best of his way to Dublin; for fear the enemy, who was so strong in Horse and Dragoons, should make detachments and get thither before him, which he was confident they would endeavour to do: but that, if his Majesty arrived there first, he might, with the troops he had with him and the garrison he found there, prevent their possessing themselves of the town, till Monsieur Lauzun himself could make the retreat, which he prayed him to leave to his conduct, and advised him not to remain at Dublin either, but to go with all expedition for France."† On that King's departure, De Lauzun joined Tyrconnel in "assembling the greatest part of the army: and retired towards Limerick,

* O'Callaghan's *Macariæ Excidium*, p. 353.

† Story's *Impart. Hist.* p. 65.

still struggling with ill fortune and universal wants.”* On his inspection of Limerick and its fortifications, he is said in Colonel O’Kelly’s narrative to have declared it untenable, and under that impression he withdrew his forces from the place, taking with him a great quantity of ammunition, but was afterwards induced to return. “The Irish,” says the Colonel, “had good reason to be dissatisfied with the proceedings of him and his French troops ; for, in lieu of assistance and encouragement, they daily disheartened the people ; and the irregularities they committed in their march and quarters were so exorbitant, that it must needs alienate from them the hearts of the Irish.”† After King William abandoned *his* siege of Limerick, De Lauzun accompanied Tyrconnel to France, where it is said King Louis would have put him in prison, but for the intercession of James the Second and his Queen. After the death of his wife the Princess, he married the daughter of Marshal de Lorges, by whom he had no issue. “The King of England,” adds the Duke of Berwick, in his *Memoirs*, (p. 81, &c.), “conferred upon him the Order of the Garter.” Saint-Simon speaks of him as a good friend and a ‘willing’ enemy ; and O’Conor, in his *Military Memoirs*, with more perspicuity describes him as a Gascon by birth and disposition, “devoid of military talents, who had pushed himself into favour at Versailles by tact and address, till, no more than a min-

* Clarke’s James II. vol. 2, p. 414.

† O’Callaghan’s Excid. Mac. p. 65.

ion of Louis the Fourteenth, he had such credit at Court, that he was able to treat the ministers and mistresses with the utmost hauteur. Aspiring to marry the King's niece, he fell into disgrace and was confined for years ; but, having afterwards regained the King's favour, he was sent to command in Ireland, where he showed neither resolution nor capacity. At the Boyne, with 20,000 men, he ventured an engagement with 45,000, though he had no advantage but a river in front, passable, however, for both Infantry and Cavalry.*

THE MARQUIS DE PUSIGNAN.

WHEN (as before mentioned *ante*, p. 20) King James, on his arrival in Dublin, 24th March, 1689, ordered Berwick northward to the Ban, to strengthen General Richard Hamilton, he directed Pusignan, with a select body of Irish Cavalry and Infantry and two eight field pieces, to advance in the same direction by Charlemont and Dungannon, along the west of Lough Neagh and the Ban ; and, by sweeping away all intervening opposition, to open a communication through Portglenone Bridge with Hamilton and Berwick ; who, favoured by this movement, were to respond by attempting to cross the river at that point. By this plan, if successful, the enemy should

* O'Connor's Milit Mem. p. 106.

abandon Coleraine to Hamilton and Berwick, to avoid being cut off from Derry through Pusignan's advance towards that town, after contributing to Hamilton's and Berwick's success at Portglenone. Early in April, Pusignan cleared with rapid slaughter Money-more, Magherafelt, Dawson's Bridge, Balloghy, New Ferry, and, in short, all the passes on the left of the Ban leading to Coleraine, as far as Portglenone. There, though the bridge had been burnt and the pass guarded by the redoubt, the river had in the mean time been crossed by the Irish officers and their troops, in the face of the enemy.* On the 14th of April following, when King James in his northern march came to Omagh, he found Pusignan's Infantry there, left under the command of Colonel Ramsey; while Pusignan himself had gone on with the Horse and Dragoons some six miles further to Newtown-Stewart, which the enemy had quitted, as well as Omagh, at the King's approach. Pusignan was killed at Derry; where also

DE POINTEE.

THE great Engineer on the Irish side, was wounded and soon after died.

* O'Callaghan's Green Book, p. 260.

CHEVALIER DE TESSE.

me over to Ireland with Monsieur D'Usson in May, 1691, in the equipment of St. Ruth, gave him command of the right wing of his at the battle of Aughrim. De Tesse and on were afterwards parties to the military s of Limerick, which the former signed as one Commanders in Chief of the Irish army. In a Marquis de Tesse was engaged against Eugene in the campaign of Piedmont ;* while Chevalier de Tesse ranked as a Brigadier and Marshal in France under brevet of 7th March,

MONSIEUR D'USSON.

the fatal day of Aughrim, D'Usson " had much to keep the rapparees, that came thence, from going, until he promised them that if a supply of , ammunition, and provisions came not from e in twelve days, he would dismiss them."† In ean time, according to King James's Memoir,‡ l the other French officers generously declared hat money they had of their own, amounting

Donor's Milit. Mem. p. 240.

try in Harleian Misc. v. 7, p. 484.

rke's James II. v. 2, p. 462.

to 50,000 livres, should be distributed amongst the soldiers. On the 26th of July, D'Usson, being Lieutenant-General in Galway, surrendered the town to the besiegers, the garrison marching thereout and the English entering. D'Usson himself came to the English camp, and, "after staying there about half an hour (writes Story), he had a guard thence for his person to conduct him towards Limerick." At the last siege of that place, on Tyrconnel's death, he assumed the command, and it is attributed to his hasty order, that the Mayor closed the gates against the gallant Colonel Lacy, whereby that officer and his followers were cut down, as before related *ante*, p. 39. O'Connor, who in his *Military Memoirs* (p. 167), makes this charge against D'Usson, roundly attributes to his mistakes (which, however, he admits were more the results of indolence than of want of spirit), most of the disasters of this campaign.

ST. RUTH.

His early life and achievements, when Lieutenant-General of the French army in Savoy, are alluded to *ante*, at Lord Mountcashel's Infantry, p. 493, &c. and are very fully detailed in O'Connor's *Military Memoirs*, (p. 100, &c.). When the King of France sent the scanty and long deferred aid to Ireland, he is reported to have said of this, his Lieutenant-General, with whom the supply was sent to a suffering—a des-

pairing nation, "whatever he, a Captain of great conduct and experience," (and whom he recommended to command the Irish army) "after arriving there, and informing himself upon the place, should judge necessary for the work, he (Louis) would not fail in despatching it to Ireland."* On the 8th of May, 1691, as before mentioned, he arrived in Limerick, the siege of the Irish town having already commenced, bringing with him 146 officers, 150 cadets, 300 English and Scotch, 24 surgeons, 180 masons, 2 bombardiers, 18 cannoniers, 800 horses, 19 pieces of cannon, 12,000 horse-shoes, 6,000 bridles and saddles, 16,000 muskets, uniforms, stockings and shoes for 16,000 men, some lead and balls, and a large supply of biscuit.† On the 20th of June following, having received advice that the English town of Athlone was besieged (the siege at the Irish side had commenced before), he "advanced with a body of Horse and Foot, and encamped within a convenient distance of the Irish town," which he thought De Ginkle could not take. But his own over-confidence facilitated the event; it was taken on the last day of that month. On this defeat, St. Ruth retired to Ballinasloe, and there held a council of war, where, by the influence of Sarsfield's opinion and that of the majority of the Jacobite officers, it was resolved to offer battle on ground that seemed advantageous to the Irish, at

* O'Callaghan's *Macar. Excid.* p. 95.

† O'Connor's *Milit. Mem.* p. 134, citing Quincy, the *Historian of Louis XIV.*

Aughrim, three miles beyond Ballinasloe. De Ginkle's army came in sight of this place on the 12th of July; the battle was joined without delay, and continued from noon to sunset; at which time the victory seemed with the Irish, when a cannon ball felled St. Ruth, and the Irish Cavalry thereupon gave way and quitted the field, the flower of their army and nation having been lost there that day, with the Dynasty in whose service they fought. The spot where St. Ruth fell is traditionally marked by a white thorn bush, while on the southern slope of the hill are yet traces of an old burial ground, in which it is said his body was first interred, but afterwards removed to Athenry. Story says he never could learn what became of St. Ruth's corse. He fell at the critical minute, when he was avowedly about to lead a charge of cavalry down the hill of Kilcommoden against the advancing enemy. "Impartial posterity," writes O'Connor,* must do justice to St. Ruth; he considered the Irish an injured and oppressed people, martyrs to their religion and victims to loyalty, and he devoted to their cause all the energies of his mind and body. He had not been in Ireland ten weeks, and his activity during that period in collecting the scattered troops, in organizing them, and providing them with necessaries, had scarcely admitted intermission for the needful rest which exhausted nature required." And here it seems desirable to introduce a Report and List of the killed and wounded on that memorable day, as far as ascertained

* O'Connor's Milit. Mem. p. 138.

and drawn up in Dublin five days after, by William Neave ; and by him forwarded to " The Right Honorable Lord ' Leansborough,' at his house in Leicester-street, cross ' Swolow'-street, near ' Picadilly,' London.

" It is variously reported what common soldiers the Irish have lost ; some letters say 10,000, but none less than 6,000 ; and most of the lists of the officers differ, but agree in substance. Our army have been mustered since they fought, and on the Muster Rolls, &c., it appears 337 of our men, officers and all, are killed, and 781 wounded. There never was a greater action than this ; the enemy being placed on a rising ground, and a bog and river before them, and an old castle on the right wing, with a narrow ' causey' ; over which bog and river we attacked them, they having several passes before we came to their camp, which we were forced to beat them from ; and three trenches, one after another, just before their camp, when we were over the river ; and they one third part more in number, besides Rapparees, all advantages, with the ' charms' of St. Ruth (who all letters give as killed). Their priests made them stand to it now better than ever. We have all Connaght now, but Galway and Lymerick, to the last of which ten of our men of war (five English and five Dutch), as also two frigates, three fire ships, and one bomb-ship are gone, there being several French merchant ships there. It is all the talk of this place that the late Judge Daly is come to our General, to treat for some of the Irish, and that on to-morrow Galway and

Lymerick will be given up : it is certain a Proclamation of pardon of estate and all did issue to those that should cause other of their towns to be surrendered, or bring in a Regiment, or do such like considerable service, and that they had till the 28th of this month to do the same ; but it is not 'publique' in this city, though 'publique' in our army. The Smirna fleet is gone from 'Kingsale' under convoy of our great fleet, and our army were yesterday morning but fourteen miles from Galway, and will be this night before that place."....."My Lord," concludes Neave, "I did think this might be acceptable, and, not having time, caused my man to transcribe it. I believe generally it is a true account. My Lord of Meath sends 'mee' word my 'cosen' James Brabazon is wounded in the leg : I have no more that is considerable at present.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most humble servant,

"WILLIAM NEAVE.

"Twenty-five out of each company of the militia of this city went this day to meet and fetch in the prisoners, colours, standards, &c. that were taken."

**" A LIST OF THE CONSIDERABLE IRISH OFFICERS KILLED
AND TAKEN AT AUGHRIM, JULY 12, 1691.**

*In the Provost's Hands. Prisoners not wounded Officers killed on the Field,
nor in the Provost's Hands.*

Colonel Walter Bourke.	Major General Dorrington,	Lord Dillon.
Lieut.-Col. John Baggot.	now in Dublin Castle.	Lord Kilmallock.
Lieut.-Col. John Brudieu.	Lord Slane.	Lord Roche.
Major-General Bourke.	Lord Kilmaine.	Colonel Marks Talbot.
Major Edward Butler.	Lord Bophin.	Colonel Oxburgh.
9 Captains.	Colonel Butler.	Colonel Purcel.
198 private men.	Colonel Grace.	Col. Cuchonaght M'Guire.
—————	Lord Baltimore's son.	Col. Felix O'Neill, late
<i>In the hands of the Dutch</i>	Col. Butler of Killeagh.	Master of Chancery.
<i>Provost</i>	Lieut.-Col. Butler his	Colonel Massey.
Lieut.-Col. Chapell.	brother.	Colonel Mulledy.
Lieut.-Col. Murt M'Gennia.	Colonel Dan. O'Neill.	Colonel Delahide.
Major Henry Kelly.	Colonel Cormuck O'Neill.	Colonel —————
Major Lawless.	Colonel Bellew.	—————
217 private men.	Colonel Madden.	<i>Inferior Officers, &c.</i>
—————	—————	27 Captains.

*Prisoners that are wounded. Prisoners died of their
wounds.*

Major John Hamilton.	Lord Galway.
Brigadier Tuite.	Brigadier Barker.
Lord Bellew.	Colonel Moore.
Colonel O'Connell.	Lieut.-Col. Baggot.
Colonel Gordon O'Neill.	Lieut.-Col. Morgan.
Lieut.-Col. Roberts.	Major Arthur.
Lieut.-Col. Fitz-Patrick.	

31 Lieutenants.
20 Ensigns.
4 Cornets.
5 Quarter-Masters.
1 Adjutant.
31 Colours.
11 Standards.
1 Kettle drum.
9 Cannon — All their
tents, bag, and baggage."

IRISH OFFICERS, &c.

EDWARD CHEEVERS, COMMONLY CALLED
MOUNT LEINSTER.

THE name of 'Chevy'r' is of record in Ireland from the time of Edward the Second. In 1356, Richard 'Chever' was seized of lands in the County of Kilkenny; in 1435, William Cheevers was appointed Second Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, &c. The Attainders of 1642 present the names of Walter and Thomas Cheevers of Monkstown, County of Dublin; while, in 1646, Arthur Cheevers of Ballysicken, County of Wexford (who appears to have been an immediate ancestor of the Viscount Mount Leinster), was one of the Confederate Catholics assembled at the Supreme Council of Kilkenny. Walter Cheevers was in 1676 transplanted to Connaught, and was the founder of the family of Killyan in the County of Galway. In 1689, a Captain Cheevers was killed at the siege of Derry. In the same year, immediately before the meeting of the Parliament of Dublin, the above Edward was created Viscount Mount Leinster, and the Civil Articles of Limerick (October, 1691) contained a clause that he, 'Cheevers of Maystown, commonly called Mount Leinster,' with other officers therein named whose Regiments were beyond the seas, should have the benefit of the articles, provided they returned within eight months of the date, submitted to their Majesties'

government, and took the oath of allegiance, as before mentioned at Colonel Simon Luttrell. The other Cheeverses attainted in that year were Christopher John, Patrick, Robert, and James Cheevers of Carnstown, within the Liberties of Drogheda, Paul Cheevers of Wexford, Peter of Tomcoole, and Arthur Cheevers of Adamstown in the latter county. The attainted Christopher was seized of various lands within the Liberty of Drogheda, which were purchased in 1703 from the Commissioners for Sale of the Forfeitures, by Alderman John Graham of Drogheda, by John Newton of Drogheda, and by Charles Campbell of Dublin ; while Alderman John Leigh of Drogheda purchased certain chiefries in the Counties of Louth and Meath, also the estate of said Christopher.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM TUIE.

RICHARD DE TUIE, the founder of this family in Ireland, came over hither with Strongbow ; and obtained by the interference of that leader, and by his own valour, 'fair possessions' in Teffia. When Meath, the mensal demesne of the Irish Kings, was erected into a Palatinate, this Richard became a Palatine Peer, by the title of Baron of Moyashill, which he transmitted to his posterity. He was killed in 1211 by the fall of a tower in Athlone, and buried in the Cistercian Abbey near Granard, which himself had previously founded,

and where he had also raised a frontier Castle. The Lords Howth in early time held the manor of Kilbarrock, under the Barons de Tuite.* The son of the first Baron, Richard de Tuite the younger, marched in 1232 under the standard of William de Lacy into Upper Brefney, against the O'Reillys, by whose Sept, however, the invaders were defeated with great loss; Richard de Tuite and Simon de Lacy being amongst the wounded. In 1244, Richard had military summons to a Royal expedition against the Scots. According to the Four Masters, he (styled the Great Baron) was killed in 1289 near Athlone, by the resistance of the O'Melaghlin. John de Tuyst, a nephew of Richard, had summons to serve with King Edward in 1302 in the war of Scotland; and he, dying soon after, was succeeded by his son, who sat in the Parliament of 1310 as a Palatine Knight, was in 1311 required to attend that of Kilkenny, and in six years after was commanded to continue his exertions for the defence of Ireland against the enemy. In 1318, he was one of the officers under John de Bermingham, when that leader marched out the King's power against Edward Bruce at Dundalk; in 1323, he was ordered to attack and pursue Roger de Mortimer in the event of his taking refuge in Ireland;† in the following year he was summoned to the defence of Aquitaine, and in 1325 again sat as a Peer in Parliament. John de Tuite, Lord of Sonnagh, sat in that of

* Lynch on Feudal Dignities, p. 137.

† Parliamentary Writs.

1333, and in two years after was knighted. Sir Thomas Tuite of Sonnagh was in 1373 and subsequently summoned to great Councils and Parliaments. Andrew Tuite was one of the great men of the Pale, who signed the memorable memorial in favour of Lord Furnival in 1417. In 1556, Thomas Tuite of Sonnagh, and other Tuites representing the lines of Baltrasna and Monilea, were summoned to appear in person with their men and horses at a General Hosting against an expected invasion of the Scots in the North of Ireland. In 1622, Oliver Tuite of Sonnagh was created a Baronet, a title which still exists in his lineal heir male. They, and the other members of the Tuite family, distinguished themselves by their attachment to the Stuart Dynasty, and suffered severely for that allegiance. In the confiscations of 1641 alone, they lost most extensive tracts in the Counties of Longford, Meath, and Westmeath; which were distributed to Lord Wharton, Robert Cooke, and many other patentees.

In the clause of wordy thanks from Charles the Second for services beyond the seas, three members of this family are included, Captain Jasper Tuite, Lieutenant Harry Tuite, and Ensign William Tuite. The last appears identical with the above Brigadier-General, and was the son of Edmund Tuite of Tuitestown, by Mary, daughter of the aforesaid Sir Oliver Tuite, Baronet. He had a brother, Walter Tuite of Monilea, who served in the same army with the Brigadier, and was attainted with him in 1691. Walter married

QQQ

Margaret, daughter of David O'More of Port Allen in the Queen's County, by whom he had thirteen sons, eleven of whom fell in the campaign of 1691, leaving but two survivors to continue that line.* Brigadier-General William was taken prisoner at Aughrim,† and with him were attainted in 1691 six others of this name.

FITZ-WILLIAMS, VISCOUNT MERRION.

HE is classed as on the Roll of the Peers in King James's Parliament, but the word 'sat' not being affixed to his name, it may be presumed he did not appear ; neither is he found in the Outlawries of that period. A solitary notice of his Lordship appears in the Diary preserved in the Harleian Miscellany (vol. 7, p. 483, old ed.). It says, "1691, 1st September, Brigadier Levison, having learned where the Lord Merrion's and the Lord Brittas's Horse were, marched towards them, and by one o'clock in the morning fell in with them, killed a great number, cutting off several entire troops, very few escaping ; and taking the Lord Castleconnell's Lady and divers others prisoners, as also a good prey of cattle."

* Archdall's *Lodge's Peerage*, vol. 3, p. 27, n.

† Story's *Impart. Hist.* pt. 2, p. 137.

BRIGADIER JOHN WAUCHOP.

THIS officer, Colonel O'Kelly says, " was a Scotchman by birth, but zealous enough for the Roman Catholic religion, and also seemed no less concerned for the Irish interest." It is probable if he was not the son, he was a near relative of James Wauchop, described as 'of Ballygraphen,' and one of a batch to whom, on the Plantation of Ulster, King James in 1618 granted "freedom from the yoke of the servitude of the Scotch or Irish nation, with liberty to enjoy all the rights and privileges of English subjects." That single patent of denization introduced into Ulster no less than one hundred and one families. Early in the campaign, Wauchop served with Colonel Edmund (Buy) O'Reilly in Cavan, particularly at the battle of Tullamongan Hill, over Cavan. He was Governor of the Castle of Athlone at the time of its memorable siege. When the capitulation of Limerick was necessitated, at the close of September, 1691, Brigadier Wauchop and Sarsfield came into the English camp to settle the heads of the proposed articles of surrender, and to arrange the exchange of hostages.* In the care and responsibility of embarking the voluntary exiles on the ensuing heart-rending occasion, Wauchop was also associated with Sarsfield, see *ante*, p. 139, &c. yet were not their patriotism and good repute unassailed on this occasion. A memorial was published in 1694,

* Harleian Misc. v. 7, p 488.

entitled *The Groans of Ireland*, and attributed to — O'Neill, 'the chief of an ancient family of Ireland;' it was dedicated to King William, and contained the most bitter invectives against these individuals, as the authors of the personal miseries experienced by the Irish, who followed with them the fortunes of King James into France. This document would insinuate that Wauchop and Sarsfield but sought to build their own fortunes in France upon the ruins of the exiled Irish. "Alas!" says this accuser, "it is a miserable sight to see the condition the poor gentlemen are in ; and the women and children, invited to go along with their husbands, are now begging their bread from door to door, and cannot get it. I saw Lieutenants, Ensigns, and sub-Lieutenants, who were Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and Captains in Ireland, that were forced to turn off their wives, to shun a misery equal to that of the last campaign ; and I know others, who saw not their children since they came to France, and they know not whether they live in misery or were starved to death ; for when they were reduced in France to four-pence per day, they were obliged to leave their children to the wide world.*"

O'CONOR, indeed, in his *Military Memoirs of the Irish Nation*, draws a not less sad and more reliable picture of their sufferings. "These brave men (he writes) were

* Thorpe's Catal. Southwell MSS. p. 236.

now to experience the caprices of new masters. Their original formation, as they had at first been raised by their respective Colonels, was no longer recognised. Regiments were reduced, and considerable and many brave officers and men of rank, who had raised regiments at home at the sacrifice of the last remains of their estates, found themselves reduced to the rank of subordinates in other corps,...and many were left without commissions to serve as volunteers.....Sir Neal O'Neal had raised a Regiment of Dragoons ; Gordon, Henry and Felix O'Neal three Regiments of Infantry ; Edmund (Buy) O'Reilly of Cavan, Arthur Oge Mac Mahon of Monaghan, Magennis of Down, Oliver O'Gara of Coolavin, Connell O'Donnell of Tyrconnel, Roger O'Cahane of Donegal, Cuconaght Maguire of Enniskillen, Hugh O'Ruarc of Brefney had also respectively raised Regiments of Foot ; all of which were incorporated with others, without any regard to the rank, sacrifices, services, or destitutions of their Colonels. The soldiers endured the greatest hardships and privations. They had made these sacrifices to their King and country ; and, when their officers and great men were deserting, true to their colours and faithful to their engagements, had never swerved from the fidelity they had sworn to ; and now, following the fortunes of their King, they submitted to what the service required in exile and adversity. Noble and generous men taken from humblest life, you want but an historian to rescue your fame from the calumnies of

your conquerors, and to elevate you to a level with the soldiers of the Republics of antiquity !”*

Story says of the departure of these patriot emigrants, “That which they call the Royal Regiment, being then 1400 men, seemed to go all entire, which the General (Ginkle) was much concerned at. Then Lord Iveagh’s Regiment of Ulster came off entire to our side, as did also Colonel *Wilson’s*, and about half Lord Louth’s, and a great many out of most other regiments. Brigadier Clifford, Colonel Henry Luttrell, and Colonel Purcell all appeared averse to the going for France. The following day, Lord Iveagh’s, Colonel *Wilson’s*, part of Lord Dillon’s, Colonel Hussey’s, and other Irish Regiments were mustered nigh the General’s Quarters, making 1046 men in these days, besides double the number that had passes to go home ; all of whom were plentifully supplied with provisions, as the General was resolved to do all things possible to prevent the Irish going in so great numbers out of the Kingdom, as being a strengthening our adversaries.....The Earl of Lucan and Major-General Wauchop engaged for the due supply and appropriation of the shipping, and the return of the transports, while Colonel Hugh Mac Mahon, Colonel

* O’Conor’s Milit. Mem. p. 194, &c. Besides Mr. O’Conor’s work, which terminates at the peace of Utrecht in 1711, Monsieur de Ponce has published in France an “ Essay on Ancient Ireland, and on the Irish Brigades in the service of France since their organization in 1691 ;” and the first volume of Mr. O’Callaghan’s valuable researches on these gallant emigrants appeared last year.

Robert Arthur, and Colonel O'Gara were left as hostages for the due performance of the agreements on the part of the emigrants.....On the 16th of October there marched out of Limerick Sir Maurice Eustace's Regiment, Major-General Talbot's, Lord Bellew's, Prince of Wales's (*so Story styles Fitz-James's*), Lord Clanricarde's, and Colonel Bermingham's ; yet they made in all only 618 men.* On the succeeding 11th and 12th January, "Orders and instructions issued for breaking up the Irish army, retaining no more than 1400 men to be employed at present, and those to be divided into two battalions, to be commanded by Colonel Wilson and Baldearg O'Donnell."

In the *Appendix to King's State of the Protestants*, p. 88, &c., is an exceedingly interesting "List of all the men of note that came with King James out of France, or that followed him after, as far as can be collected ;" and who can look upon this venerable 'hatchment' of chivalrous cavaliers, without feeling sympathy for their fate? They devoted their property, their lives, their estates of old ancestral inheritance, to the already fallen fortunes of the Stuart. They clung to James as their rightful king ; they held a faith opposed to that of his rival, a faith which their descendants still possess ; they were removed from the feelings that in England invited a dynasty of foreigners to the vacant throne ; they identified their country with the race and religion of James ; they gathered their septs, their sons, their soldiers to

* Story's Impart. Hist. pt. 2, p. 261.

the awful struggle. Youth inspired their hopes ; religious enthusiasm assured their success ; yet the foregoing volume evinces the fatuity, the fatality of their expectations. The details of its Regiments wear a melancholy interest ; they are as ship lists of noble passengers and crews, that have long since perished in the stormy waters ; nor did the calamities of their race close with their immolation. Forfeitures, expatriation, religious persecution rapidly ensued, and have at this day scarcely left a trace of—the ancient aristocracy of Ireland.

THE END.

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